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RGENCY LEGISLATION.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM MANUAL,

[7th Edition]

REVISED TO

MARCH 31st, 1919,

COMPRISING

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EDITED BY

SIR CHARLES COOK, K.C.B.,

OF LINCOLN'S INN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

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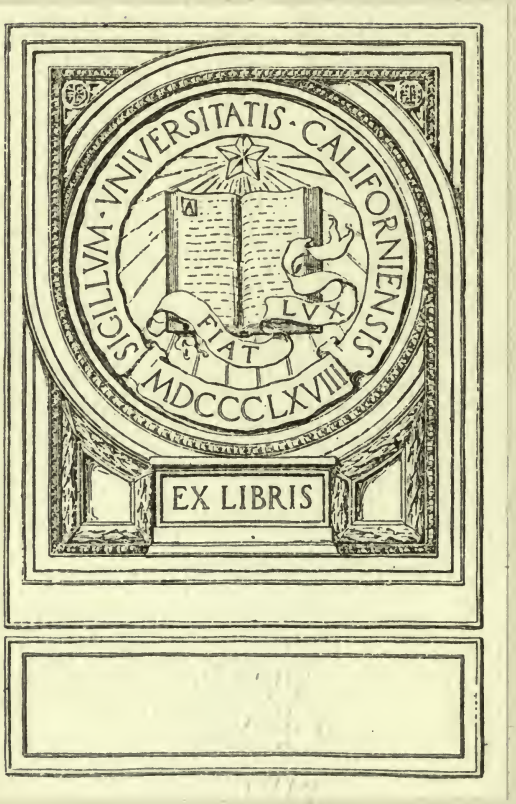
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MANUALS OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

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Gt. Brit. Laws, Statutes, etc., 1910 - (George V)

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NOTE.

By an Order in Council, May 30, 1919 (London Gazette, same date, Statutory Rules and Orders, 1919, No. 664), amendments have been made in Regulations 2J (1), 8AA, and 11. The amendments are noted at pp. 54, 85, and 98.

Announcements in the London Gazette of new Orders and Orders revoked have been noted up to July 8, 1919.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The arrangement and scope of this Volume are the same as in previous Editions. Part I. comprises the Acts of Parliament, Part II. the Regulations made by Order in Council under the Acts, and Part III. such of the Departmental Orders made under the Regulations as are of a General Character (excluding those relating to War Material Supplies, Food, and Finance). These are followed by some Appendixes, and a full Analytical Index to the whole body of Defence of the Realm statutory law.

Part I.—The Defence of the Realm Acts.

This Part comprises (1) the Defence of the Realm Acts of 1914 and 1915, with the exception of Amendment Act, No. 3, which, together with the Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations and Orders (also excluded), form a body of law relating to the State Control of Liquor distinct from that herein comprised, and (2) the Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1916. The Defence of the Realm (Food Profits) Act, 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. 5, c. 9), and the Defence of the Realm (Beans, Peas, and Pulse Orders) Act, 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. 5, c. 12), are omitted for the same reason, but are set out or noted in the "Food Supply" Manual, July 31, 1918, pp. 653, 81.

This book being printed for the "King's Printer of Acts of Parliament," the copies of Acts therein contained have the same authorisation as separate copies of Acts similarly printed, and similarly purchaseable. In order to retain this authority, the main text of Part I. of this Manual comprises the full unamended text of the Defence of the Realm Acts passed: enactments, such as s. 1 (3) of the 1914 Consolidation Act, which have been extended and amended by subsequent enactments, are, in addition to their appearance in the main text, reproduced in a footnote in what appears to be their resultant form.

Part II.—The Defence of the Realm Regulations as amended to March 31st, 1919, reproduced in Consolidated Form.

The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, as issued by His Majesty in Council on November 28th, 1914, were 63 in number. Most of these have since been amended, the variation in many cases consisting of extensive revocations and additions, and in some extending to the substitution of a whole Regulation in amended form. Further, besides such amendments, a large number of entirely new Regulations have been made, and the whole body of Regulations which has been designated in this and in former editions of this Manual as a Consolidated Code of Regulations consisted on March 31st, 1919, of 204 Regulations. Of the 256 existing on August 31st, 1918, the date of the previous edition of this Manual, 59 have been revoked, 7 have been added, and 3 have been remodelled.

(7146r—15.) Wt. 2394—4. 5500. 7/19. (*T.S. 1293.*) D & S. G. 10. *a*

419322

"The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914," dated November 28th, 1914, were printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914, No. 1699. The amendments made in them were effected by 83 amending Orders in Council of which the dates, and numbers as printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, are given in the following Table:—

Order in Council.	St. R. & O., Year and Number.	Order in Council.	St. R. & O., Year and Number.
March 23, 1915 ...	1915, No. 235.	March 13, 1917 ...	1917, No. 240.
April 13, 1915 ...	1915, No. 302.	March 30, 1917 ...	1917, No. 268.
April 29, 1915 ...	1915, No. 384.	April 14, 1917 ...	1917, No. 370.
June 2, 1915 ...	1915, No. 532.	April 20, 1917 ...	1917, No. 380.
June 10, 1915 ...	1915, No. 551.	May 2, 1917 ...	1917, No. 423.
July 6, 1915 ...	1915, No. 634.	May 10, 1917 ...	1917, No. 440.
July 28, 1915 ...	1915, No. 715.	May 19, 1917 ...	1917, No. 475.
Sept. 24, 1915 ...	1915, No. 933.	June 13, 1917 ...	1917, No. 546.
Oct. 14, 1915 ...	1915, No. 998.	June 28, 1917 ...	1917, No. 656.
Nov. 30, 1915 ...	1915, No. 1134.	July 17, 1917 ...	1917, No. 736.
Dec. 22, 1915 ...	1915, No. 1220.	Aug. 8. 1917 ...	1917, No. 806.
Jan. 27, 1916 ...	1916, No. 22.	Aug. 22, 1917 ...	1917, No. 886.
Feb. 3, 1916 ...	1916, No. 31.	Aug. 29, 1917 ...	1917, No. 906.
Feb. 15, 1916 ...	1916, No. 71.	Sept. 29, 1917 ...	1917, No. 1008.
Feb. 29, 1916 ...	1916, No. 124.	Oct. 23, 1917 ...	1917, No. 1092.
March 21, 1916 ...	1916, No. 187.	Nov. 16, 1917 ...	1917, No. 1190.
March 30, 1916 ...	1916, No. 208.	Nov. 27, 1917 ...	1917, No. 1322.
April 12, 1916 ...	1916, No. 231.	Dec. 21, 1917 ...	1917, No. 1348.
April 19, 1916 ...	1916, No. 251.	Jan. 2, 1918 ...	1918, No. 10.
April 22, 1916 ...	1916, No. 253.	Jan. 16, 1918 ...	1918, No. 56.
April 26, 1916 ...	1916, No. 257.	Feb. 5, 1918 ...	1918 No. 163.
May 10, 1916 ...	1916, No. 296.	March 4, 1918 ...	1918, No. 267.
May 23, 1916 ...	1916, No. 317.	March 22, 1918 ...	1918, No. 367.
June 1, 1916 ...	1916, No. 345.	April 13, 1918 ...	1918, No. 434.
June 8, 1916 ...	1916, No. 359.	April 20, 1918 ...	1918, No. 462.
June 27, 1916 ...	1916, No. 417.	April 27, 1918 ...	1918, No. 496.
July 12, 1916 ...	1916, No. 466.	May 11, 1918 ...	1918, No. 540.
July 28, 1916 ...	1916, No. 501.	May 18, 1918 ...	1918, No. 560.
Aug. 18, 1916 ...	1916, No. 561.	June 4, 1918 ...	1918, No. 616.
Sept. 7, 1916 ...	1916, No. 614.	June 25, 1918 ...	1918, No. 765.
Oct. 3, 1916 ...	1916, No. 702.	July 19, 1918 ...	1918, No. 934.
Oct. 24, 1916 ...	1916, No. 731.	Aug. 2, 1918 ...	1918, No. 997.
Nov. 6, 1916 ...	1916, No. 767.	Aug. 15, 1918 ...	1918, No. 1033.
Nov. 16, 1916 ...	1916, No. 792.	Sept. 4, 1918 ...	1918, No. 1121.
Nov. 23, 1916 ...	1916, No. 806.	Sept. 27, 1918 ...	1918, No. 1230.
Nov. 29, 1916 ...	1916, No. 835.	Oct. 23, 1918 ...	1918, No. 1407.
Dec. 5, 1916 ...	1916, No. 840.	Nov. 8, 1918 ...	1918, No. 1472.
Dec. 13, 1916 ...	1916, No. 865.	Nov. 25, 1918 ...	1918, No. 1550.
Dec. 22, 1916 ...	1916, No. 897.	Jan. 14, 1919 ...	1919, No. 37.
Jan. 10, 1917 ...	1917, No. 5.	Feb. 5, 1919 ...	1919, No. 132.
Jan. 24, 1917 ...	1917, No. 47.	Feb. 10, 1919 ...	1919, No. 169.
Feb. 6, 1917 ...	1917, No. 127.	Feb. 24, 1919 ...	1919, No. 216.
Feb. 16, 1917 ...	1917, No. 156.	March 12, 1919 ...	1919, No. 292.
Feb. 23, 1917 ...	1917, No. 190.	March 28, 1919 ...	19 9, No. 367.

Each of these (as all other Statutory Rules and Orders which have been printed and put on sale) may be obtained, and cited (*see* 56 & 57 Vict., c. 66, s. 3 (2)), by its number and year.

Part II. of this Manual consists of the reproduction as a single Consolidated Code of the provisions contained in the 84 separate Orders in Council (viz., the Order issuing the November, 1914, Regulations and the Orders specified in the foregoing table) above referred to.

This reproduction as a Single Code of the whole of the Defence of the Realm Regulations as in force on March 31st, 1919, has been effected under the authority of Regulation 64 of the Code (printed at p. 185 below).

This book, being printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office, will by virtue of the Documentary Evidence Acts, 1868 and 1882 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 37; 45 & 46 Vict. c. 9) be *primâ facie* evidence in any legal proceedings of the Defence of the Realm Regulations issued by His Majesty contained in it.

A table shewing the arrangement of the Regulations of the Consolidated Code will be found at pp. 29-39 of this Manual.

Against every regulation or passage of the Code a reference to the date of the Order in Council which (*see* above) issued the Regulation in its present form or made an addition or alteration thereto is inserted, except that in the case of very numerous amendments made for the purpose of adapting the Regulations to the Air Force, it has been considered unnecessary to repeat the reference.

The marginal dates and the explanatory footnotes are Editoral and form no part of the Regulations as issued by Order in Council.

An attempt has been made to give a detailed reference to every Act of Parliament, Statutory Rule, or other document relative to the wide range of subjects now covered by the Code.

In the Consolidated Code of Regulations which forms Part II. of this Manual all passages containing alterations made, and new matter added, since August 31st, 1918 (the date of the last edition), are denoted by thick black lines, but it may be convenient to state here briefly the field covered by the more important Regulations introduced into the Code since that date.

Power has been given to the Commissioners of Works to take possession of land and buildings for the purposes of the Minister of Pensions, and to those Commissioners, or as respects Ireland the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, with the consent of the Treasury, to take possession of land and buildings for purposes of the Minister of Labour in connection with demobilisation (Reg. 2AB).

The Army Council, with the concurrence of various other Government Departments, is empowered to deal with the disposal of articles and material defined as waste, and may arrange for the exercise of these powers by any other Department on their behalf (Reg. 2EE).

The powers of competent naval or military authorities in areas where the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, s. 1, is suspended are extended to restrictions with regard to the use of motor cycles (Reg. 9AA).

An amended regulation was issued (September 4, 1918) as to the power of the Minister of Munitions to restrict the use of lights so as to increase war material production (Reg. 11A).(a)

Provisions have been made requiring licence by the Treasury for issue of capital for purposes outside the United Kingdom and for certain dealings in stock, shares and securities (Reg. 30F).

Extended powers have been conferred on the Admiralty, the Board of Trade and the Shipping Controller of giving directions for securing the safety of British ships (Reg. 37C).

(a) As to the extended powers of the Ministry, *see* the Ministry of Munitions Act, 1918, and note (iii) p. 2, *post*.

In the Index which concludes the volume an attempt has been made to give a direct reference to each "Defence of the Realm" Enactment, Regulation, or Order both under each particular subject of the legislation, and under the Authority to whom powers are given, or on whom duties are imposed. Thus under the name of each Government Department direct reference is given to each Regulation giving powers to that Department, and to the Orders made in pursuance thereof; under the heading "Competent Naval or Military Authority" will be found references to each Regulation conferring powers on such an authority, and the headings "Aliens Officer," and "Customs and Excise Department" are arranged on the like plan; and under the heading "Police" the powers possessed only by higher officers of police, and those conferred on all constables, are separately grouped, and analysed under each subject of administrative or executive action.

Under the heading "Permits" the various provisions of the Regulations thereto relating have been brought together and under "Summary Offences" a list is given of the offences declared by the Regulations to be "summary offences" within Regulation 56 (2).

Under "Scotland" and "Ireland" will be found lists of the provisions specially relating to those countries.

Similar means of reference to the numerous Orders affecting Food Supply and Food Production are furnished by the similar Analytical Indexes to the "Food Supply Manual" (July 31st, 1918), and the "Food Supply and Production Manual" (January 31st, 1918), which are arranged on like detailed plans. A Supplement to the Food Supply Manual contains the Orders up to December 31st, 1918.

As regards Supplies other than Food, the Alphabetical Table at the beginning of the "War Material Supplies Manual" shows at a glance what articles are subject to acquisition or control, and which Department has made the Order and its date.

All the Index entries are in double form, *i.e.*, they refer both to the Section of the Act, Number of the Regulation, or Date of the Order in reference, and to the Page of this Manual on which the document referred to is printed.

PART I.

THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACTS.

[The Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 42), which relates to State Control of the Liquor Trade, is omitted from the present Manual as being outside its scope. The Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1916, which is within such scope, is printed pp. 11–28 below.]

(1) The Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914 (5 Geo. 5, c. 8).

An Act to consolidate and amend the Defence of the Realm Acts.

[27th November, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Power to make regulations as to the defence of the realm.

1.—(1) His Majesty in Council has power during the continuance of the present war to issue regulations(**a**) for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm, and as to the powers and duties for that purpose of the Admiralty and Army Council(**b**)

(**a**) Regulations.—The Regulations made under this and the amending Acts are (in accordance with provision made by Order in Council) reproduced in Consolidated Form as Part II. of this Manual. As to "the continuance of the present war" *see* the Termination of the Present War (Definition) Act, 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. 5, c. 59).

(**b**) (i) Constitution of Army Council.— The Army Council was constituted by Letters Patent of February 6th, 1904, which together with the Orders in Council of August 10th, 1904, February 15th, 1909, and August 2nd, 1910, distributing the business of the Council, are printed at pp. 1248–1252 of the Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912. By Order in Council of January 27th, 1916, it was provided that the Chief of the Imperial General Staff shall be responsible for issuing the orders of the Government in regard to military operations. New Letters Patent are issued whenever a change in the Members of the Army Council occurs. By 9 Edw. 7, c. 3, s. 4, various powers and duties were transferred to the Army Council, and by Letters Patent of December 23rd, 1915, and Order in Council of January 27th, 1916, the constitution of the Council and the distribution of business were modified.

(ii) Air Council.—By the Air Force (Application of Enactments) (No. 2) Order, 1918 (Order in Council of May 7, 1918), the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, was applied to the Air Council, the President of the Air Council and the Air Force and the officers and men thereof and to air force property and institutions, and it was provided (Schedule) as follows :—References

For continuation of footnote see next page.

and of the members of His Majesty's forces and other persons acting in his behalf; and may by such regulations authorise the trial by courts-martial,(c) or in the case of minor offences by courts of summary jurisdiction, and punishment of persons committing offences against the regulations and in particular against any of the provisions of such regulations designed—

(*a*) to prevent persons communicating with the enemy or obtaining information for that purpose or any purpose calculated to jeopardise the success of the operations of any of His Majesty's forces or the forces of his allies or to assist the enemy; or

(*b*) to secure the safety of His Majesty's forces and ships and the safety of any means of communication and of railways, ports, and harbours; or

(*c*) to prevent the spread of false reports or reports likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers; or

(*d*) to secure the navigation of vessels in accordance with directions given by or under the authority of the Admiralty; or

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Continuation of footnote (b) (i and ii) to previous page.

to "the Army Council," "His Majesty's Forces," "His Majesty's forces by land" and "military service" shall respectively be construed as including references to the Air Council, Air Force, His Majesty's forces by air and air-force service.

The Air Council was established by the Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5, c. 51), s. 8.

(iii) Powers of Minister of Munitions.—Art. 3 of the Ministry of Munitions Order in Council, 1915 (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1915, No. 580), provides that this enactment shall be read as if the Minister of Munitions were mentioned therein in addition to the Admiralty and Army Council. This Order in Council was made under s. 2 of the Ministry of Munitions Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c 51), which established a Ministry of Munitions. The Ministry of Munitions Act, 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. 5, c. 60) extends the purposes of the Ministry to the supervision and regulation of the diversion to the production of articles required in times of peace of industries established or utilised for the production of war material.

(iv) Powers of Food and Shipping Controllers.—Ss. 4, 6 of the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 68), provide that the Food Controller and the Shipping Controller shall respectively have such further powers as may be conferred on them by regulations under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, and that regulations may be made under that Act accordingly. For powers so conferred on the Food Controller, *see* Regs. 2B, 2E, 2F–2JJ, 7, 8C, 8CC, 35A, and on the Shipping Controller, *see* Regs. 37C, 39BBB, 39CC, 39CCC, 39DD, 39E, 39EE, 39FF.

(c) Trial by Jury.—As to right of British subject to trial by jury, *see* 5 Geo. 5, c. 34, s. 1 (2), printed at p. 7.

(*e*) otherwise to prevent assistance being given to the enemy or the successful prosecution of the war being endangered.(**a**)

(2) Any such regulations may provide for the suspension of any restrictions on the acquisition or user of land, or the exercise of the power of making byelaws, or any other power under the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1875,(**b**) or the Military Lands Acts, 1891 to 1903,(**c**) and any such regulations or any orders made thereunder affecting the pilotage of vessels may supersede any enactment, order, charter, byelaw, regulation or provision as to pilotage.(**d**)

(**a**) PROVISIONS OF REGULATIONS.—For reference to the Regulations made as regards any particular subject, *see* the Analytical Index at the end of this Volume.

(**b**) DEFENCE ACTS.—The Defence Acts, 1842 (5 & 6 Vict. c. 94), 1854 (17 & 18 Vict. c. 67), 1859 (22 Vict. c. 12), 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. 112), and 1865 (28 & 29 Vict. c. 65), and the Defence Acts Amendment Act, 1873 (36 & 37 Vict. c. 72), may be cited by the collective title "the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1873" (*see* 59 & 60 Vict. c. 14). Land acquisition powers under the Defence Acts were conferred on the Admiralty by the Naval Works Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. c. 35, s. 2), which provides that land acquired by them shall be vested and managed under ss. 9 to 19 of the Admiralty Lands and Works Act, 1864 (27 & 28 Vict. c. 57), and that the corresponding provisions of the Defence Act, 1842, shall not apply. *See also* s. 11 of the Ranges Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 54), which, as repealed in part by s. 28 of 55 & 56 Vict. c. 43, provides for the settlement by arbitration of the compensation for land acquired under the Defence Acts.

(**c**) MILITARY LANDS ACTS.—(i.) "The Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903," which (*see* 63 & 64 Vict. c. 56, s. 6; 3 Edw. 7. c. 47, s. 2) comprise the Military Lands Acts, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 43); 1897 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 6); 1890 (63 & 64 Vict. c. 56); and 1903 (3 Edw. 7. c. 47).

(ii.) The land acquisition powers under these Acts were extended to the Admiralty by 58 & 59 Vict. c. 35, s. 2, which provides that land acquired by them shall be vested and managed under ss. 9 to 19 of the Admiralty Lands and Works Act, 1864 (27 & 28 Vict. c. 57); the bye-law making powers were extended to the Admiralty by 63 & 64 Vict. c. 56, s. 2 (1).

(iii.) The Military Lands Acts have been adapted in their application to County Associations by Regulations of the Army Council under s. 4 of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907 (7 Edw. 7. c. 9) ("Appendix XVI. of the Territorial Force Regulations, 1912"), printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, pp. 1211–1220.

(iv.) Bye-laws under the Acts are "regulations" within the Documentary Evidence Acts, 1868 and 1882, and may be proved accordingly, *see* 55 & 56 Vict. c. 43, s. 17 (3).

(**d**) PILOTAGE.—The principal enactments as to Pilotage are now comprised in the Pilotage Act, 1913 (2 & 3 Geo. 5, c. 31) and Pilotage Orders thereunder. For regulations made under s. 1 (2) above, *see* Regulation 39 printed at p. 136, and the Admiralty and Pilotage Authorities' Orders printed in Part III. of this Manual, pp. 466–473, referred to in footnote (**b**) thereto.

(**a**) (3) It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council—

(*a*) to require that there shall be placed at their disposal the whole or any part of the output of any factory or workshop in which arms, ammunition, or warlike stores or equipment, or any articles required for the production thereof, are manufactured;

(*b*) to take possession of and use for the purpose of His Majesty's naval or military service any such factory or workshop or any plant thereof(**a**);

and regulations under this Act may be made accordingly.

(**a**) Amendments of Section 1 (3).—(i) By s. 1 (1) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, printed at p. 9 below, sub-section (3) was applied to any factory or workshop of whatever sort or to the plant thereof and paragraphs (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) were added to the subsection.

(ii) Art. 3 of the Ministry of Munitions Order in Council, 1915 (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1915, No. 580), provides that s. 1 (3) as thus amended shall be read as if the Minister of Munitions were mentioned therein in addition to the Admiralty and Army Council.

(iii) S. 10 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915 (printed as footnote (**a**) to p. 10), substitutes a new paragraph (*d*) for that mentioned in note (i).

(iv) The Air Force (Application of Enactments) (No. 2) Order, 1918 (*see* note (**b**) (ii), p. 1 *ante*), provides that in the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, "the Army Council" includes the Air Council, and "military service" includes air-force service.

(v) The result of these amendments is that s. 1 (3) of the 1914 Act would now **appear** to read as follows :—

S. 1 (3) It shall be lawful for the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council, or the Minister of Munitions—

(*a*) to require that there shall be placed at their disposal the whole or any part of the output of any factory or workshop of whatever sort or the plant thereof ;

(*b*) to take possession of and use for the purpose of His Majesty's naval or military or air-force service any factory or workshop or any plant thereof ;

(*c*) to require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council, or the Minister of Munitions, given with the object of making the factory or workshop, or the plant or labour therein, as useful as possible for the production of war material ; and

(*d*) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in any factory, workshop, or other premises, or the engagement or employment of any workmen or all or any classes of workmen therein, or to remove the plant therefrom, with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of munitions in other factories, work-shops, or premises, or to regulate and control the supply of metals and material that may be required for any articles for use in war ; and

(*e*) to take possession of any unoccupied premises for the purpose of housing workmen employed in the production, storage, or transport of war material ;

and regulations under this Act may be made accordingly.

In this sub-section the expression "war material" includes arms, ammunition, warlike stores and equipment, and everything required for or in connection with the production thereof.

(4) For the purpose of the trial of a person for an offence under the regulations by court-martial(a) and the punishment thereof, the person may be proceeded against and dealt with as if he were a person subject to military law(b) and had on active service committed an offence under section five of the Army Act(c):

Provided that where it is proved that the offence is committed with the intention of assisting the enemy a person convicted of such an offence by a court-martial shall be liable to suffer death.

(5) For the purpose of the trial of a person for an offence under the regulations by a court of summary jurisdiction and the punishment thereof, the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed or in any place in which the offender may be, and the maximum penalty which may be inflicted shall be imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of six months or a fine of one hundred pounds, or both such imprisonment and fine; section seventeen of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, shall not apply to charges of offences against the regulations,(d) but any person aggrieved by a conviction of a court of summary jurisdiction may appeal in England to a court of quarter sessions, and in Scotland under and in terms of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts(e); and in Ireland in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts.(f) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 49.

(a) COURTS-MARTIAL.—The enactments and rules relating to military courts-martial are comprised in ss. 47 *et seq.* of the Army Act (as to which Act *see* footnote (c) below) and the (Army) Rules of Procedure.

Revised General Orders regulating the practice and procedure of naval courts martial were approved by Order in Council, July 7th, 1916 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 490), amended by Order in Council, April 20th, 1918.

(b) PERSONS SUBJECT TO MILITARY LAW.—*See* ss. 175–177 of the Army Act.

(c) ARMY ACT.—The Army Act (44 & 45 Vict. c. 58) has been repeatedly amended and has in accordance with s. 8 (2) of the Army Annual Act, 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. c. 8), been printed with the amendments made.

S. 8 (3) of the 1885 Act provides that references in any past or future Act to the Army Act shall be construed to refer to the Army Act as so amended.

The Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917, provides for the application, subject to certain modifications, of the Army Act to the Air Force.

(d) CLAIM TO TRIAL BY JURY.—S. 17 relates to the right to claim trial by jury in case of certain offences otherwise triable summarily. This Act excludes that right, but gives a right of appeal from a summary conviction.

(e) "SUMMARY JURISDICTION (SCOTLAND) ACTS."—This expression means the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7. c. 65), which consolidated and amended the previous Acts, and the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act 1908, Amendment Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 28). The appeal is by stated case to the High Court of Justiciary under ss. 60–76 of the 1908 Act, or by any other competent mode of appeal, *see* s. 76. There is no appeal "on the merits" in any case.

(f) "SUMMARY JURISDICTION (IRELAND) ACTS."—This expression means so far as respects the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace or of the police of that district, and as respects any other part of Ireland, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851 (14 & 15 Vict. c. 93), and any Act, past or future, amending the same. *See* Interp. Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.) s. 13 (9). Under these Acts the appeal is to Quarter Sessions or by special case on point of law to the High Court, *see* 20 & 21 Vict. c. 43.

(6) The regulations may authorise a court-martial or court of summary jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment, to order the forfeiture of any goods in respect of which an offence against the regulations has been committed.

Short title and repeal. 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 29. 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 63.

2.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914.

(2) The Defence of the Realm Act, 1914,(a) and the Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Act, 1914,(a) are hereby repealed, but nothing in this repeal shall affect any Orders in Council made thereunder, and all such Orders in Council shall, until altered or revoked by an Order in Council under this Act, continue in force and have effect as if made under this Act.(b)

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(2) The Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 34).

An Act to amend the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914. [16th March 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Right of British subject charged with offence to be tried by civil court. 5 Geo. 5. c 8.

1.—(1) Any offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,(c) which is triable by court martial may, instead of being tried by a court martial, be tried by a civil court with a jury, and when so tried the offence shall be deemed to be a felony punishable with the like punishment as might have been inflicted if the offence had been tried by court martial.(d)

(a) Repealed Defence of the Realm Acts.—The first Defence of the Realm Act (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 29) passed 4 days after the outbreak of war, is printed at p. 13 of the Manual of Emergency Legislation, 1914, and the second Act which extended the power to make regulations, and was passed August 28th, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 63) at pp. 22, 23 of that Manual.

(b) Revoked Orders in Council.—Four Orders in Council issuing Defence of the Realm Regulations, dated respectively August 12th, September 1st and 17th, 1914 (printed at pp. 146–155 of the Manual of Emergency Legislation), and October 14th, 1914 (printed at pp. 99–102 of Supplement No. 2 to the Manual), were made under the repealed Acts. These four Orders in Council were revoked as from November 28th, 1914, by Regulation 63 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, printed at p. 96 of the November, 1916, Edition of this Manual. That revoking provision being now "spent" was repealed by Order in Council of January 24th, 1917, amending the Regulations, and therefore no longer appears in the Code as printed in Part II. of this Edition.

(c) Regulations.—The Regulations made under this and the amending Acts are (in accordance with provision made by Order in Council) reproduced in Consolidated Form as Part II. of this Manual. The 1914 Act is printed above.

(d) Punishment on trial by Civil Court.—The punishment which may be inflicted is penal servitude for life or any less punishment, or if the offence was committed with the intention of assisting the enemy, death or any less punishment, with, in addition in either case, forfeiture of the goods in respect of which the offence was committed, *see* 5 Geo. 5. c. 8, s. 1 (4), printed at p. 5, and Regulation 57, printed at p. 179. As to appeals from convictions by a civil court *see* footnote (a) (i) to Reg. 56A, p. 178.

(2) Where a person, being a British subject(**a**) but not being a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act(**b**) or to military law,(**c**) is alleged to be guilty of an offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,(**d**) he shall be entitled, within six clear days from the time when the general nature of the charge is communicated to him, to claim to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by court martial, and where such a claim is made in manner provided by regulations under the last-mentioned Act the offence shall not be tried by court martial:

Provided that this subsection shall not apply where the offence is tried before a court of summary jurisdiction(**e**):

Provided also that before the trial of any person to whom this section applies, and as soon as practicable after arrest, the general nature of the charge shall be communicated to him in writing and notice in writing shall at the same time be given, in a form provided by regulations under the said Act, of his rights under this section.

(**a**) "British Subject."—This expression is defined by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 17), s. 27 (1), for the purposes of **that** Act. For the purposes of **this** Act the expression includes a woman who has married an alien, but before the marriage was a British subject, *see* s. 1 (8), printed at p. 8.

(**b**) Naval Discipline Act.—The Naval Discipline Act (29 & 30 Vict. c. 109) was amended by the Naval Discipline Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 39), the Naval Discipline Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 41), the Naval Discipline Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 30), the Naval Discipline (No. 2) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 73), the Naval Discipline Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 34) and s. 7 of the Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 51), and has in accordance with s. 7 (2) of the 1884 Act, s. 2 (2) of the 1909 Act, s. 16 (2) of the 1915 Act, s. 5 of the 1915 (No. 2) Act, and s. 2 of the 1917 Act as applied by s. 7 of the Air Force (Constitution) Act, been printed with the amendments **so** made down to the passing of the last-named Act and such print has been put on sale. The sections referred to provide for references in other Acts to the Naval Discipline Act being construed as references to the Act as **so** amended.

The Naval Discipline Act was as to part of s. 67 repealed by the Perjury Act, 1911, and has also been amended as to delegation of powers by 6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 17, and 7 Geo. 5. c. 11.

(**c**) Air Force.—The Air Force (Application of Enactments) (No. 2) Order, 1918 (Order in Council of May 7th, 1918), provides that the reference to a person subject to Military law shall be construed as including a reference to a person subject to the Air Force Act.

The Air Force Act is an Act consisting of the Army Act which was in force immediately before the passing of the Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917 (*i.e.*, 29th November, 1917), with the modifications set out in the Second Schedule to the last-mentioned Act, and with those made by the Air Force Act (Statutory Amendments) Order, 1918 (Order in Council of June 4th, 1918) for adapting to the air-force the amendments to the Army Act made by the Army (Annual) Act, 1918. It may be printed as a separate Act intituled "An Act to provide for the Discipline and Regulation of the Air Force," and may, subject to any modifications which may from time to time be made therein, be cited as the Air Force Act. *See* Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 51), s. 12.

(**d**) Regulations.—The Regulations made under this and the amending Acts are (in accordance with provision made by Order in Council) reproduced in Consolidated Form as Part II of this Manual. The 1914 Act is printed at pp. 1–6.

(**e**) Claim to Trial by Jury.—S. 1 (5) of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914 (printed at p. 5 above), excludes the operation of s. 17 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, which gave a right to claim trial by jury.

(3) In addition and without prejudice to any powers which a court may possess to order the exclusion of the public from any proceedings, if, in the course of the trial of a person for a felony under this section, application is made by the prosecution, in the interests of national safety, that all or any portion of the public should be excluded during any part of the hearing, the court may make an order to that effect, but the passing of sentence shall in any case take place in public.

22 & 23 Vict. c. 17.

(4) The Vexatious Indictments Act, 1859, am amended by any subsequent enactment shall apply to a felony under this section as if it were included among the offences mentioned in section one of that Act, but a felony under this section shall not be triable by a court of quarter sessions.(a)

(5) For the purpose of the trial of a person for a felony under this section the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed or in any place in the United Kingdom in which the offender may be found or to which he may be brought for the purpose of speedy trial.

(6) An indictment under this section shall not be deemed void or defective by reason that the facts or matters alleged in the indictment for the felony amount in law to treason; and if the facts or matters proved at the trial of any person indicted for any felony under this section amount in law to treason, the person shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted of such felony; but no person tried for such felony shall be afterwards prosecuted for treason upon the same facts.

(7) In the event of invasion or other special military emergency arising out of the present war, His Majesty may by Proclamation forthwith suspend the operation of this section, either generally or as respects any area specified in the Proclamation, without prejudice, however, to any proceedings under this section which may be then pending in any civil court.(b)

(8) The expression "British subject"(c) in this section includes a woman who has married an alien but who before the marriage was a British subject.

(9) In the application of this section to Scotland "a civil court with a jury" means the High Court of Justiciary, and subsection (4) shall not apply.

(10) This section shall apply in the case of offences committed and persons arrested before as well as after the passing of this Act.

(a) PROVISION AS TO SCOTLAND.—Subsection (4) does not apply to Scotland, *see* subsection (9) printed below.

(b) SUSPENSION OF TRIAL BY JURY.—By Proclamation dated April 26th, 1916 (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 256), the operation of this section was suspended in Ireland. Reg. 58A, printed at p. 181, makes provision for trial by courts-martial on such suspension by Proclamation. And Reg. 58D, printed at p. 182, provides for the trial by courts-martial of offences committed by the military whilst 5 Geo. 5. c. 34 is suspended.

(c) "BRITISH SUBJECT" this expression is defined by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 17), s. 27 (1), for the purposes of **that** Act.

2. In Ireland a person charged with an offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,(a) before a court martial shall not, nor shall the wife or husband, as the case may be, of a person so charged, be a competent witness, whether the person so charged is charged severally or jointly with any other person.(b) Witnesses.

3. This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915. Short title.

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(3) The Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2, Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 37).

An Act to amend the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914. [16th March, 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1.—(1) Subsection (3) of section one of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,(c) (which gives power to take possession and use for the purpose of His Majesty's naval and military services certain factories or workshops or the plant thereof), shall apply to any factory or workshop of whatever sort, or the plant thereof; and that subsection shall be read as if the following paragraphs were added after paragraph (*b*):— Powers for expediting production of war material. 5 Geo. 5. c. 8.

"(*c*) to require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council,(d) given with the object of making the factory or workshop, or the plant or labour therein, as useful as possible for the production of war material; and

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(a) Regulations.—The Regulations, made under this and the amending Acts, are (in accordance with provision made by Order in Council) reproduced in Consolidated Form as Part II of this Manual.

(b) Evidence in Ireland.—The Criminal Evidence Act, 1898, which makes persons charged and their wives or husbands competent witnesses for the defence, does not apply to Ireland save as regards offences under the Motor Car Act, 1903, *see* s. 19 (4) of the 1903 Act. Art. 693 of the General Orders regulating the procedure of Naval Courts Martial, approved by Order in Council July 7th, 1916 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 490), and r. 80 of the (Army) Rules of Procedure (printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, p. 1275) provide for persons charged, and their wives, being competent witnesses. But for this sub-section, a person charged with an offence in Ireland would in exercising his choice between trial by jury or by court-martial determine whether the evidence of himself and his wife was, or was not, admissible. (*See* 70 H.C. Deb. 5 s. 1310)

(c) Section 1 (3) of Consolidation Act.—This is printed at p. 4, and is reproduced as amended by this and other legislation in footnote (a) (v) to the said sub-section on p. 4.

(d) (i) Air Council.—The Air Force (Application of Enactments) (No. 2) Order, 1918 (Order in Council of May 7th, 1918) provides that the reference to the Army Council shall be construed as including a reference to the Air Council.

(ii) Powers of Minister of Munitions.—Art. 3 of the Ministry of Munitions Order in Council, 1915 (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1915, No. 580), provides that this enactment shall be read as if the Minister of Munitions were mentioned therein in addition to the Admiralty and Army Council.

"(*d*) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of work in any factory or workshop, or remove the plant therefrom, with a view to increasing the production of war material in other factories or workshops(**a**); and

"(*e*) to take possession of any unoccupied premises for the purpose of housing workmen employed in the production, storage, or transport of war material."(**b**)

(2) It is hereby declared that where the fulfilment by any person of any contract is interfered with by the necessity on the part of himself or any other person of complying with any requirement, regulation, or restriction of the Admiralty or the Army Council(**c**) under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914(**d**), or this Act, or any regulations made thereunder(**e**), that necessity is a good defence to any action or proceedings taken against that person in respect of the non-fulfilment of the contract so far as it is due to that interference.

(3) In this section the expression "war material" includes arms, ammunition, warlike stores and equipment, and everything required for or in connection with the production thereof.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Amendment), No. 2, Act, 1915.

(**a**) EXTENSION OF PARAGRAPH (*d*).—Section 10 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54) is as follows :—

Amendment of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1915.

10. The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (*d*) set out in subsection (1) of section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1915, and shall be deemed to have been contained in that Act, namely :—

(*d*) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in any factory, workshop, or other premises, or the engagement or employment of any workman or all or any classes of workmen therein, or to remove the plant therefrom with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of munitions in other factories, workshops, or premises, or to regulate and control the supply of metals and material that may be required for any articles for use in war.

(**b**) REGULATIONS UNDER THESE PROVISIONS.—*See* Regulations 7, 8, 8A, printed at pp. 78, 84..

(**c**) INTERFERENCE WITH CONTRACTS BY REQUIREMENTS OF MINISTER OF MUNITIONS OR FOOD CONTROLLER OR AIR COUNCIL.—Art. 3 of the Ministry of Munitions Order in Council, 1915 (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1915, No. 580), and Art. 2 of the Food Controller (Concurrent Powers) Order, 1917 (printed p. 18 of the May, 1917, Edition of the "Food Supply Manual"), provide that this enactment shall be read as if the Minister of Munitions and the Food Controller were mentioned therein in addition to the Admiralty and Army Council. The Ministry of Food was established by the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 68). The Air Force (Application of Enactments) No. 2 Order, 1918, (Order in Council of May 7, 1918) provides that the reference to the Army Council shall be construed as a reference to the Air Council.

(**d**) DEFENCE OF THE REALM CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1914 (5 Geo. 5. c. 8), printed at pp. 1–6.

(**e**) REGULATIONS.—The Regulations made under the 1914 and amending Acts are (in accordance with provision made by Order in Council) reproduced in Consolidated Form as Part II. of this Manual.

(4) The Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 63).

An Act to make provision with respect to the possession and acquisition of land occupied or used for the Defence of the Realm in connection with the present War and for other purposes connected therewith. [22nd December, 1916.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Continuation of possession of land occupied for the purposes of the defence of the realm.

1.—(1) Where, during the course or within the week immediately preceding the commencement of the present war, possession has been taken of any land(**a**) by or on behalf of any Government department(**b**) for purposes connected with the present war, whether in exercise or purported exercise of any prerogative right of His Majesty, or of any powers conferred by or under any enactment relating to the defence of the realm, or by agreement, or otherwise, it shall be lawful, subject to the provisions of this Act, for the Government department in possession (hereinafter referred to as the occupying department), after the termination of the present war, to continue in possession of the land for such period, not exceeding two years from such termination, as the occupying department may consider necessary or expedient, and, if on application being made to the Railway and Canal Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission)(**c**) not less than six months before the expiration of such two years the Commission consent thereto, for such further period, not exceeding three years from the expiration of such two years, as the Commission may consider necessary or expedient in the national interest.

(2) Whilst any land so continues in the possession of any occupying department, the department may for the purposes of the public service exercise in relation thereto all such powers as were during the continuance of the war exercisable in relation thereto for the purposes of the defence of the realm, subject, however, as respects the power to close public highways, to the provisions of subsection (3) of section six, and, as respects the power of removal of buildings and works, to the provisions of section two:

(**a**) "Land" is defined by s. 12 (1) hereof.

(**b**) Government Department.—This includes a Competent Naval or Military Authority, *see* s. 12 (5) hereof. Under s. 2 (*b*) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 3) Act (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 42) and Regulation 6 of the Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations (which relate to the State Control of the Liquor Trade and are omitted from this Manual as being outside its scope) the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) have power to acquire any licensed or other premises within areas in which those Regulations are in force either for the duration of the War and a supplemental period, or permanently.

(**c**) Service of Application.—*See* Rule 2 of Railway and Canal Commission Rules printed in Appendix III, p. 578.

Provided that—

(*a*) If the exercise of any such powers causes the pollution, abstraction, or diversion of water or the emission of noxious fumes to such an extent that if exercise of such powers had not been authorised by this Act persons interested in adjoining or neighbouring land would have been entitled to restrain the exercise thereof, any person who would have been so entitled shall be entitled to such compensation in respect of any loss occasioned by such pollution, abstraction, diversion, or emission during the period of occupation under this section as, failing agreement, may be determined in manner provided by this Act(**a**); and

(*b*) nothing in this section shall be construed as depriving any person of any right to recover damages in respect of any injury to property caused by accident due to the exercise of any such powers as aforesaid.

(3) The occupying department shall pay such rent in respect of any land which continues in their possession, and such continuance shall be upon and subject to such terms and conditions as to compensation or otherwise (including compensation for any depreciation attributable to works and buildings not removed), as, failing agreement, shall be determined in manner provided by this Act, and in determining the rent payable under this provision regard shall be had to the like considerations as are set out in paragraph 6 of the schedule to this Act with respect to the determination of compensation payable for land acquired under this Act.

(4) The occupying department may transfer possession of any land to the Admiralty or Army Council(**b**) or the Minister of Munitions,(**c**) and upon such a transfer being made the department to whom possession is transferred shall be deemed to be the occupying department.

Power to remove buildings and works.

2.—(1) Whilst any land of which possession has been so taken is in the possession of an occupying department after the termination of the present war, any building or other work which for purposes connected with the present war has been erected or constructed on over or under the land wholly or partly at the expense of the State, or, with the consent of the occupying department, at the expense of some person not being a person interested in the land, may be removed, without the consent of any person interested in the land, by the occupying department, or, with the consent of the occupying department, by the person at whose expense it was erected or constructed, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding;

Provided that—

(*a*) where the building or work was erected or constructed partly at the expense of a person interested in the land; or

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(**a**) Determination of Amount of Compensation.—*See* s. 8 hereof.

(**b**) Air Force.—The Air Force (Application of Enactments) (No. 2) Order, 1918 (Order in Council of May 7, 1918) provides that the reference to the Army Council shall be construed as including a reference to the Air Council.

(**c**) Army Council, Air Council and Minister of Munitions.—*See* footnote (**b**) (i) (ii), (iii) p. 1.

(*b*) where in pursuance of an agreement with a Government department any person interested in the land is entitled to the benefit of or to prohibit the removal of the building or work;

this provision shall not authorise the removal of that building or work during the continuance of such interest in the land without the consent of that person or the persons deriving title under him:

Provided also that where under any agreement a Government department is entitled to remove any such building or work nothing in this section shall prejudice the rights of the department or any other person under the agreement.

(2) Where any building or work has been removed under the powers conferred by this section the occupying department shall cause the land to be restored to the condition in which it was before the building or work was erected or constructed or shall, if the persons interested in the land agree or the Commission consent, instead of so restoring the land, pay such compensation in respect of the depreciation (if any) in the value of the land attributable to the disturbance of the soil as in default of agreement may be determined in manner provided by this Act.(**a**)

(3) Where any such buildings or works have been erected or constructed upon any common, open space, or allotment(**b**) the building or work shall be removed and the land restored as aforesaid, except in such cases and to such extent as the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries(**c**) on the application of the occupying department may by order declare that such removal and restoration is not required in the interests of the persons interested in the land or the public:

Provided that before any such order is made the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries(**c**) shall give the local authority or board of conservators (if any) in which is vested the management of the common, open space, or allotment, and any other local authority interested, an opportunity of being heard, and that before any such order comes into effect a draft thereof shall be laid before each House of Parliament for a period of thirty days on which that House has sat, and if either of those Houses before the expiration of that period presents an address to His Majesty against the draft or any part thereof, no further proceedings shall be taken thereon, without prejudice to the making of a new draft order.

(4) Where any building or any machinery or plant fixed or attached to any land has, for purposes connected with the present war, been erected wholly or partly at the expense of the State in accordance with an agreement with any person interested in the land, any power to remove the building, machinery, and plant so erected conferred on any Government department under the agreement may be exercised, notwithstanding any rights in

(**a**) SERVICE OF APPLICATION.—*See* Rule 2 of Railway and Canal Commission Rules, printed in Appendix III, p 578.

(**b**) "COMMON," "OPEN SPACE,' 'ALLOTMENT."—These expressions are for the purposes of this Act defined by s. 12 (3) below.

(**c**) IN SCOTLAND, the Secretary for Scotland.—*See* s. 15 (*c*) hereof.

the building, machinery, or plant to which any other person interested in the land, whether as mortgagee(a) or otherwise, may be entitled.

Power to acquire land permanently.

3.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act(b) it shall be lawful to acquire by agreement or compulsorily on behalf of His Majesty—

(*a*) any land in the possession of an occupying department or any interest in such land;

(*b*) any land on over or under which any buildings works or improvements have, for purposes connected with the present war, been erected constructed or made wholly or partly at the expense of the State, or any interest in such land;

(2) Where any land or any interest in land is or has been so acquired any adjoining or neighbouring land (whether belonging to the same owner or not), or any right of access, or other easement(c) or right which appears to the Commisson(d) to be required for the proper enjoyment of the land or interest so acquired, or any interest therein, may, with the consent of the Commission,(d) also be acquired.(e)

(3) The power to acquire land, or an interest therein, under this section shall include power to acquire the land or interest either with or without all or any of the mines or minerals lying thereunder as the purchasing department may determine, and if the surface is acquired apart from the mines and minerals either without any right of support or with such right of support as the department may require.

(4) The power of acquisition conferred by this section shall be exercisable—

(*a*) in the case of land in the possession of an occupying department or of land and rights required for the proper enjoyment thereof, by the occupying department at any time whilst the department is in possession, but not later than three years after the termination of the present war;

(*b*) in the case of other land or rights, by the Admiralty or Army Council(f) or the Minister of Munitions at any time during the present war or within twelve months after the termination thereof.

(5) For the purposes of the acquisition of land and interests therein under this section, the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts,(g) subject to the modifications set out in the Schedule to this Act, shall be incorporated with this Act.

(a) In Scotland, heritable creditor, *see* s. 15 (*b*) hereof.

(b) Land which may not be so acquired.—For savings as to commons, parks, gardens, &c., and provision against permanent retention of local authority's railways, &c., company's or university, school, or charity lands, *see* s. 13 hereof.

(c) "Easement."—In Scotland "servitude," *see* s. 15 (*b*) hereof.

(d) *i.e.*, the Railway and Canal Commission, *see* s. 1 (1) hereof.

(e) Service of Application.—*See* Rule 2 of Railway and Canal Commission Rules, printed in Appendix III, p. 578.

(f) Air Council.—*See* footnote to s. 1 (4), *ante*.

(g) "Lands Clauses Acts."—This expression is defined by s. 23 of the Interpretation Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63). As respects Ireland that expression does not in this present Act include the Railways Acts (Ireland), 1851, 1860, or 1864, or the Railways Traverse Act. *See* s. 16 hereof.

(6) Where any buildings, works, or improvements have, for purposes connected with the present war, been erected, constructed, or made wholly or partly at the expense of the State, on, over, or under any land, no person shall without the consent of a Government department(a) remove, destroy, alter, or dispose of the buildings, works, or improvements whilst the right of acquiring the land conferred by this section remains in force.

(7) Any person having power (whether subject to any consent or conditions or not) to sell land authorised to be acquired by any Government department may, subject to the like consent and conditions, grant or demise the land in perpetuity or for any term of years to the Government department at such fee farm or other rent, secured by such condition of re-entry or otherwise as may be agreed upon, and with or without a right of renewal, or grant to the Government department an option to acquire the land:

Provided that, where the power to sell arises under the Settled Lands Acts, 1882 to 1890,(b) the powers conferred by this section shall be exercised only with the consent of the trustees of the settlement for the purposes of those Acts, or with the sanction of the court.(c)

User of land acquired.

4. Any land which, or an interest in which, has been acquired under this Act may be used by any Government department for the purpose for which it was used during the war or for any other purpose for which it could have been used had the land been acquired under the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1873,(d) or the Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903,(e) notwithstanding that such user could, but for this Act, have been restrained as being in contravention of any covenant or for any other reason, and no person interested in any adjoining or neighbouring land or entitled to any riparian rights shall be entitled to restrain such user; but if, apart from this Act, any such person would have been entitled to restrain(f) such user, then, if application for

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(a) GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.—This includes a Competent Naval or Military Authority, *see* s. 12 (5) hereof.

(b) SETTLED LAND ACTS, *i.e.*, the Acts of 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 38), 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 18), 1887 (50 & 51 Vict. c. 30), 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 36), and 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 69).

(c) AS TO SCOTLAND.—Sub-section 7 of section 3 does not apply to Scotland, *see* s. 15 (*a*).

(d) DEFENCE ACTS, *i.e.*, the Acts of 1842 (5 & 6 Vict. c. 94), 1854 (17 & 18 Vict. c. 67), 1859 (22 Vict. c. 12), 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. 112), and 1865 (28 & 29 Vict. c. 65), and the Defence Acts Amendment Act, 1873 (36 & 37 Vict. c. 72), *see* 59 & 60 Vict. c. 14. *See also* footnote (b), p. 3, *ante*.

(e) MILITARY LANDS ACTS, *i.e.*, the Acts of 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 43), 1897 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 6), 1900 (63 & 64 Vict. c. 56), and 1903 (3 Edw. 7. c. 47). The land acquisition powers under these Acts were extended to the Admiralty by 58 & 59 Vict. c. 35, s. 2 as to which *see* s. 12 (4) below. *See also* footnote (c), p. 3, *ante*.

(f) "RESTRAIN."—In Scotland "interdict," *see* s. 15 (*b*) hereof.

the purpose is made within three years after the date of the acquisition of the land under this Act or after the commencement of the user causing the depreciation, whichever may be the later, he shall,—

(i) if the land is used for a purpose for which it could have been used had the land been acquired under the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1873,(a) or the Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903,(b) be entitled to such compensation in respect of any breach of a restrictive covenant or damage caused by the pollution, abstraction, or diversion of water, or by the emission of noxious fumes, as in default of agreement may be determined in manner provided by this Act(c); and

(ii) if the land is used for any other purpose, be entitled to such compensation in respect of any damage occasioned by such user as in default of agreement may be determined in manner provided by this Act(c):

Provided that—

(*a*) where such compensation is claimed in respect of any land, the department may, at any time before such claim is determined, and on payment of all costs properly incurred by the claimant in respect of his claim, require the claimant to sell the land or his interest therein at such price as would have been proper if the value of the land had not been so depreciated, such price in default of agreement to be determined in like manner as if the land had been acquired under section three of this Act; and

(*b*) nothing in this section shall be construed as depriving any person of any right to recover damages in respect of any injury to property caused by accident due to such user as aforesaid; and

6 Edw. 7. c. 14. 39 & 40 Vict c. 75. 56 & 57 Vict c. 31.

(*c*) in the user of land or an interest in land acquired under this Act the provisions of the Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1906, and the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts, 1876 and 1893, and of any local Act dealing with the like matters, shall be complied with, and those Acts shall apply accordingly, and nothing in this section shall affect the powers conferred by any Act, whether public general or local, on any local authority,(d) board of conservancy, or other public authority, with respect to the prevention of the pollution of rivers, or the abatement of nuisances caused by the emission of smoke or other noxious fumes.

(a) DEFENCE ACTS.—*See* footnote (d) to p. 15.

(b) MILITARY LANDS ACTS.—*See* footnote (e) to p. 15.

(c) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION.—*See* s. 8 hereof.

(d) LOCAL AUTHORITY FOR PREVENTION OF RIVER POLLUTION.—County Councils in England and Scotland have as to this matter the same powers and duties as sanitary authorities under the Act of 1876, *see* s. 14 of the English Local Government Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 41), and s. 55 of the Scottish Act of 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 50). As to Border Councils, *see also* 61 & 62 Vict. c. 34.

Power to sell land acquired under Act.

5.—(1) Where any land or any interest therein has by virtue of this Act been acquired by any Government department, the department may at any time thereafter sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the land or interest.(**a**)

(2) Where any such land is disposed of, then on the execution and delivery to the purchaser by the Government department concerned of the necessary or proper assurance of the land disposed of, the purchaser shall notwithstanding any defect in the title of such Government department thereto stand possessed thereof for such estate or interest as may be expressed or intended to be assured to him, freed and absolutely discharged (save as in the assurance may be expressed) from all prior estates, interests, rights, and claims therein or thereto:

Provided that if at any time after such disposition any such prior estate, interest, right, or claim as aforesaid is established by the person entitled thereto, there shall be paid to such person compensation to be determined in manner provided by the Lands Clauses Acts, as modified by this Act, with respect to interests in lands which by mistake have been omitted to be purchased.(**b**)

(3) Before any Government department sell any land so acquired or interest therein they shall, unless such land is land upon which buildings of a permanent nature have been erected wholly or partly at the expense of the State or at the request of, or by arrangement with, any Government department, or is land used in connection with such buildings, first offer to sell the same to the person then entitled to the lands (if any) from which the same were originally severed; or if such person refused to purchase the same, or cannot after diligent inquiry be found, then the like offer shall be made to the person or to the several persons whose lands shall immediately adjoin the land so proposed to be sold.

(4) If any such persons be desirous of purchasing such lands, then within six weeks after such offer they shall signify their desire in that behalf to the Government department concerned, or if they decline such offer, or if for six weeks they neglect to signify their desire to purchase such lands, the right of pre-emption of every such person so declining or neglecting in respect of the lands included in such offer shall cease.

(5) If any person entitled to such pre-emption be desirous of purchasing any such lands and such person and the Government department concerned do not agree as to the price thereof, or other consideration therefor, then such price or other consideration shall be determined in manner provided by this Act.(**c**)

(**a**) For dealing with superfluous Government property an Order in Council of March 4, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 276), provided for the establishment of a Surplus Government Property Advisory Council and a Surplus Government Property Disposal Board. (*See* Appendix IV, *post*, p. 580.)

(**b**) INTERESTS OMITTED TO BE PURCHASED.—*See* as respects England and Ireland, ss. 124 to 126 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c. 18). Subsection (2) of section 5 does not apply to Scotland, *see* s. 15 (*a*) hereof.

(**c**) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION.—*See* s. 8 hereof.

(6) The provisions of the last three foregoing subsections shall apply in the case of a lease of land for a term exceeding twenty-one years in like manner as they apply to a sale of land, except where the land is leased for the purpose of the development thereof in connection with any factory, building, camp, or other premises erected or established on land retained by the Government.(a)

Provisions as to highways.

6.—(1) Where, in the exercise or purported exercise of any prerogative right of His Majesty or any powers conferred by or under any enactment relating to the defence of the realm, or by agreement, or otherwise, for purposes connected with the present war, any railway or tramway or any cable line or pipes have been laid along, across, over, or under any public highway, it shall be lawful after the termination of the war for the railway or tramway or the cable line or pipes to continue to be used and maintained along, across, over, or under the highway, subject to such conditions as the Board of Trade, in the case of railways and tramways, and in other cases as the Commission(b) after giving the local authority(c) and the authority or person responsible for the maintenance of the highway or of any other railway or tramway laid thereon an opportunity of being heard, may by order prescribe, and any such authority or person may apply to the Board or Commission(d) to make such an order:

Provided that where any such railway or tramway crosses the roadway on the level it shall not be lawful to use the crossing after the expiration of two years from the termination of the present war without the consent of the local authority.

(2) In the event of the use of any such railway or tramway being discontinued, the Government department by whom it was laid down or used shall take up and remove the rails and restore the highway on which they are laid to the satisfaction of the authority or person responsible for the maintenance of such highway.

(3) Where in exercise of any such right or powers as aforesaid any public highway has been closed,(e) it may be kept closed after the termination of the present war, but not, by virtue of this section, beyond the expiration of twelve months after such termination unless the consent of the Commission(b) is obtained, and the Commission before giving such consent shall give to the local authority(c) and the authority or person responsible for

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(a) Pre-emption.—The provisions of subss. (3)–(6) of s. 5, take the place of those of the Lands Clauses Acts as to sale of superfluous lands, which are excluded by paragraph 2 of the Schedule. *Cf.* ss. 128, 129 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 and ss. 121, 122 of the corresponding Scottish Act (8 & 9 Vict. c. 19).

(b) "Commission," *i.e.*, the Railway and Canal Commission, *see* s. 1 (1) hereof.

(c) Local Authority.—This is defined by sub-section (4), applied as respects Scotland by s. 15 (*b*).

(d) Service of Application.—*See* Rule 2 of Railway and Canal Commission Rules, printed in Appendix III, p. 578.

(e) Closing of Highway.—*See* Regulation 5, printed at p. 75 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and as to footpaths or bridle roads, s. 16 of the Defence Act, 1842 (5 & 6 Vict. c. 94), and ss. 13, 25 (7), 26 (5) of the Military Lands Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 43).

the maintenance of the highway an opportunity of being heard, and the Commission may require as a condition of their consent the provision of another highway in the place of the highway so closed, and any person interested in any land adjoining any highway so closed who suffers loss or damage in consequence of the closing thereof shall be entitled to such compensation as, in default of agreement, may be determined in manner provided by this Act to be the amount of such loss or damage.(a) (b)

(4) For the purposes of this section the expression "local authority" means in the case of a borough or urban district,(c) the council of the borough or urban district,(c) and elsewhere the county council.

(5) Where any such railway, tramway, cable line, or pipes have been laid along, across, over, or under any public highway, or a public highway has been closed, in pursuance of an agreement with, or subject to any undertaking given to, the authority or person responsible for the maintenance of the highway, nothing in this section shall authorise the continuance of the user of the railway, tramway, cable line, or pipes, or the continuance of the closing of the highway beyond the time specified in the agreement or undertaking without the consent of the authority or person so responsible.

Provisions as to water, light, heat, and power companies and authorities.

7. Where any company or authority authorised to supply water, light, heat, or power, has, on the requisition or at the request of any Government department for purposes connected with the present war, supplied water, light, heat, or power to any factory, building, camp, or other premises(d) and such supply is not authorised by law, whether by reason of the premises not being within the area of supply of the company or authority or otherwise, or is in contravention of any agreement made by the company or authority, the company or authority after the termination of the war, shall, if and so long as required by any Government department to do so, continue the supply, but not beyond the expiration of twelve months after such termination unless the consent of the Commission (e)(b) is obtained, and before giving such consent the Commission shall give to the company or authority in whose area of supply the premises are situated, and any other person who appears to them to be interested in the continuance or discontinuance of such supply, an opportunity of being heard, and, if the premises are not within the area of supply of the company or authority, the company or authority shall have the like power with respect to the supply of water, light, heat, or power to the premises as if the premises were within its area of supply, and as if any roads or bridges along,

(a) Determination of Amount of Compensation.—*See* s. 8 hereof.

(b) Service of Application.—*See* Rule 2 of Railway and Canal Commission Rules, printed in Appendix III, p. 578.

(c) In Scotland "royal, parliamentary, or police burgh" is substituted for "borough or urban district," *see* s. 15 (*b*).

(d) Supply of Water, &c.—*See* Regulation 8D, printed at p. 87 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

(e) "Commission," *i.e.*, the Railway and Canal Commission, *see* s. 1 (1) hereof.

across, over, on or under which any pipes or lines or other works have been laid for the purpose of supplying the premises were roads which the company or authority were authorised to break up for the purpose of their undertaking: Provided that no supply of water, light, heat, or power shall be given or shall continue to be given under this section by any company or authority if and so long as such supply would prejudice the supply within the area of supply of such company or authority.

Determination of questions by Railway and Canal Commission.

8.—(1) All questions as to compensation or as to the purchase price of land or any interest therein to be paid under this Act shall,—

(*a*) if both parties agree within such time as may be allowed by the Commission,(**a**) be determined by a single arbitrator agreed by the parties;

(*b*) if either party so requires within such time as may be allowed by the Commission, be referred to such one of a panel of referees to be appointed in like manner as the panel appointed under Part I.(**b**) of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, as may be selected by the Reference Committee as defined by section thirty-three of that Act,(**c**) whose decision shall, subject to an appeal to the Commission on any question of law, be final;

10 Edw. 7. c. 8.

(*c*) in any other case, be determined by the Commission.

51 & 52 Vict. c. 25.

(2) The provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, as amended by any subsequent enactment, relating to the procedure for the determination of questions by the Commission under that Act, including the provisions relating to appeals, shall apply to the determination of questions, including appeals from referees, referred to the Commission under this Act, as if they were herein re-enacted and in terms made applicable to this Act(**d**):

Provided that—

(*a*) the Commission may in any case in which they think it expedient to do so call in the aid of one or more assessors specially qualified, and hear the case wholly or partially with the assistance of such assessors;

(**a**) "Commission," *i.e.*, the Railway and Canal Commission, *see* 1 (1) hereof.

(**b**) Part I of Finance (1909–10) Act, 1910, *i.e.*, "The Duties on Land Values" Part of that Act.

(**c**) Panel of Referees. This is formed by the Reference Committee, of Fellows of the Surveyors' Institution or other persons having experience in the valuation of land and includes persons having experience in the valuation of minerals. *See* s. 34 of the Finance (1909–10) Act, 1910.

There are three Reference Committees—

That for England consists of the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Surveyors' Institution;

That for Scotland consists of the Lord President of the Court of Session, the Lord Justice Clerk, and the Chairman of the Scottish Committee of the Surveyors' Institution;

That for Ireland consists of the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, the Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and the President of the Surveyors' Institution (or a member of that Institution's Council).

See s. 33 (5) of the Finance (1909–10) Act, 1910.

(**d**) Railway and Canal Commission Rules.—The Rules of Jan. 15, 1918, made under s. 8 are printed as Appendix III, p. 578.

(*b*) the Commission may hold a local enquiry for the purposes of this Act by any one of their members, or by any officer of the Commission or other person whom they may direct to hold the same, and the said provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, except the provisions relating to appeals, shall, so far as applicable, apply to such enquiries, and any officer or person directed to hold an enquiry shall have power to administer an oath and shall report the result of the enquiry to the Commission;

(*c*) the Commission may act by two of their members, one of whom shall be the judge;

(*d*) the discretion of the Commission with respect to costs shall be subject to the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts as modified by this Act as to costs, in cases where those Acts as so modified apply, but shall not be limited in the manner provided by section two of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1894.(**a**)

57 & 58 Vict. c. 54.

Payment of compensation and purchase money.

9. Until Parliament otherwise determines, all compensation and purchase money payable by a Government department under this Act, and all other expenses incurred by any Government department thereunder, shall be defrayed out of money provided by Parliament.

Evidence of certificate by Government department.

10. For the purposes of this Act a certificate by any Government department—

(*a*) that possession has been taken of any land(**b**) for purposes connected with the present war; or

(*b*) that the department is in possession of such land or is the occupying department within the meaning of this Act; or

(*c*) that any sums therein specified have been expended by the State in erecting, constructing, or making buildings, works, or improvements for purposes connected with the present war on, over, or under any land; or

(*d*) that any such buildings, works, or improvements have been erected, constructed, or made with the consent of the occupying department at the expense of a person not being a person interested in the land; or

(*e*) that a railway or tramway has been laid along, across, over, or under a public highway, or that a public highway has been closed,(**c**) in the exercise of any prerogative right of His Majesty, or any powers conferred by or under any enactment relating to the defence of the realm for purposes connected with the present war; or

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(**a**) Costs.—That section deprived the Commission of the power to award costs on either side, except in cases of frivolous or vexatious claims or defences, or of disputes between railway or canal companies. The modified provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts will apply where land is acquired under s. 3 of this Act. *See* s. 34 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 (or s. 32 of the corresponding Scottish Act), and paragraphs 10, 11 of the schedule to the present Act.

(**b**) "Land" is defined by s. 12 (1) of this Act. Regulations 2, 2A, 2C, 2L and 2M, printed at pp. 42, 47, 59, 62, of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, confer express power to take possession of lands and premises.

(**c**) Closing of Highways, *see* s. 6 (3) and footnote thereto.

(*f*) that water, light, heat, or power has been supplied to any premises on the requisition or at the request of a Government department for purposes connected with the present war;(a)

shall be primâ facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

Application of building laws.

11.—(1) Any street, building, or work which has been formed, erected, or constructed otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of any general or local Acts relating to streets or buildings, and with any byelaws or regulations made thereunder on any land to which section one of this Act applies, or which has been acquired under section three thereof, shall, unless the authority by whom such provisions, byelaws, or regulations are enforced consent to the continuance thereof, either be so altered as to comply with such provisions, byelaws, or regulations, or be discontinued or removed within such reasonable time, not being less than two years, after such land or building has ceased to be occupied by a Government department as such authority may order, and the owner (as defined by such Acts, byelaws, or regulations) shall have power to enter upon and carry out any works without the consent of any other person, and if he fails to comply with such order such authority as aforesaid may remove any such building or work and recover the expense incurred in such removal from the owner in a summary manner as a civil debt.

(2) If any person feels aggrieved by the neglect or refusal of such authority to give its consent, or by the conditions on which such consent is given, or as to the time within which such discontinuance or removal is ordered, he may appeal to the Local Government Board,(b) whose decision shall be final and shall have effect as if it were a decision of the authority: Provided that the Board may before considering any such appeal require the appellant to deposit such sum not exceeding ten pounds to cover the costs of appeal as may be fixed by rules to be made by them.

Interpretation.

12.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, and of the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts incorporated with this Act, land includes any building or part of a building, any pier, jetty, or other structure on the shore or bed of the sea or any river, and any easement or right over or in relation to land.

(2) Where consideration has been given or an advance made by the State for the erection, construction, or making of any building, work, or improvement on over or under any land for purposes connected with the present war, or where any money which would otherwise have been payable to the State has with the consent of a Government department been applied towards the erection, construction, or making of any such building, work,

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(a) Supply of Water, &c., *see* s. 7 and footnote thereto.

(b) In Scotland the Local Government Board for Scotland (*see* s. 15 (*c*)), and in Ireland the Local Government Board for Ireland (*see* s. 16).

or improvement, the building, work, or improvement shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to have been erected, constructed, or made wholly or partly, as the case may be, at the expense of the State.

(3) For the purposes of this Act, except where the context otherwise requires, the expression "building" includes machinery and plant fixed or attached to the building, the expression "common" shall include any land subject to be enclosed under the Inclosure Acts, 1845 to 1882,(a) and any town or village green, and any other land subject to any right of common; the expression "open space" shall mean any land laid out as a public garden or public park or used for the purposes of public recreation; and the expression "allotment" shall mean any allotment set out for any public purpose under an Inclosure Act or award.

(4) For the purposes of this Act references to the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1873, and the Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903,(b) shall include references to those Acts as applied by the Naval Works Act, 1895.(c) 58 & 59 Vict. c. 35.

(5) For the purposes of this Act a competent naval or military authority acting under the Acts relating to the Defence of the Realm(d) shall be deemed to be a Government department.

13.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall authorise the acquisition of any interest in any common, open space, or allotment, or the acquisition otherwise than by agreement of any land which forms part of any park, garden, or pleasure ground, or of the home farm attached to and usually occupied with the mansion house, or is the site of any ancient monument or other object of archæological interest, or of any interest in such land or grounds: Savings.

Provided that—

(*a*) nothing in this subsection shall prevent the acquisition, whether by agreement or compulsorily, of a right to use and maintain any cables, lines, or pipes which have been laid under any such land as aforesaid; and

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(a) INCLOSURE ACTS, 1845 TO 1882.—As to what Acts are included in this collective title, *see* Sch. 2 of Short Titles Act, 1896 (59 & 60 Vict. c. 14). These Acts do not extend to Scotland, or Ireland.

(b) DEFENCE AND MILITARY LANDS ACTS.—As to those Acts, *see* s. 4 of the present Act and the footnotes thereto.

(c) ADMIRALTY LAND POWERS.—S. 2 of the 1895 Act extends the land acquisition powers of the Defence and Military Lands Acts to the Admiralty, but provides that land acquired by them shall be vested and managed under ss. 9 to 19 of the Admiralty Lands and Works Act, 1864 (27 & 28 Vict. c. 57), and that the corresponding provisions of the Defence Act, 1842, shall not apply.

(d) COMPETENT NAVAL OR MILITARY AUTHORITY.—As to these Authorities, *see* Regulation 62 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (p. 183), and as to their powers of taking possession of land, *see* Regulation 2 (p. 42). The Air Force (Application of Enactments) (No. 2) Order, 1918 (Order in Council of May 7, 1918) provides that "competent military authority" shall include competent air force authority.

(*b*) where before the passing of this Act there have been erected on any park, garden, pleasure ground, or farm as above mentioned, any buildings for the manufacture of munitions of war, the Commission(**a**) may by order authorise the compulsory acquisition of the park, garden, pleasure ground, or farm, or any part thereof, where they are satisfied that it is of national importance that it should be acquired, so, however, that if the owner so requires the whole of such property, including the mansion house, if any, shall be acquired, and that before the order made by the Commission comes into effect, a draft thereof shall be laid before each House of Parliament for a period of thirty days on which that House has sat, and if either of those Houses before the expiration of that period presents an address to His Majesty against the draft or any part thereof, no further proceedings shall be taken thereon.(**b**)

(2) Nothing in this Act shall authorise the retention of the possession for more than three months after the termination of the war of—

6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 12.

(*a*) land belonging to any local authority within the meaning of the Local Government (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1916;(**c**) or

(*b*) land belonging to any company or corporation carrying on a railway, dock, canal, water, or other public undertaking other than land which, having before the commencement of the present war been used for the purposes of the undertaking, had before that date ceased to be so used; or

(*c*) land held by or on behalf of any governing body constituted for charitable purposes(**d**) which at the commencement of the war was occupied and used by that body for the purposes of that body;

without the consent of the appropriate Government department, or, in the case of a university or a college at a university, without the consent of the governing body of the university or college, provided that such consent, if given, shall not authorise the retention of possession for a longer period than three years after the termination of the war, and if any question arises as to what department is the appropriate Government department, the question shall be determined by the Treasury, and nothing in this Act shall authorise the acquisition of any such land as aforesaid or of any interest in or right of access or other easement or right over any such land, except by agreement with such authority, company, corporation, or body as aforesaid.

(**a**) "COMMISSION," *i.e.*, the Railway and Canal Commission, *see* s. 1 (1) hereof.

(**b**) SERVICE OF APPLICATION.—*See* Rule 2 of Railway and Canal Commission Rules printed in Appendix III, p. 578.

(**c**) LOCAL AUTHORITY is defined by that Act as any person or body of persons who receive or expend the proceeds of any local rate and any other public body which the Local Government Board or the Secretary for Scotland or the Local Government Board for Ireland determine to be a local authority.

(**d**) "GOVERNING BODY FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES."—This is defined by subsection (6).

(3) Where possession has been taken of any land under any agreement authorising the retention of the land for any period specified in the agreement, nothing in this Act shall authorise the retention of possession after the expiration of such period without the consent of the person with whom the agreement was made or the persons deriving title under him.

(4) Nothing in this Act shall authorise the compulsory acquisition of land with respect to which an agreement has been made for the restoration thereof to the owner or the person previously in occupation thereof (other than an agreement to give up possession of land at the expiration of a tenancy), or, in the case of land subject to an agreement for sale to a Government department, shall authorise the acquisition of the land otherwise than in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

(5) Nothing in this Act shall authorise the compulsory acquisition of land without the consent of the Commission(**a**)(**b**) where the purposes for which it is to be acquired are purposes other than those for which land can be acquired under the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1873,(**c**) or the Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903.(**d**)

(6) For the purposes of this section the expression "governing body constituted for charitable purposes" includes any person or body of persons who have a right of holding or any power of government of or management over any property appropriated for charitable purposes, and includes any corporation sole, and the governing body of any university, college, school, or other institution for the promotion of literature, science, or art.

Saving of powers.

14. The powers conferred by this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other right or power of His Majesty.

Application to Scotland.

15. In the application of this Act to Scotland the following modifications shall be made:—

(*a*) Subsection (7) of section three and subsection (2) of section five shall not apply.

(*b*) "Borough or urban district" means "royal, parliamentary, or police burgh"; "easement" means "servitude"; "mortgagee" means "heritable creditor"; and "restrain" includes "interdict."

(*c*) The Local Government Board for Scotland shall be substituted for the Local Government Board, and the Secretary for Scotland for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Application to Ireland. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 70. 23 & 24 Vict. c. 97. 27 & 28 Vict. c. 71. 31 & 32 Vict. c. 70.

16. In the application of this Act to Ireland the expression "the Lands Clauses Acts" shall not include the Railways Act (Ireland), 1851, the Railways Act (Ireland), 1860, the Railways Act (Ireland), 1864, or the Railways Traverse Act, or any Act amending those Acts; and the expression "Local Government Board" means the "Local Government Board for Ireland."

Short title.

17. This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1916.

(**a**) "COMMISSION," *i.e.*, the Railway and Canal Commission, *see* s. 1 (1) hereof.

(**b**) SERVICE OF APPLICATION.—*See* Rule 2 of Railway and Canal Commission Rules printed in Appendix III, p. 578.

(**c**) DEFENCE ACTS.—*See* footnote (**d**) to s. 4 hereof.

(**d**) MILITARY LANDS ACTS.—*See* footnote (**e**) to s. 4 hereof.

Section 3 (5).

SCHEDULE.

MODIFICATION OF THE LANDS CLAUSES ACTS.

1. The department acquiring the land or interest therein shall be deemed to be the promoters of the undertaking, and this Act shall be deemed to be the special Act.(a)

2. The provisions as to the sale of superfluous land(b) and as to access to the special Act(c) shall not apply.

3. All questions of disputed compensation shall be settled by an arbitrator or referee or the Commission, as the case may require (hereinafter referred to as the arbitration tribunal).(d)

4. No allowance shall be made on account of the acquisition being compulsory.(e)

5. Where a portion only of any factory or other building is required the owners and other persons interested in such building may, notwithstanding anything in the Lands Clauses Acts, be required to sell and convey the portions only of the building so required, if the Commission are of opinion that such portions can be severed from the remainder of the properties without material detriment thereto, and in such case compensation shall be paid for the portions required, and for any damage suffered by the owners or other parties interested in the building by severance or otherwise.(f)

6. In determining the amount of compensation, the value of the land acquired shall be taken to be the value which the land would have had at the date of the notice to treat if it had remained in the condition in which it was at the commencement of the present war, without regard to any enhancement or depreciation in the value which may be attributable directly or indirectly to any buildings, works, or improvements, erected, constructed, or made on, over or under the land, or any adjoining or neighbouring land for purposes connected with the present

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(a) "PROMOTERS" and "SPECIAL ACT."—This provision takes the place of that in s. 2 of 8 & 9 Vict. cc. 18, 19, respectively.

(b) SALE OF SUPERFLUOUS LANDS.—This excludes ss. 127-132 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 18 and ss. 120-124 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 19, their place being taken by s. 5 (3)-(6) hereof. *See* footnote to s. 5 (1), *ante*, p. 17.

(c) ACCESS TO SPECIAL ACT.—This excludes ss. 150, 151 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 18 and ss. 142, 143 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 19.

(d) ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.—*See* paragraph 8 hereof.

(e) ALLOWANCE FOR COMPULSORY PURCHASE. Paragraph 4 excludes the extra 10 per cent. which by established custom and not under any statutory provision is added to the value of lands compulsorily taken, except where such addition is expressly excluded by statute, or the statute prescribes some particular basis for the estimate of value (*e.g.*, s. 21 (1) of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (53-54 Vict. c. 70), which prescribes "the fair market value" as the basis).

(f) PURCHASE OF PART OF BUILDING.—Paragraph 5 excludes s. 92 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 18 and the corresponding s. 90 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 19 (the Scottish Act). A similar exclusion is made by various Railway and other Special Acts, and also (*see* s. 4 of the Light Railways Act, 1912 (2 & 3 Geo. 5. c. 19)) may be made by Light Railway Orders.

war wholly or partly at the expense of the State, or, with the consent of the occupying department, at the expense of any person not being a person interested in the land:

Provided that—

(*a*) where any such building, work, or improvement was erected, constructed, or made in pursuance of an agreement with any person interested in the land, the consideration given by such person shall be taken into account in assessing the compensation payable in respect of such interest;

(*b*) where by virtue of an agreement with any Government department any person interested in the land is entitled as between himself and that department to the benefit of any such building, work, or improvement, the value attributable to such building, work, or improvement shall be taken into account in assessing the compensation payable in respect of such interest;

(*c*) where, since the commencement of the present war, any person interested in the land has himself erected, constructed, or made any building, work, or improvement, or has contributed to the expense thereof, or has committed any act depreciating the value of the land, the value attributable to his expenditure or the depreciation in value attributable to such act shall be taken into account in assessing the compensation payable in respect of such interest.

7. In determining the amount of compensation the arbitration tribunal shall also take into account the amount (if any) of any compensation paid or other payment received in respect of the previous occupation of the land so far as such compensation or payment was payable in respect of matters other than the mesne profits(**a**) of the land.

8. Where the surface of the land is acquired without the mines and minerals lying thereunder, the provisions of sections seventy-seven to eighty-five of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845,(**b**) shall apply subject to this modification, that for the purpose of section seventy-eight of that Act "prescribed" shall mean "prescribed by the arbitration tribunal."(**c**)

9. Where by reason of the erection, construction, or making of any such buildings, works, or improvements as aforesaid or the maintenance thereof, or by reason of the user of the land, any interest in the land has become or might become forfeited or liable to forfeiture, the compensation shall be determined as if no such forfeiture or liability to forfeiture had arisen or might arise.

(**a**) MESNE PROFITS.—In Scotland "profits," *see* 12 (*a*) below.

(**b**) MINES AND MINERALS.—8 & 9 Vict. c. 20, ss. 77–85, relate to the working of mines lying under or near the land acquired. In Scotland the corresponding sections (ss. 70–78) of the Railways Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c. 33), apply. *See* paragraph 12.

(**c**) PRESCRIBED DISTANCE.—Unless the arbitration tribunal substitute some other figure, the distance within which mines are not to be worked (if compensation is made) will be 40 yards. *See* 8 & 9 Vict. c. 20, s. 78 and s. 71 of the Scottish Act.

10. The Lord Chancellor may make rules fixing a scale of costs to be applicable on an arbitration under this Act,(a) and the arbitration tribunal may, notwithstanding anything in the Lands Clauses Acts, determine the amount of costs, and shall have power to disallow as costs in the arbitration the cost of any witness whom they consider to have been called unnecessarily, and any other costs which they consider to have been caused or incurred unnecessarily, and, if they think the circumstances such as to justify them in so doing, to order that each of the parties shall bear their own costs.(b)

11. There may be contained in the award of the arbitration tribunal a finding that the claimant, after having been requested in writing by the department by whom the land or interest therein is to be acquired so to do, has failed to deliver to such department within a reasonable time a statment in writing of the amount claimed, together with any information in his possession which may be reasonably required to enable such department to make a proper offer, and, where such a finding is contained in the award, the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts as to costs of arbitrations shall apply as if such department had offered the same sum or a greater sum than that found to be due by the award:

Provided that this provision shall not apply unless the written request for information contained a notice of the effect of this provision.

12. The provisions of this Schedule shall apply to Scotland subject to the following modifications:—

(*a*) For the reference to mesne profits there shall be substituted a reference to profits:

(*b*) For the reference to sections seventy-seven to eighty-five of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, there shall be substituted a reference to sections seventy to seventy-eight of the Railways Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845,(c) and for the reference to section seventy-eight of the former Act there shall be substituted a reference to section seventy-one of the latter Act:

(*c*) "The Court of Session" and "Act of Sederunt" shall be substituted for "the Lord Chancellor" and "rules" respectively.

13. The provisions of this Schedule shall apply to Ireland with the substitution of a reference to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland for the reference to the Lord Chancellor.

(a) Scale of Costs on Arbitrations.—No rules have been made by the Lord Chancellor under this power, nor by Act of Sederunt, nor by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, under the power as applied to Scotland and Ireland by paragraphs 12 and 13 respectively.

(b) Costs how to be borne. *Cf.* s. 34 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c. 18), and the diverse provision of s. 32 of the corresponding Scottish Act (8 & 9 Vict. c. 19).

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PART II.

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THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS CONSOLIDATED

TO

August 31st, 1918.

[This is a copy of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, printed (in accordance with Regulation 64) as amended by the Orders in Council of March 23rd, April 13th and 29th, June 2nd and 10th, July 6th and 28th, September 24th, October 14th, November 30th, and December 22nd, 1915, and January 27th, February 3rd, 15th, and 29th, March 21st and 30th, April 12th, 19th, 22nd, and 26th, May 10th and 23rd, June 1st, 8th, and 27th, July 12th and 28th, August 18th, September 7th, October 3rd and 24th, November 6th, 16th, 23rd and 29th, and December 5th, 13th, and 22nd, 1916, and January 10th, and 24th, February 6th, 16th, and 23rd, March 13th, and 30th, April 14th, and 20th, May 2nd, 10th, and 19th, June 13th and 28th, July 17th, August 8th, 22nd and 29th, September 29th, October 23rd, November 16th and 27th and December 21st, 1917, and January 2nd and 16th, February 5th and 27th, March 4th and 22nd, April 13th, 20th and 27th, May 11th and 18th, June 4th and 25th, July 19th, August 2nd and 15th, Sept. 4th and 27th, October 23rd, and November 8th and 25th, 1918, and January 14th, February 5th, 10th and 24th, and March 12th and 28th, 1919, and reproduced as a Single Code.

The full text of each of these Orders in Council is printed in the official publications referred to in the Introductory Note hereto. In this Edition only the passages containing alterations made, and new matter added by Amending Orders of dates subsequent to that of the last Edition (August 31st, 1918) of this Manual are denoted by thick black lines. But against each Regulation of the Code a marginal reference is inserted to the date of the Order in Council adding it to the Code, or, where a new form of Regulation has been substituted for a previous one, to the date of the Order in Council making the substitution. Further dates in the margin indicate that an amendment was made at the place indicated by Order in Council of the date in question(a). In the case, however, of the very large number of amendments made for the purpose of adapting the Regulations to the Air Force it has been considered unnecessary to repeat the date of the Order in Council (June 25th, 1918). An alteration made by an Amending Order of whatever date amounting solely to an omission of words at the end of a paragraph is denoted thus : |——|.

The subject of each revoked regulation is indicated in the margin.

General Principles to be observed.

1. The ordinary avocations of life and the enjoyment of property will be interfered with as little as may be permitted by the exigencies of the measures required to be taken for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, and ordinary civil offences will be dealt with by the civil tribunals in the ordinary course of law.

Directions as to non-interference with persons and property. *Nov. 28, 1914.*

(a) EXAMPLE OF MARGINAL DATES—For example the first marginal date, June 10, 1915, inserted against Regulation 11 in the text, is the date when a new form of this Regulation was substituted for a former one. The subsequent dates Nov. 30, 1915, Jan. 27, 1916, and Oct. 3, 1916, are those on which additions and variations were made to the Regulation as issued in its June, 1915, form.

June 25, 1918.

The Admiralty, Army Council and Air Council,(a) and members of the Naval, Military and Air Forces, and other persons executing the following Regulations shall, in carrying those Regulations into effect, observe these general principles.

Occupation and Control of Land and Buildings, Control of Food Supplies, Securities, War Material, and Means of Production.

Power to take possession of land, &c.
Nov. 28, 1914.

2. It shall be lawful for the competent naval or military authority(b) and any person duly authorised by him, where for the purpose of securing the public safety or the defence of the Realm it is necessary so to do—

(*a*) to take possession of any land and to construct military works, including roads, thereon, and to remove any trees, hedges, and fences therefrom;

(*b*) to take possession of any buildings or other property, including works for the supply of gas, electricity, or water, and of any sources of water supply;

(*c*) to take such steps as may be necessary for placing any buildings or structures in a state of defence;

(*d*) to cause any buildings or structures to be destroyed, or any property to be moved from one place to another, or to be destroyed;

(*e*) to take possession of any arms, ammunition, explosive substances, equipment, or warlike stores (including lines, cables, and other apparatus intended to be laid or used for telegraphic or telephonic purposes);

(*f*) to do any other act involving interference with private rights of property which is necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

May 13, 1916.

If, after the competent naval or military authority has issued a notice that he has taken or intends to take possession of any movable property in pursuance of this regulation, any person having control of any such property sells, removes, or secretes it without the consent of the competent naval or military authority he shall be guilty of an offence(c) against these regulations.

Housing and restriction on ejectment of munition workmen.
March 23, 1915.
July 28, 1915.
Sept. 29, 1917.

2A.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Admiralty, Army Council(a) or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions(d) to take possession of any unoccupied premises for the purpose of housing workmen employed in the production, storage, or transport of war material.

(2) If as respects any area in which the work of manufacturing, producing, repairing, storing or transporting war material is

(a) Army Council and Air Council.—*See* footnote (b) p. 1.

(b) Competent Naval or Military Authority.—For definition, *see* Regulation 62 printed at p. 183.

(c) Offence.—As to "offence" and "summary offence" *see* Regulation 56 printed at p. 173.

(d) Ministry of Munitions.—The Ministry of Munitions was established by s. 1 of the Ministry of Munitions Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 51), printed at p. 14 of Supplement No. 4 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation, 1914. *See also ante*, p. 2, note (iii).

being carried on, the Minister of Munitions(a) is of opinion that the ejectment from their dwellings of workmen employed in that work is calculated to impede, delay, or restrict that work, he may by order declare the area to be a special area for the purpose of this regulation.(b)

Whilst the order remains in force no person shall, without the consent of the Minister of Munitions,(a) take, or cause to be taken, any proceedings for the purpose of obtaining an order or decree for the recovery of possession of, or for the ejectment of a tenant of, any dwelling house or other premises situate in the special area, being a house or premises in which any workman so employed is living, so long as the tenant continues duly to pay the rent and to observe the other conditions of the tenancy, other than any condition for the delivery up of possession.

If any person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3) It shall be lawful for the Admiralty for the purpose of housing, with or without their wives and families, workmen employed in the building or repairing of ships or their machinery or accessories, to take possession of any premises (whether furnished or not) which are not ordinarily inhabited during the winter months or which have not been inhabited for a total period of three months at least during the twelve months immediately preceding the taking of possession. Provided that in the case of furnished premises possession shall not be taken until seven days after notice of the intention so to do has been left on the premises and sent by post to the owner or occupier. *June 25, 1918.*

Power to take possession of land for colliery transport facilities. *March 30, 1917.*

2AA. Where with a view to increasing the supply of coal it appears to the Board of Trade that it is expedient that any railway, tramway, or other facilities for transport from a colliery should be provided, the Board of Trade may take possession of any land and construct and maintain thereon such works as may be necessary for the purpose.(c)

Power to search for and get petroleum. *Jan. 16, 1918.*

2AAA.(d) With a view to developing as economically and expeditiously as possible any supply of petroleum which may exist in strata in the United Kingdom it shall be lawful for the Board of Trade or the Minister of Munitions(a) or any person authorised by them or him, but for no other person, to search and bore for and get petroleum, and the Board of Trade or Minister of Munitions or a person so authorised for the purposes aforesaid may enter on or take possession of any land and sink wells and construct other works thereon.

If any person searches or bores for or gets petroleum in contravention of this provision he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(a) MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.—The Ministry of Munitions was established by s. 1 of the Ministry of Munitions Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 51), printed at p. 14 of Supplement No. 4 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation, 1914. *See also ante*, p. 2, note (iii).

(b) ORDERS UNDER REGULATION 2A (2).—The Orders of the Minister of Munitions constituting Special Areas are printed in Part III. of this Manual.

(c) No further Orders are to be made under Reg. 2AA. O. in C., Nov. 25, 1918.

(d) The Petroleum (Production) Act, 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. 5, c. 52), which was passed Nov. 21, 1918, deals with the subject of the Regulation and contains similar but not identical provisions.

For the purposes of this regulation petroleum means all petroleum and its relative hydrocarbons (excluding coal and shales), and natural gas existing in their natural conditions in strata, but does not include natural gas set free in the course of mining or other lawful operations.

Power to take possession of land and buildings for Ministries of Pensions and Labour. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

2AB.(a) It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Works to take possession of any land, including buildings thereon, which the Minister of Pensions may certify to be required for the purpose of accommodating the staff of the Ministry of Pensions or of otherwise carrying into effect the Naval and Military War Pensions, &c., Act, 1915.

It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Works, or, as respects Ireland the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, with the consent of the Treasury, to take possession of any land, including buildings thereon, which the Minister of Labour may certify to be required, in connection with any scheme of demobilisation, for the purposes of employment exchanges or the accommodation of the staff of any department of the Ministry constituted for reinstating in civil life persons who, during the present war, have been serving in His Majesty's forces or otherwise engaged in work of national importance.

Power to take possession of war material, food, forage, and stores. *Feb. 15, 1916. Feb. 23, 1917.*

2B. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions(b) to take possession of any war material, food, forage(c) and stores of any description and of any articles required for or in connection with the production thereof.

Where any goods, possession of which has been so taken, are acquired by the Admiralty, Army Council, or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions,(b) the price to be paid in respect thereof shall in default of agreement be determined by the tribunal by which claims for compensation under these regulations are, in the absence of any express provision to the contrary, determined.(d)

In determining such price regard need not be had to the market price but shall be had—

(*a*) if the goods are acquired from the grower or producer thereof, to the cost of production and to the rate of profit usually earned by him in respect of similar goods before the war and to whether such rate of profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case;

(*b*) if the goods are acquired from any person other than the grower or producer thereof, to the price paid by such person for the goods and to whether such price was unreasonable or excessive, and to the rate of profit

(a) This Reg. was made under powers conferred by the War Pensions (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. 5, c. 57, s. 13) and the Defence of the Realm (Employment Exchanges) Act, 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. 5, c. 58).

(b) Army Council and Air Council.—*See* footnote (**b**) p. 1. Minister of Munitions.—*See* footnote (**d**) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

(c) Orders of Admiralty, Army Council and Minister of Munitions under Regulation 2B.—All Orders and Notices of the Admiralty, Army Council and Minister of Munitions issued under this Regulation to Dec. 31st, 1918, are printed in the Dec., 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual," where they are grouped according to the class of article which is the subject of control.

(d) *See* Reg. 8C, footnote (**b**).

usually earned in respect of the sale of similar goods before the war, and to whether such rate or profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case; so, however, that if the person from whom the goods are acquired himself acquired the goods otherwise than in the usual course of his business, no allowance, or an allowance at a reduced rate, on account of profit shall be made:

Provided that where by virtue of these regulations or any order made thereunder the sale of the goods at a price above any price fixed thereunder is prohibited the price assessed under this regulation shall not exceed the price so fixed.

If, after the Admiralty, Army Council, or Air Council, or the Minister of Munitions(a) have issued a notice that they have taken or intend to take possession of any war material, food, forage, stores or article in pursuance of this regulation, any person having control of any such material, food, forage, stores or article (without the consent of the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions) sells, removes, or secretes it, or deals with it in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any licence, permit, or order that may have been granted in respect thereof, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(b) *May 10, 1916.* *Aug. 18, 1916.* *May 10, 1916.*

The Food Controller may, as respects articles to which his powers under Regulations 2F to 2J(c) extend, exercise the like powers as are by this regulation conferred on the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council and Minister of Munitions,(d) and the Food Controller may by order direct that any action in contravention of, or failure to comply with, this regulation or any order or requirement made thereunder, shall,so far as it relates to the powers of the Food Controller, instead of being an offence, be a summary offence against these regulations, and this regulation shall have effect accordingly. *June 28, 1917.* *April 27, 1918.*

2BB. Where the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions(e) have entered into a contract with any person (hereinafter referred to as "the principal contractor") for the supply to them of any goods or services, and for the purposes of such contract a sub-contract has after the thirteenth day

Variance of terms of sub-contracts as to goods or services and as to factory output. *June 13, 1917.*

(a) ARMY COUNCIL AND AIR COUNCIL.—*See* footnote (b) p. 1. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—*See* footnote (d) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

(b) ORDERS OF ADMIRALTY, ARMY COUNCIL AND MINISTER OF MUNITIONS UNDER REGULATION 2B.—All Orders and Notices of the Admiralty, Army Council and Minister of Munitions issued under this Regulation to December 31st, 1918, are printed in the December, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual," where they are grouped according to the class of article which is the subject of control.

(c) REGULATIONS 2F TO 2J.—These are printed pp. 49-53.

(d) (i.) ORDERS OF FOOD CONTROLLER UNDER REGULATION 2B.—All the Orders of the Food Controller as in force July 31, 1918, are printed in the July, 1918, Edition of the "Food Supply Manual" and a Supplement carried on to December 31, 1918, where they are grouped according to the class of article or matter with which they deal. As to the establishment of the Food Ministry *see* footnote (c) to Reg. 2F, p. 49.

(ii.) ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE UNDER REGULATION 2B.—Reg. 2JJ (1), p. 54 confers on the Board of Trade as respects articles of commerce other than food, like powers to those of the Food Controller under Reg. 2B. As to the Board's Orders *see* footnote (d) to Reg. 2JJ (1), p. 55.

(e) (i.) ARMY COUNCIL AND AIR COUNCIL.—*See* footnote (b), p. 1.

(ii.) MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—*See* footnote (d) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

of June nineteen hundred and seventeen been made with any other person (whether such sub-contract is made with the principal contractor or any sub-contractor), and it appears to the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) that the rate of profit earned or to be earned by the sub-contractor in respect of the sub-contract is unreasonable or excessive, the Admiralty, Army Council, or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) may (whether or not the sub-contract has been completed) issue a certificate to that effect and may by order vary the terms of the sub-contract by the substitution therefor of such terms as they may think fair and reasonable, and require the sub-contractor—

(*a*) to carry out the sub-contract in whole or in part in accordance with the terms as so varied; and

(*b*) either in addition thereto or as an alternative therefor to adjust the price of any goods already supplied or any services already rendered in accordance with the terms so varied, and to account to the other party to the sub-contract for any consequential reduction in price:

Provided that no order made under this regulation shall affect the price of any goods supplied or services rendered under any sub-contract where the sub-contract has been completed and the payment has been made more than one year before the date of the order.

If any sub-contractor in respect of whom such an order is made fails to comply with any of the requirements contained in the order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations:

Provided that if the sub-contractor does not agree to the terms fixed by the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions,(b) he may require the terms to be determined in the manner and in accordance with the principles prescribed by Regulation 2B(c) without prejudice however to his obligation in the meantime to comply with the terms of the order.

In the event of the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions(b) exercising the powers conferred upon them by this regulation, the price payable by them to the principal contractor under the principal contract shall be reduced by such an amount, not exceeding the amount of the saving to the principal contractor due to the exercise of such powers, as may be determined by the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions.(b)

This regulation shall apply where the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) have required the occupier of any factory or workshop to place at their disposal the whole or any part of the output of the factory or workshop as if the occupier had contracted with the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions(b) to supply such output or part thereof at the price payable therefor as ascertained in accordance with Regulation 7.(d)

(a) (i.) Army Council and Air Council.—*See* footnote (b), p. 1.
(ii.) Minister of Munitions.—*See* footnote (d) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

(b) Army Council and Air Council.—*See* footnote (b), p. 1. Minister of Munitions.—*See* footnote (d) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

(c) Regulation 2B.—This is printed p. 44.

(d) Regulation 7.—This is printed p. 78.

Power to take possession of, and fell, trees.
April 12, 1916
Aug. 12, 1917.

2C. It shall be lawful for the Army Council or the Board of Trade or any person duly authorised by them—

(*a*) to enter on any land for the purpose of inspecting and marking trees, whether standing or felled, and to take possession of any such trees;

April 12, 1916.

(*b*) to enter upon and take possession of land or buildings for the purpose of felling standing trees, converting trees, or storing or removing felled or converted trees, or for any purpose connected therewith, and to fell, convert, store, and remove any such trees;

(*c*) to enter on and take possession of any land buildings or premises, and to take possession of any plant, used or capable of being used for the felling, storing, or conversion of trees, and to take possession of any vehicles, locomotives, or animals required for the transport of trees or such plant as aforesaid, or for any purposes in connection therewith;

(*d*) to provide housing accommodation for workmen employed for any such purposes as aforesaid by taking possession of any land or unoccupied premises;

(*e*) to utilise any water supply or motive power available for any of the purposes aforesaid.

Aug. 22, 1917.

Where any trees, whether standing, felled or converted, possession of which has been so taken, are acquired by the Army Council or the Board of Trade or any person duly authorised by them, the price to be paid in respect thereof shall, in default of agreement, be determined in the manner and in accordance with the principles prescribed by Regulation 2B.

Directions as to priority in supply of coal or coke.
June 27, 1916.

2D. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions,(a) or any person authorised by them to act in their behalf, after consultation with the Board of Trade, to give directions as to the priority to be given in the execution of orders or contracts for the supply of coal or coke, with a view to securing precedence for orders or contracts in accordance with their national importance, and the owner, agent or manager of any mine or any other person affected by the directions who fails to comply with any directions so given, and any person who in any certificate or document given or issued for the purpose of securing priority for any order or contract in pursuance of such directions makes any false statement or false representation, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to regulate manufacture or dealings in war material, food, forage, or stores.
March 22, 1918.
June 4, 1918.

2E. The Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) may by order regulate, restrict, or prohibit the manufacture, use, purchase, sale, repair, delivery of or payment for, or other dealing in, any war material, food, forage,

(a) Army Council and Air Council.—*See* footnote (b), p. 1. Minister of Munitions.—*See* footnote (d) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

or stores of any description or any article required for or in connection with the production thereof,(**a**) and if any person refuses to sell or repair or deliver any article, the sale or repair or delivery whereof is regulated by any such order, he may be required by the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister oof Munitions(**b**) to sell or repair it on the terms and subject to the conditions on and subject to which the sale or repair thereof is authorised by the order and to deliver it to them or to any person or persons named by them, delivery to be made in such quantities and at such times and places as may be specified by them or on their behalf.

Oct. 3, 1916. *Oct. 23, 1918.* *March 22, 1918.* *June 4, 1918.* *Jan. 24, 1917.*

If any person fails to comply with any provision of any such order or any requirements made thereunder, or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which, if done in the United Kingdom, would be a contravention of any such order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Oct. 3, 1916. *July 17, 1917.*

The Food Controller(**c**) may, as respects articles to which his powers under Regulations 2F to 2J extend, exercise the like powers as are by this regulation conferred on the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council and Minister of Munitions,(**b**) and the Food Controller may by order direct that any action in contravention of, or failure to comply with, this regulation or any order or requirement made thereunder, shall, so far as it relates to the powers of the Food Controller, instead of being an offence, be a summary offence against these regulations, and this regulation shall have effect accordingly.

April 27, 1918.

Power to give directions as to articles and material defined as waste.

Sept. 27, 1918.

2EE. (1) The Army Council may, with the concurrence of the Admiralty, the Minister of Munitions, the Board of Trade, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Food Controller, and the Local Government Board, by order—

(*a*) regulate, prohibit, or give directions with respect to, the collection, preservation, sorting, separation, disposal, treatment, destruction, sale, purchase, delivery, or storage, of waste as defined for the purposes of this regulation or of the order, and may confer on any local authority such powers as appear necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the order; and

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(**a**) ORDERS UNDER REG. 2E.—The Orders made under this Regulation by the Admiralty, Army Council and Minister of Munitions to December 31st, 1918, are printed in the December, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual" where they are grouped according to the class of article which is the subject of control.

All the Orders of the Food Controller as in force July 31, 1918, are printed in the July, 1918, Edition of the "Food Supply Manual" and a Supplement carried on to December 31, 1918, where they are grouped according to the class of article or matter with which they deal.

(**b**) ARMY COUNCIL AND AIR COUNCIL.—*See* footnote (**b**), p. 1. MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.—*See* footnote (**d**) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

(**c**) FOOD CONTROLLER.—The office of Minister of Food (*i.e.*, Food Controller) was constituted by the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 68).

(*b*) authorise any local authority, upon an application by the authority, in any case where refuse is collected by the authority, to utilise any waste as so defined and for this purpose to provide and use such plant as may be deemed necessary, and to combine upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon with any other local authority for any purpose authorised in the order in accordance with their powers under this regulation; and

(*c*) define what articles and material are for the purposes of this regulation or any order made thereunder to be regarded as waste.

(2) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of any order made under this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3) The Army Council may make arrangements with any other Government Department for the exercise by that Department on their behalf of the powers of the Army Council under this regulation and in such cases the Department shall have for such purpose the same powers as are by this regulation conferred on the Army Council, and the Local Government Board may, by arrangement with the Army Council, confer and impose on any local authorities and their officers any powers and duties for the purpose of the exercise of the said powers and duties of the Army Council.

(4) In the application of this regulation to Scotland, the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Local Government Board.

(5) In the application of this regulation to Ireland, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland and the Local Government Board for Ireland shall respectively be substituted for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Local Government Board.

Powers of Food Controller as to maintenance of supply of food.
Jan. 10, 1917

2F.—(1) The Food Controller(**a**) may make orders(**b**) regulating, or giving directions with respect to the production, manufacture, treatment, use, consumption, transport, storage, distribution, supply, sale or purchase of, or other dealing in,

(**a**) FOOD CONTROLLER.—The office of Minister of Food (*i.e.*, Food Controller) was constituted by the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 68).

(**b**) ORDERS OF THE FOOD CONTROLLER UNDER REG. 2F.—The Orders of the Food Controller under Reg. 2F made to July 31, 1918, are printed in the July, 1918, Edition of the "Food Supply Manual," and a Supplement carried on to December 31, 1918. Under s. 1 (2) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act (p. 9 above) as extended by the Food Controller (Concurrent Powers) Order, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 124), the necessity of compliance with an order of the Food Controller is a good defence to an action for breach of contract, so far as fulfilment of the contract is interfered with by such necessity. The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to orders of the Food Controller. *See* s. 11 (4) of the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 68).

Aug. 8, 1917. *Jan. 10, 1917.* or measures to be taken in relation to any article(a) (including orders providing for the fixing of maximum and minimum prices) where it appears to him necessary or expedient to make any such order for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the food supply of the country, and making such provisions as to entry, inspection, or otherwise as appear to him necessary or expedient for the purpose of his duties.

(2) The Food Controller may by order require all or any persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of any article, or any stocks thereof, to place at the disposal of the Controller the article, or the whole or any part of the stocks thereof, as may be directed by the Controller, on such terms as he may direct, and to deliver to the Controller or to any person or persons named by him the article or stocks in such quantities and at such times as the Controller may require, where it appears to him necessary or expedient to make any such order for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the food supply of the country.

Such compensation shall be paid for any article or stock so requisitioned as shall, in default of agreement, be determined by the arbitration of a single arbitrator appointed in manner provided by the order; but in determining the amount of the compensation the arbitrator shall have regard to the cost of production of the article and to the allowance of a reasonable profit, without necessarily taking into consideration the market price of the article at the time.

July 17, 1917. ⊢——⊣

Jan. 10, 1917. (4) The Food Controller shall, as respects any article to which his powers extend, have the same power as the Board of Trade have of giving directions, pending the issue of a Proclamation or the making of an Order of or in Council, with respect to the export of the article.(b)

(5) If any person acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any provision of any order made under this regulation, or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which, if done in the United Kngdom, would be a contravention of any such provision, such person shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations. ⊢——⊣ *July 17, 1917.*

(a) "Article."—This expression includes animals live or dead. *See* Reg. 2J (4), p. 54.

(b) Action in Anticipation of Restriction of Exports.—If the Food Controller, in accordance with Reg. 2F (4), so directs, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have, pending the issue of such a Proclamation or Order, the same power to take any action for preventing the export of any article as if the Proclamation or Order were in force. *See* s. 3 (1) of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1916 (5 & 6 G. 5. c. 102).

2G.—(1) The Food Controller(a) may by order(b) require persons engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, storage, or shipment, of any article(c) to which the powers of the Food Controller extend, to make returns giving such particulars as to their businesses as may be specified by or on behalf of the Food Controller and may require the returns to be verified as he may direct. Power of Food Controller to require returns. *Jan. 10, 1917.* *July 17, 1917.*

(2) For the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made to the Food Controller under this regulation, or of obtaining information in case of a failure to make a return, any officer of the Food Controller authorised in that behalf by the Food Controller may enter any premises belonging to or in the occupation of the person making or who has failed to make the return, or on which he has reason to believe that any articles with respect to which an order under this regulation has been made are kept, stored, manufactured, or produced, and may carry out such inspections and examinations (including the inspection and examination of books) as the officer may consider necessary for testing the accuracy of the return or for obtaining any such information. *Jan. 10, 1917.* *July 17, 1917.* *Jan. 10, 1917.*

(3) If any person—

(*a*) refuses or without lawful excuse neglects to make a return as required by this regulation to the best of his knowledge and belief, or makes or causes to be made a false return; or

(*b*) obstructs or impedes an officer of the Food Controller in the exercise of any of his powers under this regulation; or

(*c*) refuses to answer or gives a false answer to any question, or refuses to produce any books or documents, required for obtaining the information to be furnished in pursuance of this regulation;

that person shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(4) No individual return or part of a return made under this regulation, and no information as to any person or his business obtained under this regulation, shall without lawful authority be published or disclosed except for the purposes of a prosecution under such of these regulations as relate to the powers and duties of the Food Controller; and if any person acts in contravention of this provision he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations. *June 28, 1917.* *Jan. 10, 1917.*

(a) FOOD CONTROLLER.—*See* footnote (a) to Reg. 2F, p. 49.

(b) ORDERS UNDER REG. 2G.—The Orders made under Reg. 2G to July 31, 1918, are printed in the July, 1918, Edition of the "Food Supply Manual," and a Supplement carried on to December 31, 1918. As to evidence of orders of the Food Controller, *see* footnote (b) to Reg. 2F, p. 49.

(c) "ARTICLE."—This expression includes animals alive or dead. *See* Reg. 2J (4), p. 54.

Aug. 8, 1917

(5) If in any case the Food Controller is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient to obtain information from any person in connection with any article as to all or any of the matters with respect to which returns may be required under sub-section (1) of this regulation, the Food Controller shall have power, without making an order for the purpose, to require that person to furnish him with that information; and any person who is so required to furnish information shall furnish it accordingly.

In such a case, all the foregoing provisions of this regulation shall apply to information so given and the giving of such information as they apply to returns made and the making of returns.

Power of Food Controller to take possession of factory or premises in which food is manufactured or adapted for use, or which is used for distribution of food.

2GG.—(1) Where the Food Controller(a) is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient to do so for the purpose of his powers and duties, he may by order apply the provisions of this regulation to factories and workshops and other premises in which any article of food specified in the order is manufactured, stored, or produced or adapted for sale, or which are used for the purpose of the distribution of any such article, or to any plant used in connection therewith.

April 20, 1917.
July 17, 1917.
Dec. 21, 1917.

(2) Any factory, workshop or premises or plant to which this regulation is so applied, shall by virtue of the order pass into the possession of the Food Controller or of such person or body of persons as he may from time to time nominate for the purpose as from the date of the order or from any later date mentioned in the order, and the occupier of every such factory, workshop or premises or plant, and every officer of such occupier, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall comply with the directions of the Food Controller or of such person or body of persons as aforesaid as to the management and user of the factory, workshop or premises or plant, and if he fails to do so, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.(b)

July 17, 1917.
Dec. 21, 1917.

July 17, 1917.

Dec. 21, 1917.

(3) It is hereby declared that the possession under this regulation by the Food Controller or by a person or body of persons nominated by him of any factory, workshop or premises or plant, shall not affect any liability of the actual occupier thereof under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, or any Act amending the same.(c)

July 17, 1917.
April 20 1917.

(a) Food Controller.—*See* footnote (a) to Reg. 2F, p. 49.

(b) Order under Reg. 2GG.—*See* "The Flour Mills Order, 1917" and "The Flour Mills Order, No. 2, 1917, pp. 98, 104 of the July, 1918, Edition of the "Food Supply Manual" taking possession of all the flour mills in the United Kingdom.

(c) Factory and Workshop Acts.—The Act of 1901 (1 Edw. 7, c. 22) has been amended by s. 5 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1907 (7 Edw. 7, c. 39), as to certain charitable institutions. The 1901 Act has also been otherwise amended, but such amendments do not relate to the subject of Regulation 2GG (3).

(4) It shall be lawful for the Food Controller— *July 17, 1917.*

(*a*) To require any work in any factory, workshop or other premises in which any article to which the powers of the Food Controller under Regulations 2F to 2J extend is manufactured, stored, or produced or adapted for sale or which are used for the purpose of the distribution of any such article, to be done in accordance with his directions given with the object of making the factory or workshop or other premises or the plant or labour therein as useful as possible for the manufacture, storage, production or distribution of food. *Dec. 21, 1917.* *July 17, 1917.* *Dec. 21, 1917.*

(*b*) To regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in any such factory, workshop or other premises as aforesaid, or the engagement or employment of any workman, or all or any classes of workmen, therein, or to remove the plant therefrom, with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of food. *July 17, 1917.*

(5) The occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of any factory, workshop or other premises, or any other person affected by any such directions, regulations, or restrictions, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions, regulations or restrictions of the Food Controller, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(6) Where under this regulation any directions regulating the priority to be given to work at any factory, workshop, or other premises, have been given and any person in any certificate or document given or issued for the purpose of securing priority for any work in pursuance of such directions, makes any false statement or false representation, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Powers of Food Controller as to inquiries. *Jan. 10, 1917.*

2H.—(1) If the Food Controller(**a**) in any special case is of opinion that, before exercising any of his powers under these regulations in relation to any article, it is expedient to hold an inquiry with respect to that article in any locality, the Food Controller may appoint such persons as he may think fit to hold an inquiry as respects that article and report to the Food Controller on such points as the Food Controller may direct.

(2) Any persons so appointed shall have power to take evidence on oath and to administer an oath for the purpose.

Supplemental provisions as to powers of Food Controller. *Jan. 10, 1917.* *July 17, 1917.* *Jan 10, 1917.* *Aug. 15, 1918.*

2J.—(1) The Food Controller(**a**) may make arrangements with any other Government Department for the exercise by that Department of the powers of the Food Controller under the Regulations numbered 2B, 2F, 2G, 2H and 7(**b**) with respect to any particular article, and in such case the Department and the officers thereof shall, as respects that article, have and exercise the same powers as are by those regulations conferred

(**a**) FOOD CONTROLLER.—*See* footnote (**a**) to Reg. 2F, p. 49.

(**b**) REGULATIONS 2B, 2F, 2G, 2H, AND 7.—These are printed pp. 44, 49, 51, 53, 78 respectively.

on the Food Controller and the officers of the Food Controller,(a) and the Local Government Board (or as respects Scotland the Secretary for Scotland, and as respects Ireland the Local Government Board for Ireland) may, by arrangement with the Food Controller, confer and impose on any local authorities and their officers any powers and duties in connection with the *July 17, 1917.* enforcement of the said Regulations and any powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge of any functions assigned to local authorities by any order made by the Food *Aug. 22, 1917.* Controller under the said Regulations, and the Food Controller *Oct. 23, 1917.* may by order provide for the exercise and performance(b) by any *Dec. 21, 1917.* persons or bodies of person approved by him for the purpose or by local or other bodies constituted by or under any order of the Food Controller of such powers and duties as may be conferred or imposed on them by the Food Controller.(c)

Jan. 10, 1917. (2) Nothing in the Regulations numbered 2G and 2H shall prevent the exercise by the Food Controller of any of his powers in relation to any article under these regulations or otherwise, without having obtained or endeavoured to obtain returns under Regulation 2G or having held an inquiry under Regulation 2H.

Jan. 10, 1917. *July 17, 1917.* (3) Any order of the Food Controller under these regulations may be revoked or varied as occasion requires, and any such order may be made either so as to apply generally, or so as to apply to any special locality, or so as to apply to any special supplies of any article or to any special producer, manufacturer, dealer or person, or to any class or description of factories workshops premises or plant, or to any special factory workshop premises or plant; and any such order may direct that all contracts or any class of contracts, or any special contract, affected by the order shall be abrogated, or shall remain in force notwithstanding anything in the order but subject to any exceptions or modifications for which provision may be made by the order.

Jan. 10, 1917. (4) It is hereby declared that in the Regulations numbered 2F, 2G, 2H, and 2J, the expression "article" includes animals, live or dead; but this provision shall not be construed so as to limit the general interpretation of that expression.

Aug. 29, 1917. (5) Where the Food Controller considers it desirable to do so for the purpose of maintaining the supply of hops, he may, after consultation with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, exercise, with respect to hops, any of the powers conferred on him by Regulations 2F to 2H.

(a) ARRANGEMENT WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.—*See* the provisions contained in various Orders made by the Food Controller, all of which are printed in the July, 1918, Edition of the "Food Supply Manual" and which are referred to in footnote (b), p. 12, thereof.

(b) By Order in Council, May 30, 1919, after "performance" the words "by any other Government department by arrangement with such department or" are to be inserted. (London Gazette. May 30, 1919.)

(c) CONSTITUTION, &c., OF FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES' POWERS.—*See* the Orders relating to these matters which as in force July 31, 1918, form Part III. of the Edition of that date of the "Food Supply Manual"

Powers of Board of Trade as to articles other than food, and as to timber, horses, and horse-drawn vehicles. *Jan. 10, 1917. July 17, 1917. Aug. 8, 1917. Nov. 16, 1917. Jan. 10, 1917. Aug. 2, 1918.*

2JJ.—(1) The Board of Trade shall have the like powers(**a**) as are given to the Food Controller(**b**) under Regulations 2B, 2F to 2J inclusive including 2GG, and 7,(**c**) as respects any article of commerce not being an article of food, where it appears to the Board necessary or expedient to exercise any of those powers for the purpose of encouraging, maintaining, or regulating the supply of any such article which is required by the public or by any section of the public or which is otherwise required for the public safety or defence of the Realm, and those regulations shall apply accordingly.(**d**)

(2) Any order made by the Board of Trade under Regulations 2F or 2G before the first day of January nineteen hundred and seventeen shall continue in force and have effect as though it had been made by the Food Controller under these regulations, and as if the Food Controller was substituted therein for the Board of Trade.(**e**)

Aug. 22, 1917.

(3) The Board of Trade, and any person authorised by them, shall, as respects trees and timber, whether standing felled or converted and articles manufactured therefrom, have the like powers as are given to the Army Council under Regulations 2E and 15c(**f**) and those regulations shall apply accordingly.

(4) Any order made by the Army Council under Regulations 2B, 2E or 15c(**g**) before the 22nd day of August, 1917, and in force on that date affecting any such trees or timber as aforesaid or articles manufactured therefrom, shall continue in force and have effect as if it had been made by the Board of Trade or a person authorised by them under this regulation, and as if the Board of Trade was substituted therein for the Army Council, without prejudice however to any action taken thereunder by the Army Council before that date.

(**a**) Clause 2 of the Order in Council dated August 15, 1918, amending these Regulations is as follows :—For removing doubts it is hereby declared that the powers conferred on the Board of Trade by Regulation 2JJ shall include and shall be deemed always to have included power of making arrangements with the Food Controller, as well as with any other Government Department, for the exercise of the powers of the Board under Regulations 2B, 2F, 2G, 2H and 7, as applied by the said Regulation 2JJ.

(**b**) FOOD CONTROLLER.—*See* footnote (**a**) to Reg. 2F, p. 49.

(**c**) REGULATIONS 2B, 2F to 2J AND 7.—These are printed, pp. 44, 49–53, 78, respectively.

(**d**) (i) BOARD OF TRADE ORDERS AS TO ARTICLES OUTSIDE FOOD CONTROLLER'S POWERS.—The Orders of the Board of Trade under Reg. 2JJ (1) made to March 31st, 1919, as to Coal and Household Fuel and Lighting are printed in Part III of this Manual. Those as to Cotton, Motor Spirit and various other articles are printed in the War Material Supplies Manual, Dec. 31, 1918.

(ii) PROOF OF ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to orders of the Board of Trade.

(**e**) BOARD OF TRADE ORDERS OF 1916 AS TO ARTICLES OF FOOD.—These Orders were made by the Board in November and December, 1916, under powers conferred on that Board by Regulations 2F and 2G in the form in which they were first added to the Code on Nov. 16th, 1916, and in which they are printed at pp. 20-23 of the November, 1916, Edition of this Manual. The Board of Trade made 10 Orders all of which have either been revoked or have expired.

(**f**) REGULATIONS 2E AND 15C.—These are printed pp. 47 and 106 respectively.

(**g**) REGULATIONS 2B, 2E AND 15C.—These are printed pp. 44, 47 and 106 respectively.

April 27, 1918. Any order made by the Board of Trade under Regulations 2E or 15C may direct that contravention or failure to comply therewith shall, instead of being an offence, be a summary offence against these regulations and these regulations shall have effect accordingly.

Nov. 16, 1917 (5) Without prejudice to the powers of the Army Council the Board of Trade may exercise as respects horses (including mules) and horse-drawn vehicles all the powers that they may exercise under this regulation with respect to an article of commerce not being an article of food, and orders under this sub-section may provide for the giving of instructions in relation to horses and horse-drawn vehicles in such manner and by such persons as the Board of Trade may direct, and for enabling the Board to take possession of any horse or horse-drawn vehicle either absolutely or by way of hire.

Such compensation shall be paid for any horse or horse-drawn vehicle so taken possession of as shall in default of agreement be determined by the arbitration of a single arbitrator appointed in manner provided by an order of the Board of Trade, but in determining the amount of the compensation the arbitrator shall have regard to the age and conditions of the horse or vehicle, to the allowance of a reasonable profit on the price, if any, paid by the person from whom the same is taken, and to any other circumstance without necessarily taking into consideration the market price at the time.

Nothing in this sub-section shall apply to horses or horse-drawn vehicles used wholly or mainly in agriculture or to vehicles licensed to ply for hire.

Powers as to road transport.

May 11, 1918.

2JJJ. (1) Where the Board of Trade (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") are of opinion that, with a view to providing and maintaining an efficient system for the transport of goods by road (hereinafter referred to as "road transport") and using in the manner best suited to the needs of the country any horses or vehicles in use or capable of being used for the purpose of road transport, and thereby furthering the successful prosecution of the war or otherwise securing the defence of the realm, it is expedient that they should exercise the powers given to them under this regulation, the Board may by order do all or any of the following things, that is to say:—

(*a*) regulate, restrict, or give directions with respect to, the use for the purposes of road transport or the sale or purchase of any such horses or vehicles as aforesaid:

(*b*) take possession of any such horses or vehicles as aforesaid or require them to be placed at the disposal of the Board or of any person specified by the Board in that behalf either absolutely or by way of hire and either for immediate or future use:

(*c*) require persons owning, or having in their possession or under their control, any such horses or vehicles as aforesaid to make to the Board, or to any person specified by the Board in that behalf, returns giving the prescribed particulars with respect to those horses and vehicles, and require any such returns to be verified in the prescribed manner:

(*d*) require persons owning or having in their possession or under their control any such horse or vehicle as aforesaid to give notice in the prescribed manner before disposing thereof or allowing it to pass out of their possession or control:

(*e*) prohibit the carriage of goods of any class by road, and prescribe the radius or distance within which goods or goods of any class may be carried by road:

(*f*) provide for the giving of directions with respect to the carriage of goods on any particular vehicles, or by any particular route, or to any particular clearing house or depôt:

(*g*) regulate the priority in which goods are to be carried by road and vehicles used for the purposes of road transport:

(*h*) prescribe the conditions on which, and the rate at which, horses or vehicles may be hired for the purpose of road transport and goods carried by road, and the conditions on which goods so carried or to be carried are to be loaded or discharged:

(*i*) make such other provisions in relation to road transport as appears to the Board necessary or expedient.

(2) Any order under this regulation may be made so as to apply either generally to all horses and vehicles or to horses or vehicles of any class or to horses or vehicles belonging to any particular owner.

(3) Such compensation shall be paid for any horse or vehicle of which possession is taken, or which is placed at the disposal of the Board or of any person specified by the Board, in pursuance of this regulation, as shall in default of agreement be determined by a single arbitrator appointed in the prescribed manner, and in determining the amount of the compensation the arbitrator shall have regard to the age and condition of the horse or vehicle, but shall not be bound to have regard to the market price of the horse or vehicle, or to the rate of hire prevailing in the district.

Nothing in this provision shall require the payment of compensation in respect of horses or vehicles taken or placed at the disposal of the Board or of any person in connection with a preconcerted scheme to be put in operation in case of invasion or special military emergency.

(4) For the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made to the Board under this regulation, or of obtaining information in the case of failure to make a return or to give any prescribed notice, any person authorised in that behalf by the Board may enter any premises belonging to or in the occupation of the person who has made or has failed to make the return, or on which the person so authorised has reason to believe that any horses or vehicles with respect to which a return has been required under this regulation are kept, and may carry out such inspection and examination (including the inspection and examination of books) as he may consider necessary for testing the accuracy of the returns or for obtaining such information.

(5) No individual return or part of a return made, and no information obtained, under this regulation, shall without lawful authority be published or disclosed by any person except for the purpose of a prosecution under this regulation.

(6) If in any case the Board are of opinion that it is expedient to obtain information from any person in connection with any horses or vehicles, the Board may, without making an order for the purpose, require that person to furnish them with that information, and where the Board so require any information to be furnished the provisions of this regulation shall apply to information furnished and the furnishing of the information as they apply to returns made and the making of returns.

(7) The powers conferred by this regulation shall not be exercised as respects horses and vehicles used wholly or mainly in agriculture except in connection with a preconcerted scheme to be put in operation in case of invasion or special military emergency, and nothing in this regulation shall authorise any person to sell or part with the possession of, or buy, any horse in contravention of Regulation 2T or of the conditions of any licence granted thereunder.

(8) In this regulation the expression "prescribed" means prescribed by an order made under this regulation, and the expression "horse" includes mule.

(9) If any person

(*a*) acts in contravention of or fails to comply with the provisions of this regulation or of any order or requirement made thereunder; or

(*b*) sells, removes or secretes any horse or vehicle so as to, or with intent to, defeat, obstruct or delay the operation of any order made under this regulation or any directions duly given in pursuance of any such order; or

(*c*) obstructs or impedes any person authorised by the Board in the exercise of any of his powers under this regulation;

he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Deliveries anticipation of order or requisition. *Nov. 6, 1916. Nov. 23, 1916.*

2K. Where in anticipation of the issue of an order or requisition by the Admiralty, Army Council, or Air Council, or Minister of Munitions(**a**) under these regulations, the whole or any part of the output of any factory or workshop or any goods have been delivered to or put at the disposal of the Admiralty, Army Council, or Air Council, or Minister of Munitions,(**a**) then, if such order or requisition is subsequently made, the output or part thereof or goods shall be deemed to have been delivered or put at the disposal of the Admiralty, Army Council, or Air Council, or Minister of Munitions(**a**) in compliance with such order or requisition.

(**a**) Army Council and Air Council.—*See* footnote (**b**), p. 1. Minister of Munitions.—*See* footnote (**d**) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

2L.—(1) Where the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries(a) are of opinion that, with a view to maintaining the food supply of the country, it is expedient that they should exercise the powers given to them under this regulation as respects any land, the Board may enter on the land and cultivate the land, or use the land (including any buildings or erections thereon) for the keeping or breeding of live-stock, poultry or bees or arrange for its cultivation or use as aforesaid by any person either under a contract of tenancy or otherwise.

Powers of entry on and cultivation of land for maintenance of food supply. *Dec. 5, 1916. Feb. 16, 1917. Dec. 5, 1916. July 19, 1918.*

(2) The Board may after entry on any land do or authorise to be done all things which they consider necessary or desirable for the purpose of the cultivation of the land or its use as aforesaid or for adapting the land to cultivation or to such use as aforesaid including the erection of fences or buildings, and may also during their occupation of the land or on the termination thereof remove any fence, building or other work erected or constructed under this provision.

(3) Any person who cultivates or uses land under any such arrangement shall, on the determination, by or on behalf of the Board of the arrangement, if the determination takes effect before the first day of January nineteen hundred and twenty, receive from the Board such compensation as may have been agreed under the terms of the arrangement, or, in default of any such agreement, as the Board may consider just and reasonable, and shall not be entitled to any other compensation. *April 14, 1917. Dec. 5, 1916. July 19, 1918.*

(4) On the determination of the occupation of any land by the Board under this regulation, compensation shall be paid by the Board to any person injuriously affected by the exercise of the powers under this regulation, the amount of that compensation to be determined, in default of agreement, by a single arbitrator under and in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule to the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908.(b) *Feb. 16, 1917. Dec. 5, 1916.*

(5) The Board may with respect to any land authorise any local authority to exercise on behalf of the Board any of the powers of the Board under this regulation.

(6) A local authority authorised to exercise on behalf of the Board any of the powers of the Board under this regulation may exercise such powers in respect of land of which the local authority is owner or occupier and may retain the rents and profits arising from such exercise of these powers, but shall not be entitled to receive from the Board any rent or compensation *Feb. 16, 1917.*

(a) Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.—This Board was constituted by the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 30), and the style of the Board was altered and its powers enlarged by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903 (3 Edw. 7. c. 31). The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to Orders of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. *See* s. 1 of the Documentary Evidence Act, 1895 (58–9 Vict. c. 9).

(b) Agricultural Holdings Acts.—The English Act is 8 Edw. 7, c. 28 and the Scottish 8 Edw. 7, c. 64.

for the use thereof or for the exercise by the local authority of any powers under this regulation in respect of that land.(a)

(7) This regulation shall apply to Scotland with the substitution of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland(b) for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, of arbiter for arbitrator, and of the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1908,(c) for the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908.(d)

March 4, 1918. (8) This regulation shall apply to Ireland subject to the following modifications:—

(i.) The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland(e) shall be substituted for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries;

(ii.) The following subsection shall be substituted for subsection (1):—

Where the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland(e) are of opinion that, with a view to increasing the production of food in the country, it is expedient that they should exercise the powers given to them under this regulation as respects any land, the Department may enter on and take possession of the land—

(*a*) without any consent, if the land is for the time being unoccupied, or if the Department are of opinion that it is not being cultivated according to the rules of good husbandry;

(*b*) without any consent, if, at any time after the first day of February in any year, it appears to the Department that the occupier of the land has not taken the necessary steps to cultivate the minimum tillage portion of his holding in accordance with the requirements of any Order made by the Department under the Third Schedule of the Corn Production Act, 1917, and applying to the holding;

(a) Order under Reg. 2L as to England and Wales.—*See* the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 2), as amended by the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 4), printed together with Summary of Memoranda by the Board thereto relating at pp. 260–269 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(b) Board of Agriculture for Scotland.—This Board was constituted by ss. 4, 30, of the Small Landholders (S.) Act, 1911 (1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 49).

(c) Agricultural Holdings Acts.—The English Act is 8 Edw. 7, c. 28, and the Scottish 8 Edw. 7, c. 64.

(d) Order under Reg. 2L as to Scotland.—*See* the Cultivation of Lands (Scotland) Order, 1918 (No. 2), printed, with Summary of Memoranda by the Scottish Board, pp. 344, 349, 629, of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(e) Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.—This Department was constituted by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act, 1899 (62 & 63 Vict. c. 50).

The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882 applies to orders of the Department. *See* 62–3 Vict c 50. s. 21 (3).

(*c*) without any consent, if the land is situated in or near a town to which the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854, or any part thereof applies, or an urban district, and the Department are of opinion that in order to provide necessary food for residents in the locality land in or near that district is immediately required for the purpose of being cultivated in allotments, and that the use of the land for that purpose is unreasonably withheld; and

(*d*) in any other case, with the consent of the occupier and the person in receipt of the rent of the land;

and cultivate the land or any part thereof, or use the land (including any buildings or erections thereon) or any part thereof for the keeping or breeding of live-stock, poultry or bees, or arrange for its cultivation, or use as aforesaid by any person in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the Department may direct. *July 19, 1918.*

(iii) For the purposes of this regulation the Department may:—

(*a*) on entering on any land enter on and take possession of any buildings thereon; and

(*b*) provide accommodation for persons, machinery, implements of husbandry or plant, farm produce, stock or animals. employed or used by the Department, or by any person authorised by the Department, for the cultivation of land or the increase of the food supply of the country, and for that purpose take or retain possession of any land or buildings.

(iv) Any person authorised by the Department in that behalf may, for the purposes of this regulation and upon the production, if so required, of his authority, enter on and inspect any land or building and inspect any machinery, implements of husbandry, farm stock or produce thereon.

(v) For the purposes of this subsection the expressions 'cultivation' and 'cultivate' shall have the same respective meanings as in the Third Schedule to the Corn Production Act, 1917, and the expressions 'occupier' and 'unoccupied' refer to such occupation as involves liability to payment of poor rates:

Provided that where the poor rate is made in respect of a half rent under section sixty-three of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1838,(a) instead of upon the occupier of the land, the land shall not on that account be deemed to be unoccupied.

(a) Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1838.—1 & 2 Vict. c. 56.

(vi) Subsections (4) and (6) shall not apply;

(vii) The powers conferred by this regulation on the Department shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other powers of the Department and all such powers may be exercised concurrently in respect of any land.(a)

Powers as to land not cultivated so as to increase food supply. *Jan. 10, 1917.*

2M.—(1) Where the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,(b) after such consultation with the Food Controller(c) as may be arranged, are of opinion that, with a view to maintaining the food supply of the country, it is expedient that they should exercise the powers given to them under this regulation, the Board may—

(*a*) enter on and take possession of any land which in their opinion is not being so cultivated as to increase, as far as practicable, the food supply of the country, and, after entry thereon, do all things necessary or desirable for the cultivation of the land or for adapting it for cultivation; and for such purposes enter on and take possession of any buildings on the land or convenient for such purposes; and

March 13,1917. (*b*) take possession of any machinery, implements of husbandry or plant (other than machinery, implements or plant in the possession or under the control of a dealer or manufacturer), or any farm produce, stock or animals, which, in the opinion of the Board, are required for the cultivation of land or the increase of the food supply of the country; and

Dec. 21, 1917. (*c*) provide accommodation for persons, machinery, implements of husbandry or plant, farm produce, stock or animals, employed or used by the Board for the cultivation of land or the increase of the food supply of the country by taking or retaining possession of any land or buildings; and

Jan. 10, 1917. (*d*) utilise any water supply or motive power for any such purposes; and

(*e*) by notice served on the occupier of any land require him to cultivate the land in accordance with such requirements as the Board may think necessary or desirable for maintaining the food supply of the country and may prescribe in the notice; and

Dec. 21, 1917. (*ee*) by notice served on the occupier of any land require him in accordance with the terms of the notice to adapt the land for cultivation by repairing or removing any hedge or fence on the land, or by clearing or repairing any ditch or drain, whether natural or artificial, by which the land is capable of being drained; and

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(a) Memorandum by Department as to Food Production, 1917.—This is printed pp. 383–392 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(b) Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.—*See* footnote (a) to Reg. 2L, p. 59.

(c) Food Controller.—*See* footnote (a) to Reg. 2F, p. 49.

(*eee*) by order, applicable generally or to any specified area, and published in such manner as the Board may consider to be best adapted for informing persons thereby affected, prohibit or regulate the use of land for the cultivation of any crop specified in the order and by any such order require the ploughing up within such time as may be specified in the order of any land in use at the date thereof for the cultivation of any such crop(a); and

(*f*) by notice served on the tenant of any land which or part of which, in the opinion of the Board, is not being so cultivated as to increase as far as practicable the food supply of the country, determine his tenancy of the land on such date as may be specified in the notice, or on the application of the landlord by order authorise him in any such case to determine the tenancy in accordance with the terms of the order(b); and *March 13, 1917.*

(*g*) after entry on any land arrange for its cultivation by any other person whether by contract of tenancy or otherwise; and *March 30, 1917.*

(*h*) where, in the opinion of the Board, any land is injured or is likely to be injured by any such neglect on the part of the proprietor or occupier of any other land in relation to the maintenance of banks or the cleansing of channels as is mentioned in section fourteen of the Land Drainage Act, 1847,(c) and subject to, and after the expiration of seven days from, the service of such notice as is required by that section, exercise such powers of executing all necessary works and recovering the expenses thereof as are by that section conferred on the proprietor or occupier of any land which is injured by any such neglect, and for any such purpose enter on any land without any warrant or authority; and

(*i*) by notice served on the occupier or person in control of any dam, mill, lock, sluice, weir, or other structure affecting the flow of water in any river or stream, require such occupier or person to keep open or closed any mechanical appliance by which the inflow or outflow of water is capable of being regulated during such times and in such manner as the Board, having regard to the use by such occupier or person of the structure and of the water thereby impounded, consider to be necessary or desirable for the prevention *Nov. 16, 1917.*

(a) Orders as to Crops.—The Board's powers under par. (*eee*) are excepted from those delegated to Agricultural Executive Committees. *See* Art. 3 (1) of the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1918, p. 617 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(b) Determination of Tenancy. The Board's powers under par. (*f*) are excepted from those delegated to Agricultural Executive Committees. *See* Art. 3 of the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1918, p. 617 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(c) Land Drainage Act, 1847—10 & 11 Vict. c. 38.

of floods or for the draining of land adjoining or near the river or stream; and

May 2, 1917. (*j*) where, in the opinion of the Board, any land is injured or likely to be injured by flooding or inadequate drainage which might be remedied wholly or partially by the exercise of powers which are conferred by any general or local Act, or by any award made under any Act, or by any Commission of Sewers, and which are not being exercised or in the opinion of the Board are being insufficiently exercised, exercise any such power and also any power conferred by any such Act or award or commission for defraying the expenses so incurred or for any purpose incidental to the exercise of any such power; and

Nov. 16, 1917. (*k*) enter on or take possession of any dam, mill, lock, sluice, weir, or other structure affecting the flow of water in any river or stream and remove or repair or alter or maintain and use the same where such action is in the opinion of the Board necessary or desirable for the prevention of floods or for the drainage of agricultural land(**a**); and

(*l*) for the purpose of removing any obstruction to or otherwise improving the flow of water in any river or stream, or maintaining or improving the banks of any river or stream or any sea defence or drainage outfall, enter on the river or stream or any land adjoining or near the river, stream, defence, or outfall(**a**); and

(*m*) where any expenses are incurred by the Board in the exercise of any of their powers under paragraph (*k*) or (*l*) of this regulation, recover those expenses, so far as they are directly attributable to the default of any person in carrying out his obligations under statute or otherwise, from that person(**a**); and

Dec. 21, 1917. (*n*) on the application of any drainage authority empowered by a local Act to levy rates to a limited amount, by order increase the amount that may be so levied(**a**); and

(*o*) by notice served on the occupier of any agricultural land or the person having the management of any such land require him to make within such time and in such form and to such person as the notice may prescribe a return in writing with respect to the cultivation of the land or the crops or live-stock thereon or any other matter as to which the Board may desire information for the purpose of the proper exercise of their powers under this regulation, but so that no such return or any part thereof shall be published or disclosed except for the purposes of a prosecution under this regulation.(**a**)

(**a**) POWERS UNDER PARS. (*k*) (*l*) (*m*) (*n*) and (*o*).—The Board's powers under these paragraphs are excepted from those delegated to Agricultural Executive Committees, *see* Art. 3 of the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1918, p. 617 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(2) An occupier of land may, with a view to maintaining the food supply of the country, submit to the Board a scheme for the cultivation of the land in a manner not consistent with the contract of tenancy of the land, and the Board, if satisfied that the adoption of the scheme is necessary or desirable for the maintenance of the food supply, may direct that the land shall be cultivated in accordance with the scheme, subject to any modification which the Board may think fit to make therein. *Jan. 10, 1917.*

(3) If any person obstructs or otherwise interferes with or impedes any officer in the execution of his powers under this regulation, or discloses or publishes any return or part thereof in contravention of this regulation or negligently or wilfully fails to comply with the requirements of any order made under this regulation, or with any conditions subject to which a licence under any such order has been granted, or, being an occupier of any land or building of which the Board require possession, or of which the tenancy of the occupier has been determined by notice served under this regulation, without lawful excuse, refuses to give possession thereof to the Board or to quit such land or building, or, having been served with a notice under this regulation requiring him to do any act, negligently or wilfully fails to comply with the requirements of the notice, or, where the notice requires him to make a return, makes a false return, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations. *Dec. 21, 1917.* *Jan. 2, 1918.* *Dec. 21, 1917.*

(4) If the Board at any time withdraw from possession of any land of which possession has been taken under this regulation, they may recover from any person then interested in the land as owner or tenant or otherwise such amount as represents the value to him of all acts of cultivation or adaptation for cultivation executed by the Board; such amount to be determined in default of agreement by a single arbitrator under and in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule to the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908.(a) *Jan. 10, 1917.* *Nov. 16, 1917.* *Jan. 10, 1917.*

(5) Any person authorised by the Board in that behalf may, for the purposes of this regulation and upon production if so required of his authority, enter on and inspect any land or building and inspect any machinery, implements of husbandry, farm stock or produce thereon.

(6) The Board may with respect to any land or land in any district authorise any person or any body constituted by the Board for the purpose to exercise on behalf of the Board any of the powers of the Board under this regulation and prescribe the procedure of any such body, and the authentication of any notice or other instrument issued by any body or person so authorised.(b)

(a) Agricultural Holdings Acts.—The English Act is 8 Edw. 7. c. 28, and the Scottish, 8 Edw. 7. c. 64.

(b) Orders under Reg. 2M as to England and Wales and Agricultural Executive Committees.—*See* the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1918, and Circular accompanying the same, pp. 617, 627, of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," the Cultivation of Lands (County Boroughs) Order, 1917, *ibi.* p. 627, and Summary of Memoranda by the Board as to organisation and powers of Agricultural Executive Committees, *ibi.* pp. 277–314.

(7) The powers conferred on the Board by this regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other powers of the Board.

(8) In this regulation the expression "cultivation" includes use for grazing and the expression "cultivate" has a corresponding meaning.

March 30, 1917. May 2, 1917. Nov. 16, 1917. Dec. 21, 1917. Jan. 10, 1917.

(9) This regulation except paragraph (*ee*) and paragraphs (*h*) to (*n*) (both inclusive) of sub-section (1) shall apply to Scotland, with the substitution of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland(a) for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, of arbiter for arbitrator, and of the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1908,(b) for the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908, and sub-section (1) of this regulation so far as the powers conferred by paragraphs (*h*) to (*n*) (both inclusive) thereof are concerned and sub-sections (3), (5), (6) and (11) of this regulation shall apply to Ireland, with the substitution of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland,(c) for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and of section fifty-eight of the Drainage (Ireland) Act, 1842,(d) for section fourteen of the Land Drainage Act, 1847, and with the omission of the references to the Food Controller and to Commissions of Sewers, but save as aforesaid this regulation shall not extend to Ireland.

May 2, 1917. Nov. 16, 1917. Dec. 21, 1917. May 2, 1917.

March 30, 1917.

(10) With a view to increasing food production by the conservation or improvement of grazing land, the occupier of any land in Scotland shall be entitled, after due notice in writing to the owner of such land and to the owner of any woodlands adjoining such land, or to their respective agents or factors, and with due care to prevent damage to any woodlands on or adjoining such land, to "make muirburn" or set fire to any heath or muir within the boundaries of such land, at any time or times between 1st October and 30th April when the same would otherwise be unlawful or be in contravention of the lease or other contract affecting the land: Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect any duty to comply with any regulation, order or instruction in regard to the use, display or ignition of lights or fires, in force for the time being.

(11) Any notice under this regulation may be served on the person to whom it is to be given, either personally or by leaving it for him at his last known place of abode, or by sending it through the post in a registered letter addressed to him there.(e)

(a) Board of Agriculture for Scotland and District Agricultural Executive Committees.—As to the constitution of that Board *see* footnote (b) to Reg. 2L, p. 60. A summary of the Board's Circulars and Memoranda as to District Agricultural Executive Committees is printed pp. 260–269 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(b) Agricultural Holdings Acts.—The English Act is 8 Edw. 7. c. 28, and the Scottish, 8 Edw. 7. c. 64.

(c) Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.—As to the constitution of that Department, *see* footnote (e) to Reg. 2L (8), p. 60. A summary of the Irish Department's Circular as to drainage of lands is printed p. 394 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(d) Drainage (I.) Act, 1842.—5 & 6 Vict. c. 89.

(e) Service by Post.—*See* provisions of s. 26 of Interpretation Act, 1889, as to time when service by post is deemed to be effected.

Prohibition on damaging crops or fences on agricultural land and unlawful entry, &c., on land occupied by Government Departments, &c., under Reg. 2L or on allotment or field garden.

2N. If any person without lawful authority or excuse damages any growing crops or any hedge or fence on any agricultural land, or if any person without lawful authority or excuse enters or remains on any land

(*a*) of which a Government Department or any body or person authorised by a Government Department is in possession under the powers conferred by Regulation 2L(**a**); or

(*b*) which has been provided for use as allotments or field gardens under that regulation or otherwise and on which there are growing crops,

and on which there is conspicuously displayed notice of this provision, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Where any such damage as aforesaid is caused by the assembly of a number of persons any one of such persons shall be deemed to have caused the damage unless he proves the contrary.

Dec. 21, 1917.
May 11, 1918.

Reduction of acreage under hops.

2NN.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation, the acreage planted with hops on any holding in England or Wales shall, before the first day of April, nineteen hundred and eighteen, be reduced to one half of the acreage on the holding which is proved by the occupier of the holding to have been planted with hops in the month of June, nineteen hundred and fourteen (excluding from such last-mentioned acreage land which was planted with hops after the first day of October, nineteen hundred and thirteen), and thereafter, so long as this regulation remains in force, the acreage on the holding so planted shall not exceed that proportion.

Nov. 16,

(2) This regulation shall have effect notwithstanding any covenant, agreement, condition, or provision as to the user of a holding, whether contained in any lease or other instrument affecting the holding or in any verbal contract of tenancy or implied by law, and no such covenant, agreement, condition, or provision shall operate so as to penalise, impede, or interfere with compliance with any obligation imposed by this regulation.

(3) The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries(**b**) may by licence exempt any occupier wholly or partly or for a specified period from any obligation imposed by this regulation in any case where it appears to the Board that by reason of exceptional circumstances the issue of such a licence is advisable.

(4) If the occupier of any holding fails to comply with the provisions of this regulation, or with any condition subject to which a licence under this regulation has been granted, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(**a**) Regulation 2L.—This is printed p. 59.
(**b**) Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.—*See* footnote (**a**) to Reg. 2L, 59.

(5) Any person authorised by the Board in that behalf, may, for the purposes of this regulation, and upon production if so required of his authority, enter on and inspect any land.

(6) The Board may, with respect to land in any district, authorise any person or any body constituted by the Board for the purpose to exercise on behalf of the Board any of the powers of the Board under this regulation, and prescribe the procedure of any such body, and the authentication of any notice or other instrument issued by any body or person so authorised.

(7) Any authority given by the Board under any of the provisions of the regulation for which this regulation is substituted shall, unless and until revoked by the Board, be deemed to have been given under and for the purposes of the corresponding provision of this regulation.(**a**)

Keeping of pigs notwithstanding bye-laws.
Jan. 10, 1917.

2O.—(1) With a view to maintaining the stock of pigs in the country, any local authority by whom a byelaw has been made which is for the time being in force prohibiting, restricting, or regulating the keeping of pigs may grant permission, either generally or in particular cases, to keep pigs, notwithstanding or contrary to any provisions of any such byelaw; subject, however, to the observance of any directions of the local authority in the interests of public health.

May 11, 1918.

(2) It shall be lawful to keep pigs in any locality, premises or place where they do not cause nuisance or injury to health, and no locality, premises or place shall be deemed to be a place unfit for keeping pigs by reason only of being within a specified distance of any street or public place, provided that the permission of the local authority has been obtained for such locality, premises or place being used for the purpose aforesaid.

Nothing in this provision shall affect any covenant or condition as to the user of premises.

(3) If in any case the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries with a view to maintaining the food supply of the country certify that a local authority has been unreasonable in refusing to grant any permission under this regulation or that any directions required by a local authority to be observed are unreasonable, the Local Government Board may exercise such powers as are hereinbefore conferred upon the local authority and any permission granted or directions given by the Local Government Board in such a case shall have effect as if they had been granted or given by the local authority.

(4) Where any permission has been granted under this regulation such permission shall continue in force until withdrawn and shall not be withdrawn for a period of five years after it has been granted, if and so long as such rules as may be made by the

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(**a**) MEMORANDA BY BOARD AS TO REG. 2NN.—These are printed pp. 317, of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, with the concurrence of the Local Government Board, with respect to the keeping of pigs are observed.

(5) It shall be lawful for any local authority to erect or provide and maintain piggeries and to purchase keep or sell pigs and to defray the expenses of so doing as if the expenses had been incurred in the execution of the Public Health Act, 1875, or the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as the case may be.

(6) The expression "local authority" in this regulation means in London the sanitary authority for the purposes of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and elsewhere the council of a borough or of an urban or rural district.

(7) This regulation shall apply to Scotland subject to the following modifications:—

(*a*) The Board of Agriculture for Scotland and the Local Government Board for Scotland shall be substituted for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Local Government Board respectively; and the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, shall be substituted for the Public Health Act, 1875;

(*b*) Paragraph (2) shall not apply, and in lieu of the powers conferred by paragraph (3) the Local Government Board for Scotland shall have power to require the local authority to grant any such permission or to modify any such directions as the Board may think fit, and the local authority shall be bound to carry out such requirement;

(*c*) The expression "local authority" means the local authority for the purposes of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

(8) This regulation shall apply to Ireland, subject to the following modifications:—

(*a*) References to the Local Government Board for Ireland and to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland shall respectively be substituted for the references to the Local Government Board and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries;

(*b*) Sub-section (5) shall not apply.

Cultivation of arable holdings in Ireland. *Jan. 10, 1917.*

2P.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation, it shall be the duty of every occupier of arable land in Ireland to cultivate in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen so much of the arable land held by him, and hereinafter called the "holding," as is specified in that behalf in this regulation, and if he fails or neglects to do so, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(2) The portion of the holding to be cultivated pursuant to this regulation shall be as follows:—

(*a*) If no part of the holding was cultivated in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen, a portion equivalent in extent to one-tenth of the area of the holding;

(*b*) If any part of the holding was cultivated in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen, a portion equivalent in extent to the part so cultivated and to one-tenth of the area of the holding in addition: provided that the occupier shall not be required by virtue of this provision to cultivate more than one-half of the area of the holding.

(3) This regulation shall not apply to—

(*a*) any holding of less than ten acres in extent; or

(*b*) any holding or class of holdings as to which not later than the twenty-fifth day of March nineteen hundred and seventeen it shall be declared in writing by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland(a) that the cultivation of the holding or class of holdings would be of less service for the production of food than the use of the holding or class of holdings in some other manner in which the same is being used or proposed to be used.(b)

(4) Land under a first or second year's crop of rye-grass shall be deemed to be cultivated, and cultivation by any person under a conacre letting made by the occupier shall be deemed to be cultivation by the occupier.

(5) This regulation shall have effect notwithstanding any covenant, agreement, condition, or provision as to the user of a holding whether contained in any lease or other instrument affecting the holding or in any verbal contract of tenancy or implied by law, and no such covenant, agreement, condition, or provision shall operate so as to penalise, impede, or interfere with such cultivation as is required by this regulation.

(6) Any person duly authorised by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland(c) in that behalf shall have power to enter on and inspect any land for the purpose of ascertaining whether the requirements of this regulation are being or have been complied with.

Feb. 6, 1917.

(7) Any application to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland(c) for a declaration as to a holding under subsection (3) of this regulation shall be made in writing on or before the twenty-eighth day of February nineteen hundred and seventeen, and shall set out the particulars of the holding, the manner in which it is used or proposed to be used, and the grounds of the application.

(8) If at any time after the twenty-eighth day of February nineteen hundred and seventeen it appears to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland(a) that the

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(a) Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.—*See* footnote (e) to Reg. 2L (8), p. 60.

(b) Declaration excepting Holdings.—*See* Declaration of Feb. 21, 1917, printed p. 398 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

occupier of a holding does not intend to fulfil the requirements of this regulation the Department may enter on the holding and may cultivate the same or any part thereof, or arrange for its cultivation by any person in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the Department may direct, and may exercise as respects the holding all or any of the powers given to the Department by Regulation 2L.(a)

(9) It shall be the duty of an occupier of a holding to furnish to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland,(b) if and when required by them, such particulars with respect to the holding and user thereof, as may be required by the Department for the purposes of this regulation, and any occupier who fails or neglects to comply with such requirement shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(10) For the purpose of this regulation "arable" means cultivated or capable of being cultivated; and "occupier" means the person rated or liable to be rated to the poor rate, and in the case of a holding of which the half rent is rated means the actual occupier although not liable to be rated. *Jan. 10, 1917. Feb. 6, 1917.*

Prevention of injury by deer to crop and pasture in Scotland *Jan. 10, 1917.*

2Q. The Board of Agriculture for Scotland(c) may, with the consent of the Secretary for Scotland, take or authorise such action in Scotland, whether by killing the deer or otherwise, as may, in their opinion, be necessary with a view to preventing or reducing injury to crops or wastage of pasturage caused by deer.(d)

Prevention of injury by birds, hares, rabbits, vermin or pest to crops, trees, &c.; securing migratory birds for food supply *Feb. 23, 1917. March 30, 1917 April 14, 1917. Feb. 23, 1917. March 13, 1917 March 30, 1917*

2R.—(1) The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries(e) may, with a view to preventing or reducing injury to crops or trees, or wastage of pasturage by birds hares or rabbits or by vermin or pests, or to securing for the food supply of the country any migratory kind of wild bird,

(*a*) take or authorise such action as, in the opinion of the Board, may be necessary for such purpose, or delegate to any body the powers conferred by this paragraph as respects any locality;

(*b*) provide for the manner in which birds or hares or rabbits killed in pursuance of the action so taken may be disposed of;

(a) REGULATION 2L.—This is printed p. 59.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.—As to the constitution of this Department *see* footnote (e) to Reg. 2L (8), p. 60.

(c) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND.—As to the constitution of this Board, *see* footnote (b) to Reg. 2L, p. 60.

(d) ORDER UNDER REG. 2Q.—The Board's Order as to Killing of Deer is, together with Circulars relative thereto, printed p. 369 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(e) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.—*See* footnote (a) to Reg. 2L, p. 59.

March 13, 1917.
March 30, 1917.

(*c*) by order, authorise the killing and taking, the sale and purchase, and the possession, of any birds or hares or rabbits at any time when the killing and taking, the sale and purchase, or the possession thereof would otherwise be unlawful.(a)

March 13, 1917.
March 30, 1917.
Feb. 23, 1917.

(2) A person authorised or directed to kill or dispose of birds or hares or rabbits under this regulation shall not be required to obtain for such purpose a licence to kill game, and shall have the same power of selling game killed by him or by the persons authorised by him as if he had a licence to kill game(b):

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall exempt any person from the provisions of the Gun Licence Act, 1870,(c)

(3) This regulation shall apply to Scotland and Ireland with the substitution for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland(d) and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland(e) respectively.(f)

Stray dogs.
Nov. 25, 1918.

2S. ⊢——⊣

Horses (agriculture.)
Nov. 25, 1918.

2T. ⊢——⊣

Development of eel fisheries.
June 25, 1918.

2U. (1) The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries with a view to maintain or develop eel fisheries may in respect of or in relation to any waters to which this regulation is applied by order made by the Board exercise any of the following powers, that is to say, the Board may

(*a*) assume and take possession of the sole right to fish for or take eels in the waters, or to stock the waters with eels and exercise such rights or authorise their exercise by any person; and

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(a) Close Time for Birds and Hares.—The close time for pheasants partridges, grouse and black game is fixed by the Game Acts, and is not under those Acts alterable by Statutory Order. The Hares Preservation Act, 1892 (55 Vict. c. 8) prohibits the selling of hares (other than foreign hares) in Great Britain between March 1st and July 31st. The close time for hares in Ireland is fixed by the Hares Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1879, and Orders of the Lord Lieutenant thereunder varying the time. For rabbits there is no close time. The close times for woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail and wild duck, widgeon and teal and other wild birds depends on Orders of the Home Secretary, the Secretary for Scotland, and the Lord Lieutenant under the Wild Birds Acts, all of which are printed as Statutory Rules and Orders.

(b) Licence to kill Game.—Such a licence authorises the selling of game killed under it without any further licence.

(c) Gun Licence Act, 33 & 34 Vict. c. 57.—This Act makes an excise licence to use or carry a gun obligatory.

(d) Board of Agriculture for Scotland.—*See* footnote (b) to Reg. 2L, p. 60.

(e) Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.—*See* footnote (e) to Reg. 2L, p. 60.

(f) Orders under Reg. 2R.—All Orders under Reg. 2R in force Jan. 31, 1918, are printed in the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(*b*) construct or place and maintain or authorise any person to construct or place and maintain in the waters or on any land adjacent thereto any traps or other appliances or works for taking eels, or for the purpose of maintaining or developing the eel fishery; and

(*c*) enter or take possession of or authorise any person to enter on or take possession of any land for the purpose of access to the waters or fishing for eels therein by the use of boats or otherwise, or the exercise of any other power conferred by this regulation.

(2) If any person without authority of the Board fishes for or takes eels in any waters to which this regulation is applied or obstructs or otherwise interferes with or impedes any person in the exercise of his powers under this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Maintenance of fisheries; taking and sale of fish. *June 25, 1918.*

2UU. (1) Where the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries are of opinion that with a view to maintain or develop any fisheries it is expedient that they should exercise the powers given to them under this regulation, they may:

(*a*) enter on and take possession of or authorise any person to enter on and take possession of, any several fishery and take any fish therein and for this purpose enter or authorise the entry on any land;

(*b*) authorise the fishing for, taking, or removal of fish by any method or appliance, at any time, or in any circumstances by at or in which the same would otherwise be unlawful;

(*c*) authorise the possession, sale, exposure, consignment for sale or purchase of fish at any time at which the same would otherwise be unlawful;

(*d*) prohibit or regulate the taking of fish or of fish of any kind or size by any method or at any time, or in any area specified in the prohibition or regulation, or the taking, possession or sale of immature fish;

(*e*) authorise any person to kill or take any bird injurious to fisheries, or to take the eggs of any such bird, at any time when such killing or taking would otherwise be illegal;

(*f*) by notice served on any person require him to make and send to the Board a return, on a form supplied by the Board, of all fish or any specified kind of fish

taken by him, and within such time as shall be required by the notice;

(*g*) by notice served on any person entitled to or exercising, whether as owner or tenant, a right of several fishery, or the power of regulating a fishery, require him to take such measures for the cultivation, management and development of the fishery as the Board may think necessary or desirable and may require by the notice;

(*h*) enter on and take possession of any portion of the foreshore and bed of the sea or any estuary or tidal river or of any land abutting on, or in close proximity thereto and within the area on which they have entered exercise or authorise any person to exercise the exclusive right of fishing, and construct and provide or take possession of or acquire appliances for taking fish or tanks, machinery, appliances, vessels and works for the purpose of cleansing and purifying shell-fish, or storing or cultivating or dealing with shell-fish.

(2) Any person authorised by the Board in that behalf may for the purpose of this regulation, and on production if so required of his authority, enter on any fishery or land for the purposes of this regulation.

(3) If any person without the authority of the Board enters or remains on any part of the foreshore or bed of the sea of which the Board have taken possession under this regulation, and which is marked out by stakes or buoys or other means and on or near which a notice of this provision is conspicuously displayed, or takes or attempts to take or injures any fish thereon, or does or attempts to do anything in contravention of any prohibition or regulation issued under this regulation or any condition imposed by any authority given under this regulation or fails to do anything which by notice under this regulation he is required to do, or having been served with a notice requiring him to take any measure fails to take such measure or obstructs or otherwise interferes with or impedes any person in the execution of his powers under this regulation, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(4) In this regulation the expression "fish" includes shell-fish, and the expression "shell-fish" includes mollusca and crustacea.

(5) Any notice under this regulation may be served on the person to whom it is to be given, either personally or by leaving it for him at his last known place of abode or by sending it through the post in a registered letter addressed to him there.

Supplemental provisions as to powers under Regs. 2U, 2UU.
June 25, 1918.

2UUU. (1) The two last foregoing regulations apply only to England and Wales and the territorial waters thereto adjoining, but nothing therein contained shall authorise the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to enter on or take possession of, or erect or authorise the erection of any fixed net, net-stake, or other erection on any part of the foreshore or bed of the sea without the consent of the Board of Trade, and also if the area belongs to His Majesty in right of the Crown or the Duchy of Lancaster or belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall without the consent of:—

(1) The Commissioner of Woods, if the area be under his management;

(2) The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, if the area belongs to that Duchy;

(3) The Secretary of the Duchy of Cornwall, if the area belongs to that Duchy.

2. The powers conferred by the last two foregoing regulations on the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other powers of the Board.

Access to land, &c.
Nov. 28, 1914.

3. The competent naval or military authority and any person duly authorised by him shall have right of access to any land or buildings or other property whatsoever.

Power to use land for training.
Nov. 28, 1914.

4. The competent naval or military authority may by order(a) authorise the use of land, within such limits as may be specified in the order, for the training of any part of His Majesty's naval or military forces; and may by such order confer such rights of user of the land, and provide for such temporary suspension of rights of way over roads and footpaths, as are conferred and are exercisable with respect to authorised land roads and footpaths under the Military Manœuvres Acts, 1897 and 1911,(b) and the competent naval or military authority shall have all the powers exercisable by a Military Manœuvres Commission under those Acts.

Stopping up of roads.
Nov. 28, 1914.

5. The competent naval or military authority may by order if he considers it necessary so to do for the purposes of any work of defence or other defended military work, or of any work for which it is deemed necessary in the interests of public safety or the defence of the Realm to afford military protection, stop up or divert any road or pathway over or adjoining the land on which such work is situate for so long as the order remains in force:

Provided that where any such road or pathway is so stopped up or diverted the competent naval or military authority shall publish notice thereof in such manner as he may consider best

(a) PROOF OF ORDERS OF COMPETENT NAVAL OR MILITARY AUTHORITY.—*See* Regulation 58C, printed at p. 181. S. 38 of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908, has been held to apply to these orders. *See* Brander *v.* Mackenzie (1915, S.C. (J.), p. 47; 1915, 7 Ad. 609); Cameron *v.* McAvoy (1916, 2 S.L.T. 169).

(b) MILITARY MANŒUVRES ACTS.—*i.e.*, 60 & 61 Vict. c. 43, and 1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 44—*see* s. 6 of latter Act.

adapted for informing the public, and where any road or pathway is stopped up by means of any physical obstruction he shall cause lights sufficient for the warning of passengers to be set up every night whilst the road or pathway is so stopped up.

Power to take over control and maintenance of highways. *Feb. 5, 1918.*

5A. The Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions(a) may by order if they or he consider it necessary to do so for the purpose of securing the public safety or defence of the Realm take over the control and maintenance of any highway, but nothing in this regulation shall relieve any authority or person who, but for this regulation, would have been responsible for the maintenance of such highway from liability for the payment of the cost of such maintenance, and that cost may be recovered by the Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions(a) from any such authority or person:

Provided that the amount so recoverable shall not exceed the amount which at the cost of labour and materials ruling during the period in respect of which the amount is claimed such authority or person would have had to expend in order to maintain the highway in a condition fit to carry the ordinary traffic using the highway previous to the war, nor, in the case where the person responsible is a person other than a local authority, shall it exceed the cost of such works of maintenance as such person could have been required to execute if the road had not been taken over and the traffic on the highway had remain such as it was previous to the war.

In default of agreement as to the amount to be recovered in any case that amount shall be determined by the Road Stone Control Committee(b) whose decision shall be final.

For the purposes of sub-sections (2) (3) and (4) of section eleven of the Local Government Act, 1888,(c) any sums contributed under this regulation by an authority shall be treated as costs of maintenance and repair of the highway incurred by the authority.

For the purpose of this regulation the word "highway" shall have the same meaning as in the Highways Act, 1835,(d) but shall include "county bridge."

Certain contracts for supply of road material not to disqualify for county council. *Feb. 5, 1918.*

5B. Where with a view to economising transport and labour the Road Stone Control Committee(b) are of opinion that it is expedient that a county council should obtain a supply of stone, gravel or other materials for making or repairing highways or bridges from any land in the county, the owner or occupier of the land shall, notwithstanding anything in the proviso to section five of the Highways and Bridges Act, 1891,(a) not be dis-

(a) Army Council.—*See* footnote (b), p. 1. Minister of Munitions.—*See* footnote (d) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

(b) Road Stone Control Committee.—The address of this Committee, of which Mr. P. J. Black is the secretary, is 29, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7. As to cancelled directions of the Committee *see post* p. 412.

(c) Local Government Act, 1888.—51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.

(d) Highways Act, 1835.—5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 50.

(e) Highways and Bridges Act, 1891.—54 and 55 Vict. c. 63.

qualified for being elected or for being a member of the county council by reason only of his having a share or interest in a contract for such supply, if the price to be paid for the material under the contract is approved by the said committee.

Haulage or transport on roads outside London. *March 4, 1918*

5C. Where with a view to prevent congestion of traffic on, or excessive damage to, public highways being caused by the haulage or transport of timber or other heavy material the Army Council consider it is expedient to do so, the Army Council may by order regulate or provide for the regulation of such haulage and transport on public highways outside the administrative county of London, and may by such order provide for directions being given for prescribing the routes to be followed and restricting the types of vehicles to be used, and if any person affected by the order fails to comply with the provisions thereof or with any directions given thereunder he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Removal of vehicles, &c. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

6. [———]

Power to exempt factory from Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. *June 10, 1915.* *Oct. 3, 1916.*

6A. The power of the Secretary of State under section one hundred and fifty of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,(a) by order,(b) to the extent and during the period named by him, to exempt from that Act, in case of any public emergency, any factory or workshop belonging to the Crown or any factory or workshop in respect of work which is being done on behalf of the Crown, shall extend to any factory or workshop in which the Secretary of State is satisfied that by reason of the loss of men through enlistment or transference to Government service, or of other circumstances arising out of the present war, exemption is necessary to secure the carrying on of work, and that such exemption can be granted without detriment to the national interests.

Licences for factories or magazines for explosives. *Sept. 24, 1915.*

6B. The Secretary of State may grant licences for the establishment of new or the alteration of existing factories and magazines for gunpowder and other explosives intended for war purposes notwithstanding that the assent of the local authority to the grant of any such licence has not been obtained in accordance with the requirements of the Explosives Act, 1875,(c) and any licence so granted shall, during the continuance of the present war, have the like effect as if such assent had been obtained in manner provided by that Act.

(a) Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.—1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

(b) Orders of the Secretary of State.—The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to the Secretary of State.

(c) Explosives Act, 1875.—38 & 39 Vict. c. 17.

Power to requisition output of factories manufacturing arms, ammunition, food, forage or stores.
Feb. 15. 1916.

7. The Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions(**a**) may by order(**b**) require the occupier of any factory or workship in which arms, ammunition, food, forage, clothing, equipment or stores of any description or any articles required for the production thereof, are or may be manufactured, or in which any operation or process required in the production, alteration, renovation or repair thereof is or may be carried on, to place at their disposal the whole or any part of the output of the factory or workshop as may be specified in the order, and to deliver to them, or to any person or persons named by them the output or such part thereof as aforesaid in such quantities and at such times as may be specified in the order; and the price to be paid for the output so requisitioned shall, in default of agreement, be determined by the arbitration of a judge of the High Court selected by the Lord Chief Justice of England in England, of a judge of the Court of Session selected by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, or of a judge of the High Court of Ireland selected by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.

In determining such price regard need not be had to the market price, but shall be had to the cost of production of the output so requisitioned and to the rate of profit usually earned in respect of the output of such factory or workshop before the war, and to whether such rate of profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case.
April 12, 1916.
Feb. 15, 1916.

If the occupier of the factory or workshop fails to comply with the order, or without the leave of the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions(**a**) delivers to any other person any part of the output of the factory or workshop to which the order relates, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the output of any factory or workshop or any plant therein and the cost of production of such output, and the rate of profit usually earned in

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(**a**) Army Council and Air Council.—*See* footnote (**b**) p. 1. Minister of Munitions.—*See* footnote (**d**) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

(**b**) (i) Orders Requisitioning Output.—*See* the Orders printed in the Dec., 1918, Edition of "War Material Supplies Manual."

(ii) Orders of Admiralty.—The Documentary Evidence Acts, 1868 and 1882, apply to the Admiralty.

(iii) Orders of Army Council.—Section 5 of the Evidence (Amdt.) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 94), printed in the Appendix to this Manual, applies the Documentary Evidence Acts to the Army Council, and Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917, s. 10 (5), applies these Acts to the Air Council.

Application of Documentary Evidence Acts to Ministry of Munitions.

(iv) Orders of Minister of Munitions.—Section 4 (2) (3) of the Ministry of Munitions Act, 1915, provides for the receipt in evidence of copies of orders, &c., of the Minister, authenticated as therein mentioned.

Section 18 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54) is as follows:—

18. The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, shall apply to the Minister of Munitions in like manner as if that Minister were mentioned in the first column of the Schedule to the first-mentioned Act, and as if that Minister or a secretary in the Ministry or any person authorised by the Minister to act on his behalf, were mentioned in the second column of that Schedule, and as if the regulations referred to in those Acts included any document issued by the Minister.

respect of the output of such factory or workshop before the war, the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) may require the occupier of any such factory or workshop; or any officer or servant of the occupier, or where the occupier is a company any director of the company, to furnish to the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) such particulars as to such output, cost, and rate of profit as they may direct, and may require any such particulars to be verified in such manner as they may direct, and if any such person fails to comply with any such requirement he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

The Food Controller may, as respects any factory or workshop in which any article to which the powers of the Food Controller under Regulations 2F to 2J(b) extend is or may be manufactured produced or adapted for sale, exercise the like powers as are by this regulation conferred on the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council and the Minister of Munitions,(c) and the Food Controller may by order direct that any action in contravention of, or failure to comply with, this regulation or any order or requirement made thereunder, shall, so far as it relates to the powers of the Food Controller, instead of being an offence be a summary offence against the regulations, and this regulation shall have effect accordingly.

June 28, 1917.

April 27, 1918.

7A. [——]

Exhibitions.
Nov. 25, 1918.

7B.—(1) The Board of Trade may, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour,(d) with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, make orders for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

Powers as to railway traffic and fares.
Dec. 13, 1916.

(*a*) for enabling the Board of Trade to take possession of any private owner's wagons and to use those wagons in such manner as they think best in the interests of the country as a whole, on such conditions as to payment, use, and otherwise as may be provided by the order(e):

(a) Army Council and Air Council.—*See* footnote (b), p. 1. Minister of Munitions.—*See* footnote (d) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

(b) Regulations 2F to 2J.—These are printed pp. 49–53.

(c) (i.) Orders of Food Controller under Regulation 7.—All the Orders of the Food Controller as in force July 31, 1918, are printed in the July, 1918, Edition of the "Food Supply Manual" and a Supplement carried on to Dec. 31, 1918, where they are grouped according to the class of article or matter with which they deal. As to the establishment of the Food Ministry *see* footnote (a) to Reg. 2F, p. 49.

(ii.) Orders of the Board of Trade under Regulation 7.—Reg. 2JJ (1) p. 55 confers on the Board of Trade as respects articles of commerce other than food, like powers to those of the Food Controller under Reg 7. As to the Board's Orders under this power *see* footnote (d) to Reg. 2JJ (1), p. 55.

(d) State Control of Railroads.—In pursuance of s. 16 of the Regulation of the Forces Act, 1871, and Orders in Council thereunder, the Secretary of State has by Warrants empowered the President of the Board of Trade to take possession of all railroads (excluding tramways) in Great Britain, and of all railroads in Ireland. *See* footnote (c) to Reg. 9F (3), p. 92.

(e) Private Owners' Wagons.—*See* the Private Owners' Wagons (Use when Empty) Order of March 16th, 1917, p. 382.

Aug. 2, 1918.

(*b*) for enforcing the prompt loading or unloading of wagons, by prescribing the time after the expiration of which charges may be made by railway companies for the detention of wagons or trucks, or the use or occupation of any accommodation whether before or after the conveyance of any goods and by making failure to load or unload in accordance with the order an offence and for enabling wagons which are not promptly unloaded by the consignee to be unloaded, and their contents to be dealt with, at the risk and expense of the consignee in manner provided by the order: (**a**)

Feb. 23, 1917.

Dec. 13, 1916.

(*c*) for curtailing any statutory requirements as to the running of trains or affording other facilities on certain lines or at certain stations, or for requiring the disuse of any such line or station, in cases where the curtailment or disuse appears to the Board of Trade to be justified by the necessity of the case:

(*d*) for restricting or prohibiting certain classes of traffic (including the carriage of passengers' luggage) on railways either absolutely or subject to any conditions for which provision is made by the order: (**b**)

(*e*) for modifying any statutory requirements with respect to the maximum amount of passenger fares. (**c**)

April 27, 1918.

(*f*) for prescribing the conditions on which tickets may be issued and passengers carried, either generally or in specified localities, or for journeys exceeding specified distances, and for enabling priority to be given on railways to any passengers or classes of passengers, and for enabling railway companies to refuse to carry passengers, and to refuse access to stations or trains in order to give priority to other passengers, and to remove passengers obtaining such access without authority:

(*g*) for removing any statutory or other obligation to issue season tickets and for limiting the number of such tickets that may be issued by prescribing the persons to whom or the conditions on which such tickets may be issued or renewed subject to such exceptions as may be provided for in the order:

(*h*) for the calling in and cancellation of season tickets of any description:

(*j*) for restricting or prohibiting through booking facilities, and the issue of return tickets:

(*k*) for enabling railway companies to refuse to accept goods for carriage by rail where other means of transport exist, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the order.

(**a**) UNLOADING OF WAGONS.—*See* the Unloading of Wagons Orders of March 16th, 1917, pp. 378, 379.

(**b**) LUGGAGE.—*See* the Railways (Passengers' Luggage) Order, 1916, p. 372.

(**c**) FARES.—*See* the Railways (Passenger Fares) Order, 1916, p. 373.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any of the provisions of an order so made, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3) Any order may be made so as to apply generally to all railways or to any class of railways or to any special railway or part of a railway, or to any particular locality. *April 27, 1918.*

(4) Any order of the Board of Trade under this regulation may be revoked, extended, or varied, as occasion requires.

Power to increase charges for carriage of merchandise by sea. *Aug. 22, 1917.*

7BB. Where it appears to the Board of Trade that it is necessary for the purpose of maintaining an efficient service and promoting the efficient transport of goods with a view to the successful prosecution of the war that any charges for carrying merchandise by sea between Great Britain and Ireland by a carrier whose power of charge is limited by law should be increased, the Board may by order, notwithstanding anything in any Act prohibiting such increase, authorise an increase, not exceeding such amount as the Board from time to time think necessary in the circumstances and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order.(a)

Power to take possession of tramways or light railways. *Dec. 21, 1917.*

7BBB.—(1) The Board of Trade, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of the materials or plant belonging to a tramway or light railway undertaking with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, may by order require the whole or any part of the rolling stock, materials and plant, including permanent way, of any such undertaking to be placed at their disposal or at the disposal of any person or body of persons named by them.

Where any such order has been made the Board or any such person or body of persons may take possession of such portions of the rolling-stock, materials or plant of such undertaking as they may require and may remove them and make use of them for the purposes of any other tramway or light railway.

(2) Any order made under this regulation may be revoked, extended or varied as occasion requires.

(3) If any person fails to comply with the provisions of any order made under this regulation or wilfully hinders or impedes the execution of any such order he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Powers as to local authorities' tramways. *May 18, 1918.*

7BC. If in the case of any tramway undertaking carried on under statutory powers by a local authority it appears to the Board of Trade that it is necessary for the successful prosecution of the war that the undertaking should be carried on in an efficient manner, but that owing to circumstances arising out of the war it cannot be so carried on without either charging tolls, fares, and charges in excess of those which the local authority is authorised in any year to charge or without applying in aid of a deficiency in any year in the revenue of the undertaking local rates or funds which are not applicable to that purpose, the

(a) THROUGH RATES.—*See* the Through Rates (Great Britain and Ireland) Order, 1917, p. 389.

Board of Trade may by order authorise the local authority to charge the local rates or funds with any such deficiency and to defray the deficiency thereout to such extent and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order and may by such order modify any provision in any local Act regulating the undertaking to such extent and during such period as appears to the Board necessary for the purpose aforesaid, or for the purpose of relieving the local authority from the obligation of making allowances for renewals or depreciation.

Powers of Treasury as to foreign securities. *Jan. 24, 1917.*

7C.—(1) Where the Treasury are of opinion that for the purpose of strengthening the financial position of the country, it is expedient that this regulation should be applied to any foreign securities,(a) or to the securities(a) of any concern owing or controlling any foreign securities, or any property or undertaking outside the United Kingdom or otherwise carrying on business wholly or mainly outside the United Kingdom, the Treasury may by order(b) apply this regulation, subject to any exceptions and conditions for which provision may be made by order, to any such securities specified in the order, whether the securites are actually in the United Kingdom or not:

Provided that no such order shall apply to any securities as to which the Treasury are satisfied that on the twenty-fourth day of January nineteen hundred and seventeen they were beneficially owned by a person not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and that they remain so owned.

(2) The Treasury may take possession or require delivery of any securities to which this regulation is for the time being applicable on such terms as may be provided by the order under which the regulation is made applicable to the securities, and deal with them in such manner as they think fit, and the owner of any such securities, and any person who has any interest in or is the registrar(c) of any such securities shall take all steps and do anything which is necessary or is directed by the Treasury for the purpose of, or in connection with, the transfer or delivery of those securities to the Treasury.

A certificate signed by a Secretary to the Treasury that any securities particulars of which are given in the certificate have been taken possession of by the Treasury shall be taken as conclusive evidence of the facts stated in the certificate by the registrar of any securities.

(3) Provision may be made by an order under this regulation for any case in which securities transferred or delivered to the

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(a) "FOREIGN SECURITIES"; "SECURITIES."—These are defined in Reg. 7E p. 83.

(b) TREASURY ORDERS UNDER REG. 7C.—Treasury (Securities) Orders Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, dated Feb. 17, March 6, April 10 and May 5 respectively, and the Treasury (Securities) Amendment Order, 1917, relating to subsequently affected securities made under this Reg., and the relative Treasury Notices are printed at pp. 368–448 of the May, 1917, Edition of this Manual. Since the date of that Manual two further Orders have been made, viz., Order No. 5 (1917) published in the London Gazette, Nov. 17th, 1917, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of Nov. 10th, and Order No. 1 (1918) published in the Gazette of March 22nd, 1918, being a supplement of the same date.

(c) 'REGISTRAR"; "SECURITIES."—For definitions, *see* Reg. 7E, below.

Treasury are subject to any mortgage or other charge by substituting for the mortgage or charge on the securities a mortgage or charge on any payment made or other consideration given in respect of the transfer or delivery of the securities.

(4) Any order of the Treasury under this regulation may be revoked or varied as occasion requires.

Restriction on disposal of, and returns a foreign securities. *Jan. 24, 1917.*

7D.—(1) A person shall not without the consent of the Treasury remove from the United Kingdom or be directly or indirectly concerned in removing from the United Kingdom any securities(a) to which the Treasury have power to apply or have applied Regulation 7C, or dispose of any such securities to any person except to a person ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

(2) The Treasury may, by notice published in the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Gazettes, require the owners of any securities to which the Treasury have power to apply Regulation 7C, or have applied that regulation, to make a return to the Treasury, giving such particulars as to those securities within such period as may be specified in the notice, and owners of those securities shall make a return accordingly.

Further provisions as to securities. *Jan. 24, 1917.*

7E.—(1) In Regulations 7C and 7D the expression "securities" includes stocks, shares, and other securities, and the expression "foreign securities" includes any securities where the principal or interest of the securities is payable in any foregn country, or where the funds necessary for the payment of the principal or interest of the securities are provided from any foreign country, and the expression "registrar" includes as respects any securities any person having the charge of, or concerned with, the registration of registered securities, and any person having the charge of, or concerned with, the books in which any inscribed securities are inscribed.

(2) Any of the provisions of Regulations 7C and 7D applying to foreign securities shall also apply to securities where the principal or interest of the securities is payable in any British possession, or where the funds necessary for the payment of the principal or interest of the securities are provided from any such possession.

The provisions of Regulations 7C and 7D applying to the owner of any securities shall apply to any person who has power to dispose of or sell any such securities or has the custody of, or receives on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person the dividends or income from, any such securities, or has any interest in any such securities, as they apply to the actual owner of the securities.

(3) If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any provisions of Regulation 7C or 7D, that person shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and the administration of those regulations is for the purpose of subsection (11) of Regulation 56 hereby assigned to the Treasury.

(a) "SECURITIES."—For definition, *see* Reg. 7E, below.

Power to take possession of any factory or plant.
March 23, 1915
July 28, 1915.

8. The Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) may take possession of any factory or workshop or of any plant belonging thereto without taking possession of the factory or workshop itself, and may use the same for His Majesty's naval, military or air service at such times and in such manner as the Admiralty, Army Council, or Air Council, or the Minister of Munitions(a) may consider necessary or expedient, and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory or workshop, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions of the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) as to the user of the factory or workshop or plant, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to direct or restrict work in any factory and to remove plant.
March 23, 1915.
July 6, 1915.
July 28, 1915.
Feb. 15, 1916.

8A. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council, or the Minister of Munitions—

(*a*) to require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions,(b) given with the object of making the factory or workshop or the plant or labour therein as useful as possible for the production of war material, and to require returns as to the nature and amount of work done in any factory or workshop;

(*b*) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in any factory workshop or other premises, or the engagement or employment of any workman, or all or any classes of workmen, therein,(c) or to remove the plant therefrom, with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of munitions in other factories workshops or premises, or to regulate and control the supply of metals and material that may be required for any articles for use in war;

(a) ARMY COUNCIL AND AIR COUNCIL.—*See* footnote (b), p. 1. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—*See* footnote (d) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

(b) DIRECTION OF WORK.—The Orders made by the Admiralty, the Army Council and the Minister of Munitions requiring the work in particular classes of factories, &c., to be carried on in accordance with specified directions are printed in the Dec., 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual."

(c) CARRYING ON OF WORK AND ENGAGEMENT OR EMPLOYMENT OF WORKMEN.—The Priority of Work Order made March 8th, 1917, and the Amendment Order of Jan. 12th, 1918, and the Partial Suspension Order of Feb. 7th, 1919, are printed in Part III (pp. 471–476) of the Dec., 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual"; the other Orders affecting Priority of work in production of particular classes of War Material and in force Dec. 31, 1918, are printed in Part II of the same Manual. The Regulations made June 3rd, 1916, by the Board of Trade in pursuance of an arrangement of May 8, 1916, made with that Board by the Minister of Munitions under s. 20 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 99), as to the engagement or employment of certain classes of workmen within the Royal Albert and Victoria Docks are printed at p. 393 of this present Manual. By an arrangement of Dec. 31, 1917, the power of making such regulations was transferred to the Minister of Labour.

and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory, workshop, or premises, and any other person affected by any such directions, regulations, or restrictions, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions, regulations, or restrictions of the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions so given, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. *May 10, 1916.* *Feb. 15, 1916.*

Where under this regulation any return has been required or any directions regulating the priority to be given to work at any factory, workshop, or other premises, have been given, and any person in any such return, or in any certificate or document given or issued for the purpose of securing priority for any work in pursuance of such directions, makes any false statement or false representation, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to prohibit establishment of new retail business without a licence. *Feb. 5, 1918.*

8AA. With a view to making the best use of all persons able to work in any industry, occupation or service, it shall be lawful for the Director-General of National Service(a) after consultation with the Government Departments concerned by order to prohibit or restrict persons from establishing any new retail trade or business or a new branch of any existing retail trade or business without a licence granted by or under the authority of the Director-General of National Service.(a) (b)

If any person acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any of the provisions of an order so made, or fails to comply with any condition subject to which a licence under this regulation has been granted to him, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation the expression "establishing a new branch of any existing retail trade or business" shall include

(*a*) the opening of a retail trade or business at premises not theretofore used by the retailer for such trade or business; and

(*b*) the opening at any premises of a line or department of retail trade or business not previously carried on by the retailer.

Canvassing factory employees

8B. [redacted]

(a) By Order in Council, May 30, 1919, "Minister of Labour" is to be substituted for "Director-General of National Service" in this Regulation (London Gazette, May 30, 1919). *Nov. 25, 1918*

(b) RETAIL BUSINESSES.—*See* the Retail Businesses (Licensing) Order, 1918, printed at p. 395.

Power to authorise use of registered design
July 28, 1915.
July 17, 1917.
July 28, 1915.

8C. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council, Minister of Munitions or Food Controller(a) to authorise or require any contractor holding a contract with the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council, Minister of Munitions or Food Controller(a) or any sub-contractor, to use any registered design for the purposes of such contract, and thereupon the contractor or sub-contractor shall be entitled for the purposes aforesaid to use the registered design and to apply the same to any article in any class of goods in which the design is registered without the consent of the registered proprietor, and the consideration to be paid for the use of the registered design shall, in default of agreement between the proprietor of the design and the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council, Minister of Munitions or Food Controller,(a) as the case may be, be determined, at the option of the Treasury, either in the manner in which other claims for compensation under these regulations are determined,(b) or in the manner in which the consideration for the use of a patent is determined under section twenty-nine of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907.(c)

July 17, 1917.
July 28, 1915.

Power to require particulars of invention or process.
Sept. 7, 1916.

8CC. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or Minister of Munitions,(a) with a view to the more efficient or increased production of war material, to require any person to communicate to a person nominated for that purpose by the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council or Minister of Munitions(a) all such particulars as may be in his possession of any invention, or process or method of manufacture, or of any article manufactured or proposed to be manufactured, and to furnish drawings, models or plans thereof, and to explain and demonstrate the same to such person, in all or any of its uses and workings: and if any person fails or neglects to comply with any such requirement he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and if the requirement is addressed to a company, every director, manager, or officer of the company who fails or neglects to comply with such requirement shall also be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) ARMY COUNCIL AND AIR COUNCIL.—*See* footnote (b), p. 1. . MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—*See* footnote (d) to Reg. 2A, p. 42. FOOD CONTROLLER.—*See* footnote (a) to REG. 2F, p. 49.

(b) CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION UNDER REGULATIONS.—A Royal Commission (printed at p. 367, 368 of Supplement No. 3 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation) was appointed March 31st, 1915, to inquire as to payments out of public funds in respect of direct loss or damage to property and business in U.K. through the exercise by the Crown of its rights and duties in the defence of the Realm. The (March 31, 1919) present members of the Commission are Lord Terrington (chairman), Sir Matthew G. Wallace; the Rt. Hon. Laurence Hardy; Hon. W. Watson, K.C.; and Mr. W. F. Hamilton, K.C. Mr. D. du Bois Davidson is secretary to the Commission, whose address is Crewe House, Mayfair, W.1.

(c) CONSIDERATION FOR USE OF PATENT.—S. 29 (7 Edw. 7 c. 29) makes the following provision:—"Provided that any Government department may, by themselves, their agents, contractors, orothers, at any time after the application, use the invention for the services of the Crown on such terms as may, either before or after the use thereof, be agreed on, with the approval of the Treasury, between the department and the patentee, or, in default of agreement, as may be settled by the Treasury after hearing all parties interested."

No further Orders are to be made under Reg. 8C. O. in C., Nov. 25, 1918.

If any person, except as authorised by the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or Minister of Munitions,(a) discloses or makes use of any information obtained in consequence of any requirement made under this regulation or communicated to him by the person by whom it was so obtained, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

No communication of an invention made in consequence of any requirement under this regulation, or the use thereof by any person authorised under this regulation to use it, shall prejudice any right of the inventor or owner thereof subsequently to apply for or obtain a patent for the invention.

July 17, 1917.

The Food Controller(a) may, as respects articles to which his powers under Regulations 2F to 2J extend, exercise the like powers as are by this regulation conferred on the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council and Minister of Munitions,(a) and the Food Controller may by order direct that any action in contravention of, or failure to comply with, this regulation or any order or requirement made thereunder, shall, so far as it relates to the powers of the Food Controller, instead of being an offence, be a summary offence against these regulations, and this regulation shall have effect accordingly.(b)

April 27, 1918.

Power to require supply of water, light, heat, or power, to certain premises.

May 23, 1916.

8D. Any company, authority, or person supplying or authorised to supply water, light, heat, or power, shall, if so required by the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions,(a) supply water, light, heat, or power to any factory, building, camp, or other premises belonging to or used for the purposes of the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions,(a) and shall carry out such works and render such services as may be directed by the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) for the purpose of enabling such a supply to be given by themselves or by some other such company, authority, or person.

Provided that a company, authority, or person shall not be required under this regulation to supply water, light, heat, or power to premises within the area of supply of any other company, authority, or person except with the concurrence of the appropriate Government Department, and if any question arises as to which Government Department is the appropriate Government Department the question shall be finally determined by the Treasury.

If any company, authority, or person fail to comply with a requisition under this regulation the company, authority, or person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and any director or officer of the company or officer of the authority who is knowingly a party to the default shall also be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) Army Council and Air Council.—*See* footnote (b), p. 1. Minister of Munitions.—*See* footnote (d) to Reg. 2A, p. 42. Food Controller.—*See* footnote (a) to Reg. 2F, p. 49.

(b) No further Orders are to be made under Reg. 8CC. O. in C., Nov. 25, 1918.

Regs. (8DD, 8EE, 8F) *as to Licence to male persons between* 16 *and* 17 *to drive motor cars; Power of Controller of Stationery Office to obtain Stores, &c.; Non-Liability under Contract to Supply Motor Spirit.*

Licence to male person between 16 and 17 to drive certain motor cars.
July 19, 1918.

8DD.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in the Motor Car Act, 1903, a licence limited to the driving of a motor car other than a heavy motor or a public service vehicle may be granted under that Act to a male person who has attained the age of sixteen years but has not attained the age of seventeen years, if the authority granting the licence are satisfied that he is competent to drive such a motor car.

(2) The provisions of the Motor Car Act, 1903, and the regulations made thereunder which relate to the licensing of a motor car driver and a licence to drive a motor car shall apply to the licensing of a driver and a licence granted in pursuance of this regulation subject to such modifications as are required to render the said provisions and regulations applicable to a licence limited as aforesaid.

(3) For the purpose of this regulation—

(*a*) the expression "heavy motor car" means a motor car exceeding two tons in weight unladen; and

(*b*) the expression "public service vehicle" means any motor car licensed to ply for hire as a hackney carriage or stage carriage.

Building restriction.
Jan. 14, 1919.

8E. ⊢—⊣

Power of Controller of Stationery Office to obtain stores, &c., and execution of printing, &c.
Feb. 27, 1918.

8EE. For the purpose of enabling His Majesty's Stationery Office to obtain stores and other articles, and the execution of printing and other work, required for the service of His Majesty and the various Government Departments, the Treasury may by order apply, with the necessary adaptations, to the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office the provisions of Regulations 2B, 2BB, 7, 8, 8A, 15C, 29A and 34A,(**a**) conferring powers on the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council and Minister of Munitions,(**b**) and the regulations so applied and adapted shall have effect as if they formed part of these regulations.

Control of Motor Spirit.

Non-liability for non-fulfilment of contract for supply of motor spirit.
July 12, 1916.

8F. If any person, who is under a contract to supply motor spirit, refrains, on the request of the Board of Trade, or any person authorised for that purpose by the Board of Trade, from delivering motor spirit in accordance with his contract, that person shall not be liable to any action or proceedings taken against him in respect of the non-fulfilment of his contract so far as it is due to compliance with that request.

In this regulation, the expression "motor spirit" has the same meaning as in Part VI. of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.(**c**)

(**a**) STATIONERY OFFICE CONTROLLER'S POWERS.—All these Regulations were applied to the Controller by Treasury Order, dated March 1, 1918, printed p. 397, and are, as adapted, scheduled to the Order.

(**b**) ARMY COUNCIL AND AIR COUNCIL.—*See* footnote (**b**), p. 1. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—*See* footnote (**d**) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

(**c**) "MOTOR SPIRIT."—S. 84 (7) of that Act, 10 Edw. 7. c. 8, is as follows :—

"(7) In this Part of this Act, the expression "motor spirit" means any inflammable hydrocarbon (including any mixture of hydrocarbons and any liquid containing hydrocarbon) which is capable of being used for providing reasonably efficient motive power for a motor car . . . ."

Control of Gas Works.

Control of manufacture of gas.
May 11, 1918.

8G. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions to require the manufacture or production of gas in any gas works to be carried out in accordance with any directions, regulations or restrictions given, made or imposed by the Admiralty, Army Council, or Minister of Munitions with the object of making such gas works or the plant or labour therein as useful as possible for the production of any war material or any articles required for or in connection with the production thereof and in particular to require that all or any part of the toluol, benzol or other hydrocarbons contained in the gas produced or any other constituents of such gas shall be extracted therefrom, by scrubbing or otherwise, before the gas is supplied to the consumers in the district supplied by such gas works.

The occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the gas works and any persons affected by any such directions, regulations or restrictions and, where the occupier is a corporation or company, every officer of such corporation or company shall obey such directions, regulations or restrictions (notwithstanding the requirements of any statute or statutory order with regard to the illuminating or calorific power of the gas supplied from such gas works) and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Clearance of Areas.

9. ⊢——⊣

Nov. 25, 1918.

Control of Meetings, Recreations, Fairs, and Holidays.

Power to prohibit holding of meeting or procession.
Oct. 3, 1916.

9A. Where there appears to be reason to apprehend that the assembly of any persons for the purpose of the holding of any meeting(a) will give rise to grave disorder, and will thereby cause undue demands to be made upon the police or military forces, or that the holding of any procession will conduce to a breach of the peace or will promote disaffection, it shall be lawful for a Secretary of State, or for any mayor, magistrate, or chief officer of police who is duly authorised for the purpose by a Secretary of State, or for two or more of such persons so authorised, to make an order prohibiting the holding of the meeting or procession, and if a meeting or procession is held or attempted to be held in contravention of any such prohibition, it shall be lawful to take such steps as may be necessary to disperse the meeting or procession or prevent the holding thereof.

Where His Majesty by Proclamation has suspended the operation of section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,(b) this regulation shall have effect in any place

(a) Attendance of Police at Meetings.—Reg. 51B, p. 168, provides for this.

(b) Suspension of Trial by Jury, 5 Geo. 5. c. 34, p. 6. By Proclamation dated April 26th, 1916, printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 256, the operation of section 1 of that Act was suspended in Ireland

in the United Kingdom in respect of which the operation of that section is so suspended as if references to a Secretary of State included references to the competent naval or military authority.

In the application of this regulation to Scotland, references to the Secretary for Scotland and to a provost shall be substituted respectively for references to a Secretary of State and a mayor.

In the application of this regulation to Ireland, references to the Lord Lieutenant(a) shall be substituted for references to a Secretary of State.

Power to prohibit meeting, procession, wearing of uniforms and carrying or having arms or explosives in area where 5 Geo. 5. c.34 is suspended; powers of entry and seizure.

9AA.—(1) In any area in respect of which the operation of section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, is for the time being suspended, the competent naval or military authority may make orders prohibiting or restricting—

(*a*) the holding of or taking part in meetings, assemblies (including fairs and markets), or processions in public places;

(*b*) the use or wearing in public places of uniforms of a naval or military character, or of uniforms indicating membership of any association or body specified in the order;

(*c*) the carrying in public places of weapons of offence or articles capable of being used as such;

June 28, 1917. *Feb. 5, 1918.* (*d*) the carrying, having or keeping of firearms, military arms, ammunition or explosive substances; and

June 28, 1917. *Feb. 5, 1918.* *June 28, 1917.* *July 19, 1918.* *Sept. 27, 1918.* *Oct. 23, 1918.* (*e*) the having, keeping or using of a motor cycle by any person, other than a member of His Majesty's Forces, or of the Forces of any of His Majesty's Allies, or a police constable, without a permit from the competent naval or military authority, or from the chief officer of the police in the district in which the person resides.

(2) Any order under this regulation may be made so as to apply generally to the whole of the area aforesaid or to any special localities in that area, and so as to prohibit all or any of the acts and matters aforesaid absolutely or subject to such exceptions or save upon such conditions as may be specified therein.(b)

Feb. 5, 1918. *June 28, 1917.* (3) If any person contravenes, or fails to comply with, any provision of any order made under this regulation, or fails to comply with any condition subject to which anything is authorised under any such order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Feb. 5, 1918. (4) The competent naval or military authority or any person authorised by him, or any police constable (without prejudice to the powers given by any other regulation):—

Sept. 27, 1918 (*a*) if he suspects that any firearms, military arms, motor cycles, ammunition or explosive substances are, or are

(a) The Documentary Evidence Acts, 1868 and 1882, apply to the Lord Lieutenant (Act of 1882, s. 4).

(b) Order as to Carrying, Having or Keeping of Arms, &c.—*See* Order applying to Ireland, printed in Part III of this Manual, p. 403.

kept, in or upon any house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, or other premises in contravention of an order under this regulation, may enter, if need be by force, the house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, or premises, at any time of the day or night and examine, search and inspect the same or any part thereof, and may seize any firearms, military arms, motor cycles, ammunition or explosive substances found therein or thereon which he suspects to be, or to be kept, therein or thereon in contravention of the order; and

(*b*) if he suspects that any person is carrying any firearms, military arms, ammunition or explosive substances in contravention of any such order, may stop that person and search him; and

(*c*) may seize any firearms, military arms, ammunition, explosive substances or other articles carried by any person in contravention of any such order, or any motor cycle used by or in the possession or custody of any person in contravention of any such order. *Sept. 27, 1918.*

Any firearms, military arms, ammunition, explosive substances or other articles seized under this regulation may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as may be ordered by the competent naval or military authority or chief officer of police.

9B. ⊢——⊣ Race meetings. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

9BB. ⊢——⊣ Coursing meetings. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

9C. ⊢——⊣ Public holidays. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

9D. ⊢——⊣ Holding of fairs. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

9DD. ⊢——⊣ Dog shows. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

9E.—(1) A Secretary of State or the Army Council(**a**) may by order(**b**) declare this regulation to be in force in any area, and in any such area no person other than a member of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces, or a constable, shall, subject to any exceptions for which provision may be made in the order, practise, take part in, or be concerned in any exercise, movement, evolution, or drill of a military nature, or be concerned in, or assist the promotion or organisation of any such exercise, movement, evolution, or drill, by persons other than members of His Majesty's naval, military, or air forces, or constables. Power to prohibit drilling except of H.M. forces, &c. *Nov. 23, 1916. Nov. 29, 1916.*

(**a**) ARMY COUNCIL.—*See* footnote (**b**) p. 1.

(**b**) ORDER PROHIBITING DRILLING.—The Military Exercises and Drill (Ireland) Order made by the Chief Secretary under Reg. 9E is printed in Part III. of this Manual at p. 406.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(3) The powers of a Secretary of State under this regulation may be exercised as respects Ireland by the Chief Secretary.

(4) The provisions of this regulation are in addition to and not in derogation of any other provision of law relating to the same subject-matter.(a)

Power to prohibit railway excursion traffic. *Nov. 23, 1916.*

9F.—(1) The Board of Trade, or, in Ireland, the Chief Secretary, may by order prohibit on any railways (including tramways) any traffic named in the order, being excursion traffic or traffic for special purposes, and the provision of any special facilities for any such traffic.(b)

If any persons, in respect of any traffic so prohibited, acts in contravention of any such order, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(2) Any such order may be made so as to apply generally, or to any special railway, or any special traffic.

(3) This regulation shall not apply to any railways over which His Majesty has control by virtue of a warrant under section sixteen of the Regulation of the Forces Act, 1871.(c)

Control of Mines.

Power to take possession of coal mines. *Nov. 29, 1916.*

9G.—(1) Where the Board of Trade are of opinion that, for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, it is expedient that this regulation should be applied to any coal mines, the Board may by order(d) apply this regulation, subject to any exceptions for which provision may be made in the order, either generally to all coal mines or to coal mines in any special area or in any special coalfields or to any special coal mines.(e)

(2) Any coal mines to which this regulation is so applied shall, by virtue of the order, pass into the possession of the Board of Trade as from the date of the order, or from any later date

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(a) PROVISION AS TO ILLEGAL DRILLING.—*See* The Unlawful Drilling Act, 1819 (60 Geo. 3 and 1 Geo. 4, c. 6).

(b) EXCURSION TRAFFIC.—No Order has (March 31st, 1919) been made under Reg. 9F.

(c) STATE CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.—In pursuance of an Order in Council of August 4th, 1914 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914, No. 1300), and s. 16 of the 1871 Act (34 & 35 Vict., c. 86), the Secretary of State by Warrant dated August 4th, 1914 (printed at p. 369 of the "Manual of Emergency Legislation"), empowered the President of the Board of Trade to take possession of all railroads (excluding tramways) and of the plant belonging thereto, in Great Britain In pursuance of a further Order in Council of December 22nd, 1916 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917, No. 93), and s. 16 of the 1871 Act, the Secretary of State by Warrant, dated Dec. 29th, 1916, empowered the President of the Board of Trade to take possession of all railroads in Ireland and of the plant belonging thereto. These Warrants, which remained in force for one week only, have in pursuance of the empowering section been respectively renewed each week by endorsement in the form printed at p. 370 of that Manual.

(d) PROOF OF ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—*See* footnote (d) (ii) to Reg. 2JJ, p. 55.

(e) STATE CONTROL OF MINES.—The Order made Nov. 29th, 1916, by the Board of Trade under Reg. 9G taking possession of the South Wales coalfield, and the Order of Feb. 22, 1917, taking possession of all the other coal mines in the United Kingdom, are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 407, 408.

mentioned in the order; and the owner, agent, and manager of every such mine and every officer thereof, and where the owner of the mine is a company every director of the company, shall comply with the directions of the Board of Trade as to the management and user of the mine, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3) It is hereby declared that the possession by the Board of Trade under this regulation of any coal mine shall not affect any liability of the actual owner, agent, or manager of the mine under the Coal Mines Acts, 1887 to 1914,(a) or any Act amending the same. *March 13, 1917 Nov. 29, 1916.*

(4) Any order of the Board of Trade under this regulation may be revoked or varied as occasion requires.

Power to take possession of metalliferous, stratified ironstone, shale, or fireclay mines or of quarries. *March 13, 1917.*

9GG.—(1) Where the Minister of Munitions(b) is of opinion that for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm it is expedient that this regulation should be applied to any metalliferous mines, or to any mines of stratified iron stone, shale, or fire clay, not being coal mines, or to any quarries, he may by order apply this regulation, subject to any exceptions for which provision may be made in the order, to all or any of such mines or quarries, either generally or in any special area, or to any special mine or quarry.(c)

(2) Any mine or quarry to which this regulation is so applied shall by virtue of the order pass into the possession of the Minister of Munitions(b) as from the date of the order, or from any later date mentioned in the order; and the owner, agent, and manager of every such mine or quarry and every officer thereof, and where the owner of the mine is a company, every director of the company, shall comply with the directions of the Minister of Munitions as to the management and user of the mine or quarry, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3) It is hereby declared that the possession by the Minister of Munitions(b) under this regulations of any mine or quarry shall not affect any liability of the actual owner, agent or manager of the mine or quarry under the Coal Mines Acts, 1887 to 1914,(a) or the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts, 1872 and 1875,(d) or

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(a) Coal Mines Acts, 1887 to 1914.—This group of Acts, of which the Principal Act that of 1911 (1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 50) repealed and consolidated the law as to coal and allied mines, apply not only to coal, but also to stratified ironstone, shale and fire-clay mines save a few enactments which are restricted to coal mines. The Coal Mines Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5, c. 8) extended the provisions of s. 4 of the 1908 Act (relating to hours of work) to stratified ironstone, shale and fireclay mines, and by an Order in Council (1917, No. 360) the operation of the 1908 Act was suspended as to oil shale mines in Scotland for the duration of the war. The *ante* 1911 enactments still in force relate to check weighers and hours of labour.

(b) Army Council.—*See* footnote (b), p. 1. Minister of Munitions.—*See* footnote (d) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

(c) Order as Iron Ore Mines.—*See* Order printed in Part III of this Manual, p. 412.

(d) Metalliferous Mines Regulations Acts, 1872 and 1875.—These Acts (35 & 36 Vict. c. 77 ; 38 & 39 Vict. c. 39), apply to every mine other than those to which the Coal Mines Acts apply, *see* 35 & 36 Vict. c. 77, ss. 3 39.

the Quarries Act, 1894,(a) or the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,(b) or any Act amending the same.

(4) Any order of the Minister of Munitions(c) under this regulation may be revoked or varied as occasion requires.

July 17, 1917. (5) The Army Council(c) may, as respects any road stone quarries, exercise the like powers as are by this regulation conferred on the Minister of Munitions,(c) and the expression "road stone quarries" includes slag dumps and slag works producing *Aug. 22, 1917.* road materials, and the Army Council(c) shall as respects road materials have the like powers as are exercisable under Regulation 2JJ(d) by the Board of Trade as respects articles of commerce.

Power to take possession of seams of coal.

April 13, 1918.

No further Orders are to be made under this Reg.

Nov. 25, 1918.

9GGG.—(1) Where the Board of Trade are of opinion that for the purpose of increasing the supply of coal or coal of any class, it is expedient to work any seam of coal which is in, near, or adjacent to, any open mine and is for the time being unworked, the Board may authorise any person to take possession of the seam and get the coal therefrom, and subject as herein-after provided, for the purpose aforesaid to enter on and take possession of any land and execute such works and do such other things as they or he reasonably consider necessary:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall authorise the opening of any new surface works.

(2) The Board of Trade before authorising any person to take possession of any seam of coal in pursuance of this regulation shall give public notice of their intention in such manner as appears to the Board best calculated to bring their intention to the knowledge of the owners of the land in which the seam is situate.

(3) The Board of Trade shall keep or cause to be kept accurate plans of the site and extent of any seam of coal of which possession is taken under this regulation, and also, unless for any reason it appears to the Board unnecessary so to do, accounts of the tonnage of the coal gotten from the seam.

(4) In determining the amount of compensation to be paid for any coal gotten under this regulation regard should be had to the royalties current in the same mining district for the same class of coal whether upon an acreage or a tonnage basis.

Control of Canals.

Power to take possession of canals and of undertakings of carriers by canal.

Feb. 16, 1917.

9H.—(1) Where the Board of Trade are of opinion that, for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, it is expedient that this regulation should be applied to any canals,

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(a) QUARRIES ACT, 1894.—This Act (57 & 58 Vict. c. 42) applies to every place (not being a mine) in which persons work in getting slate, stone, coprolites, or other minerals and any part of which is more than 20 feet deep.

(b) FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901 (1 Edw. 7. c. 22).—Quarries or pit banks wherein or within the precincts of which steam, water, or other mechanical power is used are "non-textile factories" within this Act.

(c) ARMY COUNCIL.—*See* footnote (b), p. 1. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—*See* footnote (d) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

(d) REGULATION 2JJ.—This is printed p. 55.

the Board may by order(a) apply this regulation, subject to any exceptions for which provision may be made in the order, either generally to all canals or to canals in any special area or to any special canals.(b)

(2) Any canals to which this regulation is so applied shall, by virtue of the order, pass into the possession of the Board of Trade as from the date of the order, or from any later date mentioned in the order; and the owner of every such canal and every person concerned in the management or working thereof, and where the owner of the canal is a company, every director of the company, shall comply with the directions of the Board of Trade as to the management and user of the canal, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3) Any order of the Board of Trade under this regulation may be revoked or varied as occasion requires.

(4) In this regulation the expression "canal" includes all buildings, barges, machinery, and plant used in connection with the working of the canal.

(5) Where the Board of Trade have taken possession of any canal, the Board may by order prohibit persons, not being the owner of the canal, who own any barges used thereon, or any machinery or plant used in connection with the loading or unloading of any such barges, from disposing of any such barges, machinery, or plant, without the consent of the Board of Trade or some person or body of persons acting on their behalf,(c) and if any person acts in contravention of any such order he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations. *May 19, 1917.*

(6) The Board of Trade shall have power by order to apply this regulation to undertakings of carriers by canal in like manner and with the like consequences as in the case of canals, and for the purposes of this provision the expression "carrier by canal" means a person, not being an owner of a canal, who carries on the business of transporting goods by canal, and the expression "undertaking" includes all buildings, barges, machinery and plant used by the owner thereof in connection with such business.(d) *June 13, 1917.*

(a) PROOF OF ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—*See* footnote (d) (ii) to Reg. 2JJ, p. 55.

(b) BOARD OF TRADE ORDERS AS TO CANALS.—*See* Orders under Reg. 9H taking possession of certain "non-railway owned" canals in England and Ireland, printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 413–417.

(c) DISPOSAL OF BARGES AND PLANT.—*See* The Disposal of Canal Barges and Plant Order, 1917, dated May 31, 1917, p. 415.

(d) UNDERTAKINGS OF CARRIERS BY CANAL.—*See* Order of June 22, 1917, p. 415.

Control of Licensed Premises, Intoxicants, Hours of Business, and Places of Public Entertainment.

Power to close licensed premises, and to prohibit treating.

Dec. 22, 1916.

(a)**10.** The competent naval or military authority or the Minister of Munitions(b) may by order:—

(1) require all or any licensed premises within any area specified in the order to be closed, either altogether, or subject to such exceptions as to hours and purposes, and to compliance with such directions, as may be specified in the order;

(2) make such provisions as he thinks necessary for the prevention of the practice of treating(c) in any licensed premises within any area specified in the order.

Any order of the competent naval or military authority or the Minister of Munitions under this regulation may be made to apply either generally or as respects all or any members of His Majesty's forces or of the forces of any of His Majesty's Allies mentioned in the order, and may require copies of the order to be exhibited in a prominent place in any licensed premises affected thereby.

June 13, 1917.
Dec. 22, 1916.

If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of an order made under this regulation or any conditions or restrictions imposed thereby, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority or the Minister of Munitions may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the order.

In this regulation the expression "licensed premises" includes any premises or place where the sale of intoxicating liquor is carried on under a licence.

(a) Closing of Licensed Premises.—(i) As to the powers of the Liquor Board to close licensed premises or clubs in specified areas, *see* Reg. 2 of the Liquor Control Regulations printed at p. 168 of Supplement No. 4 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation.

(ii) Under the Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 77, printed at pp. 33, 34 of the Manual of Emergency Legislation), which extends to registered clubs, the licensing authorities have powers of restricting the sale, supply, or consumption, of intoxicating liquor

(iii) The Clubs (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 84), empowers the Secretary of State by order to direct that all clubs in specified areas in England shall be closed during specified hours. *See* Order (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1915, No. 1179) closing all clubs in London during certain hours.

(b) Minister of Munitions.—*See* footnote (d) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

(c) Treating.—Reg. 4 of the D. R. (Liquor Control) Regs. 1915, printed at p. 169 of Supplement No. 4 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation, empowers the Central Control Board thereby constituted to prohibit the practice of treating within any area to which those regulations are applied by Order in Council. In each of those numerous areas in England, Wales and Scotland, to which the Liquor Regulations have been applied by Orders in Council (all of which are printed for sale as St. R. & O.), the Board have made orders prohibiting treating, and violation of such an order constitutes a "summary offence" under the D. R. Regulations. As to trial of "summary offences" *see* Reg. 56 (2), p. 173. The prohibitions have been revoked (London Gazette, June 3, 1919).

Power to prohibit introduction of intoxicating liquor into dock premises.
Feb. 15, 1916.

10A. Where the competent naval or military authority has control of or uses or occupies any dock premises or any part of any dock premises for naval or military purposes, he may by order prohibit any person from bringing into or having in his possession within the dock premises or any limited portion thereof, or on board any vessel therein, any intoxicating liquor, except for such purposes, and subject to such conditions, exceptions and restrictions as may be specified in the order, and if any person contravenes any provision of the order he shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations, and any person authorised by the competent naval or military authority, or any police constable, may search any person entering or within the premises to which the order applies, and may seize any intoxicating liquor found on him in contravention of the order.

Power to order early closing.
Oct. 24, 1916.

10B. The Secretary of State may by order restrict either generally or in particular areas the hours in the evening during which any class of trade or business may be carried on; and any person who is expressed in any such order to be liable to a penalty in connection with any contravention of the order shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations and punishable accordingly.

In the application of these regulations to Scotland the Secretary for Scotland, and in the application of these regulations to Ireland the Lord Lieutenant, shall be substituted for the Secretary of State.(a)

Power to close places of public entertainment.
Dec. 22, 1916.

10C. Where it appears to the Admiralty, the Army Council or Air Council or to the Minister of Munitions(b) that the use of any premises or place (whether licensed for the purpose or not) for public singing, dancing, music, or other public entertainment of the like kind, is prejudicial to the discipline of any members of His Majesty's forces, or to the production of war material, the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council, or the Minister of Munitions (as the case may be) may by order require the premises or place to be closed for those purposes, either altogether, or subject to such conditions as to hours and purposes or otherwise as may be specified in the order.

If the occupier of any such premises or place or any other person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of an order made under this regulation or any conditions or restrictions imposed thereby, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority or the Minister of Munitions may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the order.

(a) ORDERS AS TO EARLY CLOSING.—The Orders made under Reg. 10B by the Secretary of State, and by the Secretary for Scotland, as to the early closing of shops are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 418–424. Those made by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland expired on March 30, 1919.

(b) ARMY COUNCIL AND AIR COUNCIL.—*See* footnote (b), p. 1. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—*See* footnote (d) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

Control of Lights and Sounds.

Power of Secretary of State or Secretary for Scotland to require extinguishment of lights.

11. The Secretary of State or any person authorised by him may by order(a) direct that all lights, or lights of any specified class or description, shall be extinguished or obscured in such manner, between such hours, within such area, and during such period, as may be specified in the order,(b) and if any light is not extinguished or obscured as required by the order, any person having control of the light for the time being, and the occupier or other person having control or management of or being in charge of any premises or any vehicle in or on which the light is displayed, shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and any person authorised by the Secretary of State in that behalf, or any police constable, or, if no police constable is available, any soldier, sailor or airman on sentry patrol or other similar duty, may extinguish or obscure any light which is not extinguished or obscured in accordance with the order, and for that purpose may enter any premises or stop and seize any vehicle, or do any other act that may be necessary, and if any person without lawful authority or excuse, by the raising of blinds, removal of shades, or in any other way uncovers wholly or in part any light which has been obscured or shaded in compliance with any such order or in compliance with any directions given in pursuance of such an order, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

June 10, 1915.

June 25, 1918.

Jan. 27, 1916.

Any such order as aforesaid may contain directions as to public lamps being lighted or kept lighted, and if any public lamp is not lighted or kept lighted as required by the order, any person having control of the lamp for the time being shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Oct. 3, 1916.

The Secretary of State may also by order require that between such hours, within such area, and during such period, as may be specified in the order, such lamps as may be so specified shall be carried by all vehicles or vehicles of any specified class or description and in connection with traffic of any other specified class or description, and shall be properly trimmed, lighted, and attached or carried, and any police constable may stop any vehicle or other traffic found without lamps as required by the order, and, in the case of a vehicle, may seize the same, and the person in charge or having control of the vehicle or other traffic shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Nov. 30, 1915.

[The powers conferred by this regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the powers conferred on the competent naval or military authority by Regulation 12, and] (c) the competent naval or military authority or any officer authorised by him for the purpose (being an officer qualified to be appointed a competent naval or military authority) may, notwithstanding anything in an order under this regulation, on any occasion that

June 10, 1915.

Jan. 27, 1916.

June 10, 1915.

(a) Orders of Secretary of State.—The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to the Secretary of State. *See also* Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908, s. 38.

(b) The Orders as to lights in England and Wales and Scotland under Reg. 11, and now (March 31st, 1919) in force, are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 424–431. No order as to lights in Ireland are now in force.

(c) By Order in Council, May 30th, 1919, the words in brackets are to be omitted. (London Gazette, May 30th, 1919.)

he considers it necessary for any naval, military or air-force purpose require any lights to be lighted or kept lighted, or to be extinguished. *Oct. 3, 1916.*

In the application of this regulation to Scotland, references to the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for references to the Secretary of State. *June 10, 1915.*

Power of Minister of Munitions to restrict use of lights so as to increase war material production. *Sept. 4, 1918.*

11A. The Minister of Munitions, with a view to maintaining or increasing the supply of light, heat, or power for the purpose of the production, repair or transport of war material or any other work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, may

(*a*) by order direct that lights of any specified class or description shall be extinguished or their use restricted to such extent, between such hours, within such area, on such premises, and during such period, as may be specified in the order; or

(*b*) prohibit, restrict or otherwise regulate and control the supply, or means of supply, of electricity to, or its use in, any premises or class of premises, or any place or undertaking,

and if any person having control of any light, or occupying or having control of, or managing, or being in charge of, premises in on or in connection with which any light is used acts in contravention of any such order as to lights, or if any person fails to comply with or acts in contravention of any order or requirement hereunder as to the supply, or means of supply, or use of electricity he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations:

Provided that—

(i) This regulation shall not apply to any lights required to be kept lighted by a competent naval or military authority, or other officer authorised by him for the purpose, or under any order made under Regulation 11 by the Secretary of State, or the Secretary for Scotland; and

(ii) No order or requirement shall be made for the closing of any power station belonging to any local authority or for the connection of any such power station with any other power station except with the concurrence of the appropriate Government Department, and if any question arises as to which Government Department is the appropriate Government Department the question shall be finally determined by the Treasury.

12. ⊢——⊣

Extinguishment of lights. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

12A. No lamp shall without lawful authority be carried on any vehicle (other than a locomotive or carriage on a railway) which displays any coloured light except such coloured lights as may be required by any law or regulation for the time being in force.

Prohibition of certain lamps on vehicles *June 10, 1915. Nov. 25, 1918.*

⊢——⊣

(**a**) MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—*See* footnote (**d**) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

June 10, 1915.

Where any lamp is carried in any vehicle in contravention of this regulation the person in charge or having control of the vehicle shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be construed as affecting the red and green side panels with which lamps used on vehicles are usually fitted.

Bells and clocks. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

12B. ⊢——⊣

Sound signals. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

12C. ⊢——⊣

Power to prohibit whistling for cabs, &c. *Aug. 18, 1916.*

12D. With a view to preventing the disturbance of members of His Majesty's forces suffering from wounds, accidents, or sickness, a Secretary of State may by order(a) prohibit or restrict within any area specified in the order, and to such extent and between such hours as may be so specified, whistling and the making of any other noises which appear to him to be calculated to cause such disturbance, and not to be required in the interests of the safety of the public, and if any person contravenes the provisions of any such order he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Control of Movements of Civil Population.

Inhabitants to remain indoors. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

13. ⊢——⊣

Power to prohibit persons convicted of offences against morality, decency, &c., from frequenting vicinity of camps. *Jan. 27, 1916. Feb. 3, 1916. March22,1918. July 19, 1918.*

13A. Where a person who has been convicted of any offence in connexion with the keeping, managing, or assisting in the management of, a brothel, or of any offence as a prostitute, or of an offence under Regulation 40D, or of any offence under paragraph (*b*) of subsection (1) of section one of the Vagrancy Act, 1898,(b) or of the Immoral Traffic (Scotland) Act, 1902,(c) or of contravening any provisions in any Act, whether public, general or local, or any byelaw, for the prevention of indecent conduct in public places, resides in or frequents any place where any bodies of His Majesty's forces or of the forces of any of His Majesty's Allies are assembled or the vicinity thereof, the competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit such person from residing in or frequenting such place or the vicinity thereof, and if the person to whom the order relates contravenes any of the provisions of the order, such person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) The Order made by the Secretary of State, Aug. 14th, 1917, under Reg. 12D as to whistling for cabs in the administrative county of London is printed in Part III of this Manual at p. 432.

(b) 61 & 62 Vict. c. 39. (c) 2 Edw. 7. c. 11.

Power to remove suspects from specified areas.

14. Where a person is suspected of acting, or of having acted, or of being about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm and it appears to the competent naval or military authority that it is desirable that such person should be prohibited from residing in or entering any locality,(a) the competent naval or military authority may with the consent of the Admiralty or Army Council(b) by order prohibit him from residing in or entering any area or areas which may be specified in the order and upon the making of such an order the person to whom the order relates shall, if he resides in any specified area, leave that area within such time as may be specified by the order, and shall not subsequently reside in or enter any area specified in the order, and if he does so, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. Any order made as aforesaid may require the person in respect of whom it is made to comply with such conditions as to residence, reporting to the police, restriction on movements, or otherwise as may be imposed on him, and if any person in respect of whom such an order is made fails to comply with any such condition he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Nov. 28, 1914. *June 28, 1917.* *Nov. 28, 1914.* *March 23, 1915.* *June 28, 1917.* *June 28, 1917.* *June 28, 1917.* *Nov. 28, 1914.*

Any such order may further require the person to whom the order relates to report for approval his proposed place of residence to the competent naval or military authority and to proceed thereto and report his arrival to the police within such time as may be specified in the order, and not subsequently to change his place of residence without leave of the competent naval or military authority, and in such case if he fails to comply with the requirements of the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

If any person remains in or enters any area in contravention of an order under this regulation he may be removed therefrom by the direction of the competent naval or military authority. *Sept. 24, 1915.*

The Admiralty or Army Council(b) may from time to time revoke or vary any order made under this regulation. *June 28, 1917.*

Restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in outlying islands.

14A. Where the Admiralty are of opinion that in view of the public safety or the defence of the Realm, it is desirable to impose restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in any outlying islands forming part of the United Kingdom, the Secretary of State may by order(c) direct that persons on ships entering or leaving any such ports specified in the order shall be subject to such restrictions as may be so specified, including such requirements *April 13, 1915.*

(a) GROUNDS FOR SUSPICION.—This Regulation does not impose upon a court of law the question of whether the competent naval or military authority had reasonable grounds for the suspicion. R. *v.* Dennison (Div. Ct., May 22, 1916), Times Law Rep., Vol. 32, p. 528.

(b) ARMY COUNCIL.—*See* footnote (b), p. 1.

(c) ORDERS OF SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to the Secretary of State.

as to the possession of permits as may be so specified,(a) and if any person fails to comply with any such directions or requirements he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Restrictions on or internment of persons of hostile origin or associations.

June 10, 1915.

14B. Where on the recommendation of a competent naval or military authority or of one of the advisory committees hereinafter mentioned it appears to the Secretary of State that for securing the public safety or the defence of the Realm it is expedient in view of the hostile origin or associations of any person that he shall be subjected to such obligations and restrictions as are hereinafter mentioned, the Secretary of State may by order(b) require that person forthwith, or from time to time, either to remain in, or to proceed to and reside in, such place as may be specified in the order, and to comply with such directions as to reporting to the police, restriction of movement, and otherwise as may be specified in the order, or to be interned in such place as may be specified in the order.

Sept. 4, 1918.

The Secretary of State may make any such order as aforesaid with respect to any alien in any case where in his opinion the making of the order is calculated to secure the safety of any British subject in any foreign country.

Provided that any order under this regulation shall, in the case of any person who is not a subject of a state at war with His Majesty, include express provision for the due consideration by one of such advisory committees of any representations he may make against the order.

If any person in respect of whom any order is made under this regulation fails to comply with any of the provisions of the order

June 8, 1916.

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and any person interned under such order shall be subject to the like restrictions and may be dealt with in like manner as a prisoner of war, except so far as the Secretary of State may modify such

Nov. 16, 1917.

restrictions, and if any person so interned escapes or attempts to escape from the place of internment or commits any breach of the rules in force therein he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

June 10, 1915.

The advisory committees for the purposes of this regulation shall be such advisory committees as are appointed for the purpose of advising the Secretary of State with respect to the intern-

April 20, 1918.

ment and deportation of aliens, or any committee specially appointed by the Secretary of State for the purposes of this regulation, each of such committees being presided over by a person who holds or has held high judicial office.

In any area in respect of which the operation of Section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, is for the time being suspended, this regulation shall apply in relation to any person who is suspected of acting or having acted or of

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(a) Outlying Islands.—Under Reg. 14A the Secretary of State has made Orders as to the Orkney Islands (June 5th, 1916), and Tory Island (Oct. 24, 1917), which are printed in Part III. of this Manual, at pp. 432, 433. Orders as to Zetland (March 1st, and Oct. 14th, 1916). were revoked Feb. 3, 1919.

(b) Orders of Secretary of State.—The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act. 1882. applies to the Secretary of State.

being about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, as it applies in relation to persons of hostile origin or association.

In the application of this regulation to Scotland and Ireland, references to the Secretary for Scotland and the Chief Secretary respectively, shall be substituted for references to the Secretary of State, but an order under this regulation may require the person to whom the order relates to reside or to be interned in any place in the British Islands.

Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to restrict or prejudice the application and effect of Regulation 14, or any power of interning aliens who are subjects of any State at war with His Majesty.

Prohibition on landing or embarking without passport.(a) *Nov. 30, 1915.*

14C.—(1) A person coming from or intending to proceed to any place out of the United Kingdom as a passenger shall not, without the special permission of a Secretary of State, land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom unless he has in his possession a valid passport issued to him not more than two years previously, by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or, in the case of a person coming from a place outside the United Kingdom, either such a passport or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity.

To every such passport and document as aforesaid there must be attached a photograph of the person to whom it relates.

In the case of British subjects resident in Ireland special permission to embark may be given by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland instead of by a Secretary of State.

(2) If any person lands or embarks in contravention of this regulation, or if, where any such special permission to land has been granted by a Secretary of State subject to any conditions, the person to whom it was granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation the expression "passenger" includes any person carried on a ship other than the master and persons employed in the work or service of the ship.

Embarking in crew of neutral ship. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

14D. ⊢——⊣

Aliens going to Ireland. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

14E. ⊢——⊣

(a) LANDING, &C., WITHOUT PASSPORT.—Regulation 14C makes applicable to all persons whether British subjects or not the provisions which under Art. 1 of the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Order, 1915 (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1915, No. 301) applied to aliens only, and thereby supersedes that Article, which is therefore not reproduced in the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916 No 122).

Regs. (14F, 14G, 14H) *as to British Subjects entering Enemy Country; Restriction on Embarkation; Restriction on assumption of new name by person not natural born British subject.*

Restriction on British subjects entering enemy country.
Nov. 6, 1916, July 17, 1917.

14F. If any British subject, without a special permit issued by or under the authority of a Secretary of State, voluntarily enters any enemy country save in the course of military operations, or fails to comply with any condition subject to which such a special permit has been granted, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Restriction on embarkation at ports in United Kingdom.
Feb. 16, 1917. March 13, 1917. Feb. 16, 1917. March 4, 1918. Nov. 25, 1918.

14G.—(1) Without prejudice to any other provisions of these regulations or any Order in Council made under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914,(a) no person, other than a member of His Majesty's Forces or of the forces of any of His Majesty's Allies in uniform or a person specially authorised by or by any person empowered to act on behalf of the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or a Secretary of State ——— shall embark at any port in the United Kingdom for a place outside the United Kingdom without the permission of an aliens officer:

Provided that in granting or refusing permission an aliens officer shall act in accordance with the general or special instructions of the Secretary of State and any refusal of permission may be revoked by a Secretary of State.

Passengers between Great Britain and Ireland.
Nov. 25, 1918.

(2)

(3) If any person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and where a person embarks at a port in contravention of this regulation the master of the vessel on which he embarks shall, unless he proves to the contrary, be deemed to have aided and abetted the offence.

Restriction on assumption of new name by person not natural born British subject.
July 19, 1918.

14H.—(1) A person not being a natural born British subject shall not for any purpose assume or use, or purport to assume or use, or continue after the nineteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and eighteen the assumption or use of, any name other than that by which he was ordinarily known at the date of the commencement of the war, and if he does so, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(2) Where any such person as aforesaid carries on, or purports or continues to carry on, or is a member of a partnership or firm which carries on, or which purports or continues to carry on, any trade or business in any name other than that under which the

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(a) Orders in Council under Aliens Restriction Act (4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 12).—*See* the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916, printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 122. The Consolidation Order was subsequently amended by Order in Council of February 6th, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 128), which provides that no person shall land or embark at any port of the United Kingdom except after examination by an aliens officer, and that an alien shall not so land or embark without the permission of an aliens officer That Order, which has been repeatedly amended, has in accordance with Art. 35 thereof, as extended by Order in Council of November 6th, 1916 (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 764) been printed with the additions and amendments made by all Orders in Council and Orders of the Secretary of State thereunder issued up to March 4th, 1918. Copies of the Consolidation Order as so amended, and of subsequent amending Orders, the last of which is dated Dec. 18, 1918, are on sale.

trade or business was carried on at the date of the commencement of the war he shall for the purpose of this regulation be deemed to be using, or purporting or continuing to use, a name other than that by which he was ordinarily known at the date of the commencement of the war.

(3) A Secretary of State may, if it appears desirable in any particular case, grant an exemption from the provisions of this regulation.

(4) Nothing in this regulation shall—

(*a*) affect the assumption or use, or continued assumption or use, of any name in pursuance of a Royal Licence; or

(*b*) affect the continuance of the use, until the decision of the Secretary of State has been given, of a name in respect of which an application for exemption is made before the nineteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and eighteen; or

(*c*) prevent the assumption or use by a married woman of her husband's name; or

(*d*) apply to any woman who, having been born a British subject but having become an alien by marriage, has been granted a certificate of naturalisation, or has before the tenth day of August, nineteen hundred and eighteen been granted an exemption from the provisions of the Aliens Restriction Order relating to change of name by enemy aliens. *August 2, 1918.*

Power to require Information as to Businesses and Agriculture. Census of Goods.

15. ⊢——⊣ *Jan. 14, 1919.*

15A. Every person who uses or keeps motor spirit, whether for the purpose of supplying motive power to motor-cars or for any other purpose, shall supply such information in relation to the motor spirit used or kept by him, and the purposes for which and the manner in which it is used or kept by him, as the Board of Trade may by any general or special order require, giving such particulars in such form and at such times as the Board of Trade may by order direct(a); and if any person fails to comply with this regulation, or with any order made by the Board of Trade thereunder, or knowingly gives any false information, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations. Power to require information as to motor spirit used or kept. *June 1, 1916.*

For the purposes of this regulation, "motor spirit" has the same meaning as in section eighty-four of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.(b)

15B. ⊢——⊣ Goods for enemy benefit.

(a) Orders of the Board of Trade.—The Orders of Feb. 6 and July 13 1917, of the Board of Trade under Reg. 15A are printed pp. 307, 308 of the Dec., 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual." The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to the Board of Trade. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

(b) "Motor Spirit."—*See* footnote (c) to Reg. 8F, p. 88.

Power to require particulars as to certain businesses. *Oct. 3, 1916.*

15C. The Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council, or the Minister of Munitions(a) may by order require any person engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, storage, or shipment of any war material, food, forage, or stores of any description or of any article required for or in connection with the production thereof to give such particulars as to his business as may be specified in the order,(b) and may require any such particulars to be verified as they may direct, and if any person fails to comply with the order or with any requirement made thereunder, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. ⊢——⊣ *July 17, 1917.*

If any person, except as authorised by the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council, or the Minister of Munitions,(a) discloses or makes use of any information given to him under this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations. *Oct. 3, 1916.*

Information as to agricultural holding. *Jan. 14, 1919.*

15D. ⊢——⊣

Preparations for Destruction of Public Works.

Harbour works. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

16. ⊢——⊣

Byelaws.

Power to make byelaws for land in naval or military occupation. *Nov. 28, 1914.*

17.(c) The restriction on the power to make byelaws under the Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903,(d) imposed by the following provisions of the Military Lands Act, 1892, that is to say, the proviso to subsection (1) of section fourteen, section sixteen, and subsection (1) of section seventeen of that Act, and by the following provisions of the Military Lands Act, 1900, that is to say,

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(a) ARMY COUNCIL AND AIR COUNCIL.—*See* footnote (b). p. 1. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—*See* footnote (d) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

(b) ORDERS UNDER REG. 15C.—The Orders made to Dec. 31st. 1918, under Reg. 15C are printed in the Dec., 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual."

(c) REGULATION 17.—As to this regulation, *see* 5 Geo. 5. c. 8, s. 1 (2), printed at p. 3.

(d) MILITARY LANDS ACTS.—(i.) "The Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903," which (*see* 63 & 64 Vict. c. 56, s. 6 ; 3 Edw 7. c. 47, s. 2) comprise the Military Lands Acts, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 43) ; 1897 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 6) ; 1900 (63 & 64 Vict. c. 56) ; and 1903 (3 Edw. 7. c. 47).

(ii.) The land acquisition powers under these Acts were extended to the Admiralty by 58 & 59 Vict. c. 35, s. 2 ; the byelaw making powers were extended to the Admiralty by 63 & 64 Vict. c. 56, s. 2 (1).

(iii.) The Military Lands Acts have been adapted in their application to County Associations by Regulations of the Army Council under s. 4 of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907 (7 Edw. 7. c. 9) ("Appendix XVI. of the Territorial Force Regulations, 1912"), printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912 (annual volume), pp. 1211–1220.

(iv.) Byelaws under the Acts are "regulations" within the Documentary Evidence Acts, 1868 and 1882, and may be proved accordingly, *see* 55 & 56 Vict. c. 43, s. 17 (3).

the provisoes to subsection (2) of section two and subsection (3) of section two of that Act, are hereby suspended,(**a**) and the powers of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State to make byelaws under the said Acts shall extend to the making of byelaws with respect to land of which possession has been taken under these regulations.

Air-Raid Precautions.

17A. ⊢——⊣ *Nov. 25, 1918.*

17B. ⊢——⊣ *Nov. 25, 1918.*

Unauthorised Collection and Communication of Information and Reports.

18. No person shall without lawful authority collect, record, publish or communicate, or attempt to elicit, any information with respect to the movement, numbers, description, condition, or disposition of any of the forces, ships,(**b**) or aircraft of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's allies, or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct, of any operations by any such forces, ships, or aircraft, *Nov. 28, 1914.* or with respect to the supply, description, condition, transport, or *Oct. 14, 1915.* manufacture or storage or place or intended place of manu- *June 25, 1918.* facture or storage, of war material, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with, or intended for the fortification or defence of any place, or any information of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be *June 10, 1915.* directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, and if any person *Nov. 28, 1914.* contravenes the provisions of this regulation, or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any document containing any such information as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(**c**)

Prohibition on obtaining and communicating naval and military information.

For the purposes of the foregoing provisions of this regulation *Feb. 23, 1917.* the expression "ships of His Majesty or of any of His Majesty's allies" includes ships engaged in the service of His Majesty or of any of His Majesty's allies.

(**a**) Restrictions on Byelaw Powers.—The restrictions thus suspended relate to interference with rights of common or highways, rights in or over sea, tidal water, or shore, and rights of navigation, fishing or recreation, and to notice as to, and publication of, the byelaws.

(**b**) Pictures of Ships.—The following Notice was issued by the Postmaster-General to the Press on May 1st, 1916 :—

Cards bearing illustration of H.M. Ships.

The sending by post of any card or other postal packet bearing or containing any profile outline, drawing, photograph, or silhouette of any of H.M. ships is forbidden by Regulation 18 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

The Postmaster-General gives notice therefore that any such card or postal packet observed in the post will be withheld from delivery.

(**c**) Press Offences.—As to procedure in case of press offences, *see* Regulation 56 (13), p. 177.

Aug. 18, 1916.

No person shall without lawful authority publish or communicate any information relating to the passage of any ship along any part of the coast of the United Kingdom, and if any person publishes or communicates any such information in contravention of this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition on communications with enemy agents. *Jan. 16, 1918.*

18A. Where a person without lawful authority or excuse either within or without the United Kingdom has been in communication with or has attempted to communicate with an enemy agent and is subsequently found within the United Kingdom, he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations unless he proves that he did not know and had no reason to suspect that the person with whom he so communicated or attempted to communicate was an enemy agent.

For the purposes of this regulation but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions:—

(*a*) a person shall unless he proves the contrary be deemed to have been in communication with an enemy agent if

(i) he has either within or without the United Kingdom visited the address of any enemy agent or consorted with an enemy agent; or

(ii) either within or without the United Kingdom the name or address or any other information regarding an enemy agent has been found in his possession or has been supplied by him to any other person or has been obtained by him from any other person;

(*b*) the expression "enemy agent" includes any person who is, or has been, or is reasonably suspected of being or having been, employed by the enemy either directly or indirectly for the purpose of committing an act either within or without the United Kingdom which if done within the United Kingdom would be a contravention of these regulations, or who has, or is reasonably suspected of having, either within or without the United Kingdom, committed or attempted to commit such an act with the intention of assisting the enemy;

(*c*) any address, whether within or without the United Kingdom, reasonably suspected of being an address used for the receipt of communications intended for the enemy, or any address at which an enemy agent resides or to which he resorts, shall be deemed to be the address of an enemy agent and communications addressed to such an address to be communications with an enemy agent.

Publication of inventions, &c. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

18B. ⊢——⊣

Works on war training. *Nov. 25, 1918*

18C. ⊢——⊣

19. ⊢——⊣ (a)

Photographing, sketching, &c.
Nov. 25, 1918.

19A. If any person, having in his possession or under his control any document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article (including any key or other instrument affording means of access to information) of such a nature as is calculated to be, or might be, directly or indirectly useful to the enemy,—

Safe custody of documents and other articles likely to be useful to enemy.
Sept. 7, 1916.

(*a*) without lawful authority destroys, makes away with, or allows any person to inspect or to be in possession of such document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article as aforesaid, or

(*b*) loses, fails to take reasonable care of, or so conducts himself as to endanger the safe custody of, such document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article as aforesaid; or

(*c*) retains such document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article as aforesaid in his possession or control when he has no right to retain it, or when it is contrary to his duty to retain it; or

(*d*) fails to comply with any directions issued by lawful authority with regard to the custody, production, or the return of such document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article as aforesaid;

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and if any person, without lawful authority or excuse, has in his possession or under his control any document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern specimen, or article as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

20. No person without lawful authority shall injure, or tamper or interfere with, any wire or other apparatus for transmitting telegraphic or telephonic messages, or any apparatus or contrivance intended for or capable of being used for a signalling apparatus, either visual or otherwise, or prevent or obstruct or in any manner whatsoever interfere with the sending, conveyance or delivery of any communication by means of telegraph, telephone, or otherwise, or be in possession of any apparatus intended for or capable of being used for tapping messages sent by wireless telegraphy or otherwise, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition on tampering with telegraphic apparatus, &c.
Nov. 28, 1914.

(a) In consequence of the revocation of Reg. 19 the Admiralty Order published in the London Gazette, October 22, 1918, respecting the use of cameras on board ship was cancelled by Admiralty Notice of December 5, 1918, London Gazette, December 13, 1918.

Prohibition on possession of carrier pigeons.
Nov. 28, 1914.
Nov. 25, 1918.

21. No person shall keep or have in his possession or ⊢——⊣ bring into the United Kingdom any carrier or homing pigeons, unless he has obtained from the chief officer of police of the district a permit for the purpose, and if any person without lawful authority contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations,(a) and the chief officer of police or any officer of customs and excise may, if he considers it necessary or expedient to do so, cause any pigeons kept or brought into the United Kingdom in contravention of this regulation to be liberated detained or destroyed, or, in the case of pigeons brought into the United Kingdom, to be immediately returned in the ship in which they came.

Any person found in possession of ⊢——⊣ any carrier pigeons shall, if so required by any naval, military or air-force officer or by any sailor, soldier or airman engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by any officer of police, produce his permit, and if he fails to do so, may be arrested.

Prohibition on killing, &c., or neglecting to hand over or give information as to, disabled carrier pigeon.
Jan. 27, 1916.
Sept. 4, 1918.

21A. If any person—

(*a*) ⊢——⊣ kills, wounds, molests, or takes any carrier or homing pigeon not belonging to him or without the authority of the owner; or

(*b*) having found any such carrier or homing pigeon dead or incapable of flight, neglects forthwith to hand it over or send it to some military post or some police constable in the neighbourhood, with information as to the place where the pigeon was found; or

(*c*) having obtained information as to any such carrier or homing pigeon being killed or found incapable for flight, neglects forthwith to communicate the information to a military post or to a police constable in the neighbourhood;

he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Prohibition on possession of wireless telegraphic apparatus, &c.
Nov. 28, 1914.
March 23, 1915.

22. No person shall, without the written permission of the Postmaster-General make, buy, sell, or have in his possession or under his control any apparatus for the sending or receiving of messages by wireless telegraphy, or any apparatus intended to be used as a component part of such apparatus; and no person shall sell any such apparatus to any person who has not obtained such permission as aforesaid, and any person having in his possession or under his control any such apparatus, whether with or without the permission of the Postmaster-General, shall on demand deliver the apparatus to the Postmaster-General, or as he may direct; and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(b)

Nov. 28, 1914.

(**a**) MAXIMUM PENALTY UNDER REG. 21.—No sentence exceeding 6 months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 21 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy. *See* Reg. 57, p. 179.

(**b**) MAXIMUM PENALTY UNDER REG. 22.—No sentence exceeding 6 months' imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 22 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy. *See* Reg. 57, p. 179.

If the competent naval or military authority has reason to suspect that any person having in his possession any apparatus for sending or receiving messages by telegraphy, wireless telegraphy, telephony, or other electrical or mechanical means is using or about to use the same for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, he may, by order, prohibit that person from having any such apparatus in his possession, and may take such steps as are necessary for enforcing the order, and if that person subsequently has in his possession any apparatus in contravention of the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(a) *March 23, 1915. Nov. 28, 1914.*

For the purposes of this regulation any apparatus ordinarily used as a distinctive component part of apparatus for the sending or receiving of messages by wireless telegraphy shall be deemed to be intended to be so used unless the contrary is proved.

Prohibition on user, possession or non-disclosure of key to cipher or code. *June 10, 1915.*

22A. If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, uses or has in his possession or under his control any cipher, code, or other means adapted for secretly communicating(b) naval, military or air-force information, he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations, unless he proves that the cipher, code, or other means of secret communication is intended and used solely for commercial or other legitimate purposes.(c)

Any person who has in his possession or under his control any cipher, code, or other means of secret communication shall, if required by the competent naval or military authority, or any person authorised by him, or by any police constable, supply the key or other means for deciphering it, and if he fails to do so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Registration and regulation of persons receiving for reward, letters, telegrams, &c. *Nov. 30, 1915.*

22B.—(1) Every person who carries on, whether alone or in conjunction with any other business, the business of receiving for reward letters, telegrams, or other postal packets(d) for delivery or forwarding to the persons for whom they are intended, shall as soon as may be send to the chief officer of police for the district, for registration by him, notice of the fact together with the address where the business is carried on, and the chief officer of police shall keep a register of the names and addresses of such persons, and shall if required by any person who sends such a notice furnish him on payment of a fee of one shilling with a certificate of registration, and every person so registered shall from time to time furnish to the chief officer of police notice of any change of address at which the business is carried on and such other information as may be necessary for maintaining the correctness of the particulars entered in the register.

(a) MAXIMUM PENALTY UNDER REG. 22.—*See* footnote (b), p. 110.

(b) SECRET MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.—The use of invisible ink, &c., is prohibited by Reg. 24A, p. 114.

(c) POWERS OF SEARCH AND SEIZURE.—*See* Reg. 51, p. 166.

(d) POSTAL PACKET.—The Treasury Warrants which comprise the Postal Regulations under the Post Office Act define "postal packet" as meaning and including any letter, postcard, reply postcard, halfpenny packet, newspaper, and parcel. *See* Inland Post Warrant, 1903, Reg. 79, St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Post Office," p. 32.

(2) Every person who carries on such a business as aforesaid shall cause to be entered in a book kept for the purpose the following particulars:—

(*a*) the name and address of every person for whom any postal packet is received, or who has requested that postal packets received may be delivered or forwarded to him;

(*b*) any instructions that may have been received as to the delivery or forwarding of postal packets;

(*c*) in the case of every postal packet received the place from which the postal packet comes and the date of posting (as shown by the post-mark) and the date of receipt, and, if registered, the date and office of registration and the number of the registered packet;

(*d*) in the case of every postal packet delivered, the date of the delivery and the name and address of the person to whom it is delivered;

(*e*) in the case of every postal packet forwarded, the name and address to which and the date on which it is forwarded;

and shall not deliver a letter to any person until that person has signed a receipt for the same in such book as aforesaid.

(3) The books so kept and all postal packets received by a person carrying on any such business and any instructions as to the delivery or forwarding of postal packets received by any such person, shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by any police constable or by any person appointed for the purpose by the competent naval or military authority.

(4) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(5) Nothing in this regulation shall apply to postal packets addressed to any office where any newspaper or periodical is published, being postal packets in reply to advertisements appearing in such newspaper or periodical.

Power to prevent embarkation of persons suspected of communicating with the enemy. *Nov. 23, 1914.*

23. Where the competent naval or military authority or any person duly authorised by him or an aliens officer has reason to suspect that any person who is about to embark on any ship, vessel, or aircraft is attempting to leave the United Kingdom for the purpose of communicating directly or indirectly with the enemy or with any subject of any sovereign or state at war with His Majesty, he may prevent the embarkation of that person.

Where the embarkation of any person has been so prevented the case shall be reported to a Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State may if he thinks fit by order prohibit that person at any time subsequently from leaving the United Kingdom so long as the order is in force, and if any person leaves the United Kingdom in contravention of such an order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

24.—(1) No person shall transmit otherwise than through the post, or convey, to or from the United Kingdom, or receive or have in his possession for such transmission or conveyance, any letter, written message or memorandum.

Prohibition on non-postal communications to or from United Kingdom.
July 17, 1917.
April 27, 1918

(2) The Admiralty or Army Council(**a**) may either—

(*a*) generally by order, or

(*b*) in the case of particular persons by written notice (which order or notice may be varied from time to time), prohibit the despatch or conveyance from the United Kingdom, otherwise than through the post, of any printed or written matter (including plans photographs and other pictorial representations) to which sub-section (1) does not apply, except with such permission or on such conditions as may be specified in the order or notice.

(3) The foregoing provisions shall not apply—

(i) to "Shipowners' letters" as defined by section thirty of the Post Office Act, 1908,(**b**) nor to ship papers;

(ii) to any letter message or memorandum or any such written or printed matter as aforesaid conveyed by any person if he proves that it is required for his own use and does not contravene the provisions of any other of these regulations and is otherwise lawful;

(iii) to any class of letters messages and memoranda or any written or printed matter for the time being exempted by a Secretary of State.(**c**)

(4) If any person acts in contravention of the foregoing provision or if any person affected by any such order or notice fails to comply therewith, or with any condition subject to which a permission thereunder has been granted, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(**d**) *April 27, 1918*

(5) This regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of any enactment order proclamation or regulation respecting the export of merchandise or trading with the enemy.

(**a**) Army Council.—*See* footnote (**b**), p. 1.

(**b**) Shipowners' Letters.—*i.e.*, Letter of the owners, charterers, or consignees of vessels inward bound, and of the owners, consignees, or shippers of goods on board those vessels when not exceeding the weights and when complying with the conditions specified in 8 Edw. 7, c. 48. s. 30.

(**c**) Documents Exempted from Reg. 24.—*See* Order of the Secretary of State printed in Part III. of this Manual, p. 435.

(**d**) Maximum Penalty under Reg. 24.—No sentence exceeding 6 months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 24 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy. *See* Reg. 57, p. 179.

Prohibition on use of secret means of communication. *May 10, 1916.*

24A. If any person sends from the United Kingdom, whether by post or otherwise, any letter, document, or substance containing any written matter which is not visible or legible unless the medium in which it is written is subjected to heat or some other treatment, or any letter, document, or substance, in which any other means for secretly communicating(a) information is used, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Restriction on transmission by post from United Kingdom of postal packets. *July 17, 1917.* *April 27, 1918.*

24B.—(1) The Admiralty or the Army Council(b) may either—

(*a*) generally by order;(c) or

(*b*) in the case of any particular persons by written notice;

(which order or notice may be varied from time to time) prohibit the despatch by post from the United Kingdom of postal packets of any class or description specified in the order or notice except with such permission or on such conditions as may be specified in the order or notice.

April 27, 1918. The foregoing provision shall not apply to—

(*a*) patent specifications sent with the authority of the Board of Trade;

(*b*) letters and other postal correspondence, trade circulars and catalogues, bills of lading, invoices and similar trade documents, cheques, bills of exchange, and other negotiable or valuable securities, dispatched in accordance with any Post Office regulations for the time being in force.

(2) If any person affected by any such order or notice fails to comply therewith or with any condition contained therein or with any condition subject to which permission thereunder has been granted, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(3) Any person who transmits any postal packet by any indirect route or otherwise in such manner as to evade examination by an officer appointed to censor postal correspondence in this country shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations unless he proves that he did not intend that the examination should be evaded and that the matter contained in the postal packet does not contravene the provisions of any other of these regulations and is otherwise lawful.

(4) This regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of any enactment order proclamation or regula-

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(a) Secret Communications by Cipher or Code.—*See* Reg. 22A p. 111.
(b) Army Council.—*See* footnote (b), p. 1.
(c) Orders of Admiralty and Army Council.—As to proof of Admiralty orders, *see* footnote (b)(ii) to Reg. 7, p. 78, and as to proof of Army Council orders, *see* footnote (b) (iii) to Reg. 7, p. 78.

tion respecting the export of merchandise(a) or trading with the enemy.(b)

24C.	Parcels and samples.	*April 27, 1918.*
25.	Prohibition on signalling.	*Nov. 25, 1918.*
25A.	Prohibition on unauthorised use of signals.	*Nov. 25, 1918.*
25B.	Anticipated attack by aircraft.	*Nov. 25, 1918.*
25C.	Unlawful use of white or blue ensign.	*Nov. 25, 1918.*
26.	Lights, fireworks, &c.	*Nov. 25, 1918.*

(a) EXPORT OF MERCHANDISE.—The enactments respecting this are the Customs Act, 1876 (as amended in 1879) and the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as extended by Acts passed during the War (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64 ; 5–6 Geo. 5. cc. 2, 52) to the prohibition of the export of all articles either (i) generally, or (ii) to a specified country, or (iii) to any country except to authorised consignees.

The (March 31st, 1919) present prohibitions are laid down by Proclamation of May 10th, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 431) (which revoked and consolidated the previous Proclamation of May 10th, 1916, and the numerous Orders of Council amending it), under which (except under licence) exportation is prohibited (A) of certain goods to all destinations, (B) of others except to destinations in the British Empire, and (C) of others to European and Asiatic Russia and certain other European destinations. The Proclamation of May 10th, 1917, has itself been amended by numerous subsequent Orders of Council, the latest being dated March 28th, 1919. An alphabetical List of Prohibited goods accordingly lettered (A) and (B) is periodically published and is obtainable from the Board of Trade (Export Licence Department), 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

By Order of Council of October 1st, 1918, all goods not on List A or B were included in List C, except printed matter, and personal effects by their owners.

(b) TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.—The enactments respecting this are "The Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 to 1916" (4 & 5 G. 5, c. 87 ; and 5 & 6. G. 5, cc. 12, 79, 98 and 105), and The Trading with the Enemy and Export of Prohibited Goods Act, 1916 (6 & 7 G. 5, c. 52). Lists of the Proclamations and Orders relating to Trading with the Enemy now (March 31st, 1919) in force are given in footnotes on pp. 152, 153.

Prohibition on spreading of false or prejudicial reports and against prejudicial performances or exhibitions.

May 23, 1916.

27. No person shall by word of mouth or in writing or in any newspaper, periodical, book, circular, or other printed publication,(a)—

(*a*) spread false reports or make false statements; or

(*b*) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces or of the forces of any of His Majesty's Allies by land or sea or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers; or

Nov. 23, 1916.
Dec. 21, 1917.
March 4. 1918.

(*c*) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to prejudice the recruiting of persons to serve in any of His Majesty's forces, or in any body of persons enrolled for employment under the Army Council or Air Council or entered for service under the direction of the Admiralty, or in any police force or fire brigade, or to prejudice the training, discipline or administration of any such force, body or brigade; or

July 28, 1916.

Aug. 22, 1917.

(*d*) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to undermine public confidence in any bank or currency notes which are legal tender in the United Kingdom or any part thereof, or to prejudice the success of any financial measures taken or arrangements made by His Majesty's Government with a view to the prosecution of the war;

May 23, 1916.

and no person shall produce any performance on any stage or exhibit any picture or cinematograph film or commit any act which is intended or likely to cause any such disaffection interference or prejudice as aforesaid, and if any person contravenes any of the above provisions he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

If any person without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession or on premises in his occupation or under his control any document containing a report or statement the publication of which would be a contravention of the foregoing provisions of this regulation, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he proves that he did not know and had no reason to suspect that the document contained any such report or statement, or that he had no intention of transmitting or circulating the document or distributing copies thereof to or amongst other persons.(b)

(a) (i) Powers of Search and Seizure of Type and Plant.—*See* Regs 51, 51A, p. 166.

(ii) Proceedings on "Press Offences."—*See* Reg. 56 (13), p. 177.

(b) Validity of Reg. 27.—This Reg. is *intra vires:* Norman *v.* Mathews (K.B.D., Feb. 10; C.A., Feb. 14, March 3, 1916), Times Law Rep., vol. 32, pp. 303, 369.

Prohibition on reports of proceedings at secret session of Parliament or Cabinet meeting, and publishing confidential information. *April 22, 1916.*

27A. If either House of Parliament in pursuance of a resolution passed by that House holds a secret session, it shall not be lawful for any person in any newspaper, periodical, circular or other printed publication, or in any public speech, to publish any report of, or to purport to describe, or to refer to, the proceedings at such session, except such report thereof as may be officially communicated through the Directors of the Official Press Bureau. (a) (c)

It shall not be lawful for any person in any newspaper, periodical, circular or other printed publication, or in any public speech, to publish any report of, or to purport to describe, or to refer to, the proceedings at any meeting of the Cabinet, or without lawful authority to publish the contents of any confidential document belonging to, or of any document which has in confidence been communicated by, or any confidential information obtained from, any Government department, or any person in the service of His Majesty.(a) *Feb. 27, 1918.* *April 22, 1916.*

If any person contravenes any provision of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Reports as to Irish Convention. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

27AA. [redacted]

Power to prohibit importation of publication contravening Reg. 27. *June 28, 1917.*

27B. Where a Secretary of State, after consultation with the Admiralty, Army Council, or Air Council,(b) is satisfied that any newspaper, periodical, book, circular, or other printed publication contains reports or statements the publication of which in the United Kingdom would be a contravention of Regulation 27, he may prohibit the importation thereof, including, in the case of a newspaper or periodical, any subsequent issues thereof; and any printed matter which is sent or conveyed to the United Kingdom in contravention of such an order may be detained and destroyed.

Printing and circulation of leaflets. *Nov. 16, 1917.* *Dec. 21, 1917.* *Nov. 16, 1917.*

27C. It shall not be lawful for any person to print, publish, or distribute, any leaflet intended or likely to be used for propagandist purposes in relation to the present war or to the making of peace unless—

(*a*) There is printed on every copy of the leaflet the true name and address of the author and of the printer thereof; and

(*b*) Copies thereof have, seventy-two hours at least before such printing, publication or distribution, as the case may be, been submitted in manner hereinafter mentioned to the Directors of the Official Press Bureau(c) or some other person authorised in that behalf by the Secretary of State(a);

(a) Power of Search and Seizure of Type and Plant.—*See* Regs. 51, 51A, p. 166.

(b) Army Council and Air Council.—*See* footnote (b), p. 1.

(c) The Official Press Bureau was closed April 30, 1919. Leaflets are to be sent to the Librarian, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.1, by Order of the Secretary of State, *see post* p. 437.

and if any person contravenes the foregoing provisions he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and if any person without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession or on premises in his occupation or under his control any leaflet the publication of which would be a contravention of the foregoing provisions he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, unless he proves that he did not know and had no reason to suspect that the leaflet related to such matters as aforesaid or that he had no intention of transmitting or circulating the leaflet or distributing copies thereof to or amongst other persons:

Provided that a person shall not be deemed to have contravened this regulation by reason only that proofs of a leaflet have been printed for submission to the Directors of the Official Press Bureau or other person authorised as aforesaid.

Dec. 21, 1917. For the purpose of the submission of copies of leaflets under this regulation three copies (each containing such names and addresses as aforesaid) must be delivered to or left at the office of the Director of the Official Press Bureau or other person authorised as aforesaid, accompanied by a note stating that they are submitted for the purposes of this regulation signed by the person submitting the same and containing his address; and where the leaflet in question is substantially identical with a leaflet previously submitted (whether the two leaflets have the same title or different titles, or are or are not submitted by the same person) the note shall contain a statement to that effect and must be accompanied by a copy of the leaflet previously submitted.

Nov. 16, 1917. *Dec. 21, 1917.* *Nov. 16, 1917.* *Dec. 21, 1917.* For the purposes of this regulation the expression "leaflet" includes a pamphlet, circular, card, and poster, but does not include any newspaper or other periodical which was in existence on the sixteenth day of November nineteen hundred and seventeen, or any leaflet issued by or under the authority of His Majesty's Government, or any document issued by or under the authority of a candidate at a pending parliamentary election for the purpose only of promoting his election.

Control of Entry and Approach to Places of National or Military Importance.

Penalty on injury to railways, &c. *Nov. 28, 1914.* *Jan. 24, 1917.*

28. If any person does any injury to any railway, or is upon any railway, or on under or near any tunnel bridge viaduct or culvert, or loiters on or in any road or path or other place near a railway tunnel bridge viaduct or culvert, with intent to do injury thereto, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Restriction on access to railways, Government land, foreshore, dock premises, &c. *Jan. 24, 1917.*

28A.—(1) No person shall trespass on any railway, or loiter on, under, or near any tunnel, bridge, viaduct, or culvert.

(2) The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit all or any persons, or persons of any class or description, unless they have obtained his permission or the permission of a

person duly authorised by him, from entering, or from being in or on—

(*a*) any land or premises specified in the order belonging to or occupied by his Majesty or any Government Department;

(*b*) any foreshore, land between tide-marks, quay, wharf, dock, or dock premises specified in the order, or any ship or vessel lying in, on, or alongside any such foreshore, land, quay, wharf, dock, or dock premises;

(*c*) any road or waste or unenclosed land adjacent to any such land or premises as aforesaid.

An order under this regulation may prohibit the acts to which the order relates either at all times and for all purposes, or during certain times or for certain purposes only.

(3) If any person acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any provision of this regulation or of any order made thereunder, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(a)

Prohibition on approaching defence works, &c. *Nov. 28, 1914.*

29. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit any person from approaching within such distance as may be specified in the order of any camp, work of defence or other defended military work, or any work to which it is deemed necessary in the interest of the public safety or the defence of the Realm, to afford military protection, and if any person contravenes any such order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

March 23, 1915.

No person shall trespass on any work of defence, arsenal, factory, dockyard, ship, telegraph, or signalling station or office, belonging to, or used for the service of, His Majesty, and if he does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition on entering safeguarded factory. *Dec. 22, 1915.*

29A. If any person enters or is found upon any factory, workshop, or other place in which work is carried on, specified in any order made for the purpose by the Admiralty, Army Council, or Air Council, or the Minister of Munitions,(b) as being a factory, workshop, or place which, in the interests of the public safety or of the defence of the Realm, it is necessary to safeguard, not having with him a written permit issued to him by a person nominated for the purpose by—

(*a*) the Admiralty, Army Council, or Air Council, or the Minister of Munitions(b); or

(*b*) the occupier of, or other person having control of the work carried on in, the factory, workshop, or place,

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Every person authorised to issue permits for the purposes of this regulation shall keep a list of the names and addresses of all persons to whom he has issued permits, and every such list shall be

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(a) MAXIMUM PENALTY UNDER REG. 28A.—No sentence exceeding six months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 28A if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy. *See* Reg. 57, p. 179.

(b) ARMY COUNCIL AND AIR COUNCIL.—*See* footnote (**b**), p. 1. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—*See* footnote (**d**) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

open to inspection by any person authorised for the purpose by the Admiralty, Army Council, or Air Council, or the Minister of Munitions.(a)

In every factory, workshop, or place to which this regulation is for the time being applied by an order made thereunder, a copy of the order shall be kept affixed at or near every entrance thereto.

Jan 27, 1916. Nothing in this regulation shall apply to any person who enters any factory, workshop, or other place in the exercise of any right of entry conferred on him as an inspector under the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 to 1911, the Explosives Act, 1875, *Feb. 15, 1916.* or any other enactment,(b) nor shall this regulation apply to any persons or classes of persons who, as respects any particular factory, workshop or other place, may be exempted by order of the Admiralty, Army Council, or Air Council, or the Minister of Munitions.(a)

Prohibition on entering special military area. *May 23, 1916.* *May 11, 1918.*

29B.—(1) The Admiralty or Army Council,(a) with the concurrence of a Secretary of State, or in the case of Scotland of the Secretary for Scotland, or in the case of Ireland of the Chief Secretary, may from time to time by order(c) declare any area to be a Special Military Area for the purposes of this regulation, and the boundaries of any such area shall be indicated by means of notices on roads and other ways of access to the area and in such other manner as may appear to the commandant of the area to be required for informing the public, and the commandant shall be an officer who has been duly appointed to be a competent naval or military authority.

(2) As from such date as may be directed in an order declaring an area to be a Special Military Area, no person shall without lawful authority or excuse enter the area without permission from the commandant, and such permission may authorise the person to whom it is granted to enter the area either generally or on any particular occasion, and may authorise him to remain in the area either indefinitely or for a specified period, and where any such permission has expired or is withdrawn the person to whom it is granted shall, unless he was at the said date a resident in the said area, forthwith leave the area:

Provided that—

(i) The commandant may at any time by public notice or otherwise suspend this regulation either wholly or in so far as it affects any person or persons of any class or description, without prejudice to the subsequent enforcement of the provisions of this regulation in full;

(a) Army Council and Air Council.—*See* footnote (b), p. 1. Minister of Munitions.—*See* footnote (d) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

(b) Inspector's Right of Entry.—(i) Under Factory and Workshop Act. *See* s. 119 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (1 Edw. 7. c. 22).

(ii) Under Explosives Act, 1875 (38 Vict. c. 17). *See* s. 55 of that Act.

(iii) Under other enactments. *See* e.g., National Insurance Act, 1911 (1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 55), s. 112; Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 99), s. 17.

(c) Special Military Areas.—The subsisting Orders (March 31, 1919) made by the Army Council with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 437–442.

No Orders constituting special military areas have (March 31, 1919) been made by the Admiralty.

(ii) The following persons shall be exempted from the provisions of this regulation:—

(*a*) any person in receipt of pay as a member of any of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces and any member of any police force in the United Kingdom;

(*b*) any person who holds a public office under the Crown and any member of His Majesty's civil service and any officer or servant of the Minister of Munitions(a);

(*c*) any officer or official of a State in alliance with His Majesty, who is the holder of a special Inland Pass issued by or under the authority of a Secretary of State, and any other alien who is the holder of such a pass;

(*d*) a foreign ambassador, public minister, or other alien exempted by Article 33 of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916,(b) from the provisions of that Order;

(*e*) any person under the age of sixteen years;

(*f*) any person passing through the area in the course of a continuous journey by railway or water from and to places outside the area;

but the burden of proving that he is exempted from the provisions of this regulation shall rest on the person claiming exemption.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation the possession of a valid official pass in a form approved by the Admiralty or Army Council, and containing a photograph and the signature of the bearer duly authenticated by or under the authority of a Government Department recognised for the purpose by the Admiralty or Army Council, shall be a sufficient proof of the identity of the holder.

(4) Applications for and grants of permission to enter a Special Military Area shall be made in such manner and upon such form and subject to such conditions as may from time to time be approved by the Admiralty or Army Council, with the concurrence of a Secretary of State, and provision shall be made for the transmission by telegraph of applications for and grants of permission. Forms of application may be obtained by applying at any police station.

(5) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and may be removed from the Special Military Area, unless he was at the said date a resident therein, by the direction of the commandant.

(6) The provisions of this regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any provision contained in any order made

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(a) Minister of Munitions.—*See* footnote (d) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

(b) Servants of Ambassadors, &c.—That Article also exempts servants in actual attendance upon any such ambassador or public minister. As to the Aliens Order, *see* footnote (a) p. 122.

under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914,(**a**) or any other provision of these regulations.

Entering shipbuilding yard.

29C. ⊢——⊣

Nov. 25, 1918.

Munitions, Metals, and War Material.

Power to prohibit sale of firearms, &c.

Nov. 28, 1914. March 23, 1915. March 21, 1916. Feb. 6, 1917.

30. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit the manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, or disposal of firearms, parts of firearms, military arms, parts of military arms, air-guns and air-rifles, ammunition, or explosive substances, or any class thereof, within the area specified in the order, either absolutely or except subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, and if any person without a permit from the competent naval or military authority manufactures, sells, purchases, transfers, or disposes of or has in his possession for sale, transfer, or disposal within the area so specified any arms, parts of arms, ammunition, or explosive substance in contravention of the order or fails to comply with the conditions imposed by the order or, where any such permit as aforesaid is granted subject to any conditions, fails to comply with those conditions, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Sept. 29, 1917.

Dealings in war material prohibited.

Sept. 24, 1915.

30A. No person shall, without a permit issued under the authority of the Admiralty, Army Council, or Air Council, or the Minister of Munitions,(**b**) either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person—

(*a*) buy, sell, or deal in; or

(*b*) offer or invite an offer or propose to buy, sell, or deal in; or

(*c*) enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase of or other dealing in;

any war material to which this regulation may for the time being be applied by order of the Admiralty, Army Council, or Air Council, or the Minister of Munitions,(**b**) (**c**) or any right in any invention, design, or process of manufacture relating to any war material, being war material to which this regulation may for the time being be so applied, whether or not the sale, purchase, or dealing is, or is to be, effected in the United Kingdom.

Aug. 18, 1916.

(**a**) ALIENS RESTRICTION (CONSOLIDATION) ORDER, 1916.—That Order which as first issued, printed as St. R. & O., 1916, No. 122, has been repeatedly amended, and has in accordance with Art. 35 thereof, as extended by Order in Council of November 6th, 1916 (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 764), been printed with the additions and amendments made by all Orders in Council and Orders of the Secretary of State thereunder issued down to and including March 4th, 1918. Copies of the Consolidation Order as so amended and of subsequent amending Orders, the last of which is dated Dec. 18, 1918, are on sale. The Aliens Restriction Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 12), is printed at pp. 6–8 of the Manual of Emergency Legislation, 1914.

(**b**) ARMY COUNCIL AND AIR COUNCIL.—*See* footnote (**b**), p. 1. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—*See* footnote (**d**) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

(**c**) ORDERS APPLYING REG. 30A.—The Orders and Notices made and given by the Admiralty, the Army Council, and the Minister of Munitions applying Regulation 30A to War Material to Dec. 31, 1918, are printed in the Dec., 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual."

If any person acts in contravention of the foregoing provision, or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which if done in the United Kingdom would be a contravention of the foregoing provision, or fails to comply with any condition subject to which a permit under this regulation has been granted, such person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. *Sept. 24, 1915.* *July 17, 1917.* *Sept. 24, 1915.*

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall affect any transaction authorised by a permit of the competent naval or military authority under Regulation 30.

30AA. ⊢——⊣ Increasing cost of war material. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

⊢——⊣ Dealings in metals. *Jan. 14, 1919.*

30BB.—A person shall not without the consent of the Board of Trade transfer or agree to transfer to or for the benefit of an alien or a foreign controlled company any interest in any property or undertaking to which this regulation applies, or any share, stock, debenture or other security issued by any company owning such undertaking or property, or by a company having directly or indirectly by means of the holding of shares in any other company or otherwise the control of such undertaking or property, or accept or agree to accept such a transfer. Transfer to alien, &c., of interests in certain mines and oilfields prohibited *May 2, 1917.* *Oct. 23, 1917.* *May 2, 1917.* *May 11, 1918.*

If a person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation the expression "foreign controlled company" means any corporation—

(*a*) where the majority of the directors or persons occupying the position of directors, by whatever name called, are not British subjects; or

(*b*) where the majority of the voting power is in the hands of persons who are not British subjects, or who exercise their voting powers directly or indirectly on behalf of persons who are not British subjects; or

(*c*) where the control is by any other means whatever in the hands of persons who are not British subjects; or

(*d*) where the executive is a foreign controlled company, or where the majority of the executive are appointed by a foreign controlled company.

The undertakings and properties to which this regulation applies are:—

(i) any mine wherever situated, from which any ores of the following metals are extracted, that is to say copper, lead, tin, tungsten, zinc or any other metal which may hereafter be added by order of the Board of Trade;(a) *May 11, 1918.*

(a) This Reg. was applied to Platinum mines by Order of June 4, 1918 (London Gazette, June 7, 1918). *See* War Material Supplies Manual (December 1918) p 253

(ii) any oil field;

(iii) any business, factory, or undertaking situate in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Holland, Spain, or Switzerland which is engaged in or used for the manufacture, treatment, production or supply of any article or commodity which is declared for the time being to be contraband, either absolute or conditional, or which is required or used for the manufacture, treatment or production of any article or commodity so declared.

Penalty on unauthorised possession of certain ores, metals, &c. *April 12, 1916.*

30C. Any person brought before a court of summary jurisdiction charged with having in his possession or under his custody or control any tungsten or tungsten ore or products therefrom, high-speed steel or scrap therefrom, molybdenum, vanadium, cobalt, nickel, or any alloy used in the manufacture of high-speed steel, or any other metal required for the production of war material for the time being specified in an order(a) made for the purpose by the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions,(b) which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen or unlawfully obtained or acquired, who does not give an account to the satisfaction of the court how he came by the same, shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Grain, sugar, &c., for whiskey, &c. *Jan. 14, 1919.*

30D. [———]

Prohibition on melting down or using except as currency gold coin. *Dec. 5, 1916.*

30E. A person shall not melt down, break up, or use otherwise than as currency any gold coin which is for the time being current in the United Kingdom,(c) or in any British possession or foreign country; and if any person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any directions in an order made under this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Restriction on possession of silver coins, or on purchase of coin current beyond face value. *May 18, 1918.*

30EE.—(1) No person shall after the twenty-seventh day of May, nineteen hundred and eighteen, have or retain at any time in his possession or under his control silver coins current in the United Kingdom of a value exceeding that of the amount of silver coinage reasonably required by him at that time for the purposes of the personal expenditure of himself and his family and of his trade or business (if any); and if any person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) ORDER UNDER REG. 30C.—"The Copper, Zinc, and Tin (Unauthorised Possession) Order, 1916," of the Minister of Munitions applying Reg. 30C to copper, zinc, tin, and alloys thereof is printed p. 198 of the December, 1918, Edition of the "War Materials Supplies Manual." No Orders have (March 31, 1919) been made by the Admiralty or the Army Council under Reg. 30C.

(b) ARMY COUNCIL.—*See* footnote (b), p. 1. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—*See* footnote (d) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

(c) IMPAIRING GOLD COIN.—Impairing or lightening H.M.'s current gold coin or unlawful possession of material obtained by such action is a felony under ss. 4, 5 of the Coinage Offences Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict. c. 99).

In any proceedings for contravention of this regulation the burden of showing what amount of silver coinage is reasonably required for the purposes aforesaid shall rest upon the person charged.

(2) Any person who sells or purchases, or offers to sell or purchase, any coin current in the United Kingdom for an amount exceeding the face value of the coin, or accepts or offers to accept any such coin in payment of a debt or otherwise for an amount exceeding its face value, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to Treasury to fix maximum prices for silver bullion. *Aug. 2, 1918.*

30EEE.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Treasury to make orders fixing a maximum price for silver bullion.

(2) Any order made under this regulation may contain such supplemental provisions as appear to the Treasury necessary or expedient for giving effect to the order, and may be revoked, extended, or varied, as occasion requires.

(3) If any person sells or purchases, or agrees or offers to sell or purchase, except under a licence in writing granted by the Treasury, any silver bullion at a price exceeding the maximum price fixed by an order made under this regulation, or contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of any such order, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Treasury licence required for issue of capital for purposes outside U.K. and for certain dealings in stock, &c. *March 28, 1919.*

30F.—(1) It shall not be lawful, except under and in pursuance of a licence granted by the Treasury—

(*a*) to issue capital in the United Kingdom where the proceeds of the issue or any part thereof are to be applied for capital purposes outside the United Kingdom, or to replace money which has been so applied; or

(*b*) to issue capital in the United Kingdom or to renew or extend the period of maturity of any security where the issue, renewal or extension is made by or on behalf of a person not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom:

Provided that the foregoing prohibition shall not apply to the issue of shares of an amount not exceeding £100 in all to the subscribers of a memorandum of association.

(2) Every prospectus or other document offering for subscription any stock, shares, or securities shall include a statement that no part of the proceeds of the issue is to be applied for capital purposes outside the United Kingdom or to replace money which has been so applied or in cases in which the proceeds of the issue are to be applied for capital purposes outside the United Kingdom or to replace money which has been so applied that the necessary licence has been obtained from the Treasury.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation—

A person shall be deemed to issue capital who—

(i) issues (whether for cash or otherwise) any stock, shares, or securities; or

(ii) pays or receives any money on loan on the terms express or implied that the money is to be or may be applied at some future date in payment of any stock, shares,

or securities to be issued at whatever date to the person making the loan.

The expression "securities" means bonds, debentures, debenture stock, and other marketable securities.

(4) No person shall, except under and in pursuance of a licence granted by the Treasury—

(*a*) buy or sell any stock, shares, or other securities except for immediate payment, or (in cases where the purchase or sale takes place in any recognized Stock Exchange), subject to the rules or regulations of such Exchange; or

(*b*) buy or sell any stock, shares, or other securities which have at any time since the 30th September, 1914, been in physical possession outside the United Kingdom.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in this regulation a person may without a licence from the Treasury issue a security (being a security the issue of which would otherwise be prohibited by this regulation), where the issue is solely for the purpose of securing an overdraft or the repayment of a debt contracted or to be contracted in the ordinary course of trade, but a person shall not transfer or accept a transfer of any security so issued without a licence except under and in pursuance of a licence granted by the Treasury.

(6) A licence granted under this regulation may be granted subject to any terms and conditions specified therein.

(7) If any person acts in contravention of this regulation, or if any person to whom a licence has been granted under this regulation subject to any terms or conditions fails to comply with those terms or conditions, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and where any capital or any prospectus or other document is issued in contravention of these regulations the person by whom the same has been issued shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Prohibition on importation and on removal to or from Ireland of arms, &c.
Aug. 22, 1917.
Mar. 22, 1918.

31. No person shall bring into the United Kingdom or remove from or to Great Britain to or from Ireland any fire-arms, parts of fire-arms, military arms, parts of military arms, or ammunition or any explosive substance or bring into Ireland any military equipment or component parts of ammunition without a permit from the competent naval or military authority, and if any person does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and any person who has in his possession or custody or under his control any article so brought or removed in contravention of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he proves that he did not know, and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained, that the article was so brought or removed in contravention of this regulation.

For the purpose of the enforcement of this provision the powers of search and seizure conferred by Regulation 51(a) shall be exercisable by officers of customs and excise as well as by the authorities officers and persons mentioned in that regulation.

Prohibition on discharging firearms. *Nov. 28, 1914. April 1, 1917.*

32. If any person by the discharge of firearms or otherwise endangers the safety of any member of any of His Majesty's forces or any police constable or other person who is charged with the execution of any duties under these regulations he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition on possession of firearms, &c *Nov. 28, 1914. March 4, 1918.*

33. No person, without the written permission of the competent naval or military authority, shall, on or in the vicinity of any railway, or in or in the vicinity of any dock or harbour or in or in the vicinity of any area which may be specified in an order made by the competent naval or military authority, be in possession of or have under his control any explosive substance or any highly inflammable liquid, in quantities exceeding the immediate requirements of his business or occupation, or of any firearms, military arms, military equipment, or ammunition or parts or components thereof (except such shotguns, and ammunition therefor, as are ordinarily used for sporting purposes in the United Kingdom), and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to prohibit carrying of firearms or military arms. *July 12, 1916. March 4, 1918.*

33A. In any area specified in an order made by the competent naval or military authority, and subject to any general or special exceptions contained in such order, it shall not be lawful for any person to carry any firearms, military arms, military equipment, or ammunition or parts or components thereof, and if any person within such area without a permit from the competent naval or military authority or from a person authorised by him for the purpose, carries any firearms, military arms, military equipment, or ammunition or parts or components thereof, in contravention of this provision, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Provisions as to the storage of petroleum, &c. *Nov. 28, 1914.*

34. Every place used for the storage of petroleum, turpentine, methylated spirit, wood naphtha, or any other highly inflammable liquid, exceeding in the aggregate one hundred gallons shall be surrounded by a retaining wall or embankment so designed and constructed as to form an enclosure which will prevent in any circumstances the escape of any part of the petroleum or other inflammable liquid.

This requirement shall not apply to any storage place sunk below the level of the ground so as to form a pit, nor to any storage place so situated that the overflow of the petroleum or liquid from the vessel or vessels in which it is contained could not

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(a) REGULATION 51.—This is printed p. 166.

in case of fire seriously endanger life or cause material damage to property.

If any person uses or permits to be used, for the storage of petroleum or other such inflammable liquid, any premises which do not comply with the requirements of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation "petroleum" means petroleum as defined in section three of the Petroleum Act, 1871,(a) having a flashpoint below 150° F. (Abel).

Nothing in this regulation shall prejudice the effect of any requirements as to the storage of petroleum or other inflammable liquid lawfully imposed by any local authority, or the taking of any proceedings in respect of the violation of such requirements.

Services as to storage, &c. *Jan. 14, 1919.*

34A. [redacted]

Trade Disputes. *Jan. 14, 1919.*

34B. [redacted]

Provisions as to celluloid and cinematograph films. *Nov. 28, 1914.*

35. No person shall, in any prescribed area, have in his possession or in premises in his occupation or under his control any celluloid or any cinematograph film exceeding the prescribed amount, unless he has obtained the prescribed permit and observes all the prescribed requirements, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Any police constable or any person authorised in writing by the Chief Officer of Police of the district, may enter, if need be by force, and search any premises in which he has reasonable cause to believe that celluloid or cinematograph film is kept or stored; and, if the prescribed permit has not been obtained or if any of the prescribed requirements are not complied with, may remove and destroy any such celluloid or film.

For the purpose of this regulation "celluloid" includes the substances known as celluloid or xylonite and other similar substances containing nitro-cellulose or other nitrated product, but does not include celluloid which has been subjected to any manufacturing process: and "cinematograph film" means any film which is intended for use in cinematograph or similar apparatus and contains nitro-cellulose or other nitrated product: and "pre-

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(a) "PETROLEUM."—Section 3 of the Petroleum Act, 1871 (34 & 35 Vict. c. 105), so far as unrepealed, is as follows :—

Definition of "petroleum."

3. For the purposes of this Act the term "petroleum" includes any rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burmah oil ; oil made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat, or other bituminous substance, and any products of petroleum, or any of the above-mentioned oils.

scribed" means prescribed by order made by a Secretary of State, or, in Scotland, by the Secretary for Scotland.(a)

Power to make Rules for Explosives Factories, and Stores.

Safety rules for factories, &c., where explosives are manufactured or stored.

35A. The Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions,(b) after consultation with a Secretary of State may make rules(c) for the purpose of securing the safety—

(*a*) of any factory, store, magazine, wharf, or other premises, or any vessel, vehicle, receptacle, or place which in their opinion it is necessary in the interests of the public safety and the defence of the Realm specially to safeguard against the risk of fire and other dangers on account of the nature of the materials manufactured, treated, produced, handled, carried, stored or deposited therein or in the vicinity thereof; and *Jan. 10, 1917. June 13, 1917.*

(*b*) of any person in or in the vicinity of any such premises, vessel, vehicle, receptacle, or place; *Jan., 1917.*

and in particular rules prohibiting, except as may be otherwise provided under or in pursuance of the rules, any person whilst in or in the vicinity of such premises, vessel, vehicle, receptacle, or place from smoking, or having in his possession any match or

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(a) Orders as to Celluloid and Cinematograph Films.—Under Reg. 35 the Secretary of State has (March 31st, 1919) made orders providing that no person shall without a permit be in the possession, &c. of more than 6 reels (or in aggregate 24 lbs.) of cinematograph film, that no permit shall be given to an alien enemy, and prescribing requirements as to permits within the following areas:—

Birmingham, city, Jan. 20, 1915.
Leeds, city, Dec. 12, 1914.
Liverpool, city, Feb. 28, 1917.
London, administrative county, Oct. 16, 1914, amended Feb. 26, 1918.
Nottingham, city, May 23rd, 1916.

[The "London" order (made under Regulation 9A of Oct. 14, 1914, now superseded by Reg. 35), which alone refers to celluloid, prescribes that 112 lbs. shall be the maximum amount of celluloid which any person shall possess without a permit.]

The requirements as to permits do not apply to premises—

(*a*) licensed under Cinematograph Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 30);
(*b*) subject to "dangerous trades" regulations under Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (1 Edw. 7 c. 22).

A list of the trades subject to "dangerous trades" regulations is given at p. 265 of the "Index to Statutory Rules and Orders in force Dec. 31, 1915": since the last named date no addition has (March 31st, 1919) been made to that list.

No Orders have (March 31st, 1919) been made as to Scotland or Ireland.

(b) Army Council and Air Council.—*See* footnote (**b**), p. 1. Minister of Munitions.—*See* footnote (**d**) to Reg. 2A, p. 42. Food Controller.—*See* footnote (**a**) to Reg. 2F, p. 49.

(c) Proof of Rules.—Proof of these rules may be given under the Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882.

As to Admiralty Regulations, *see* s. 2, and Sch. of 1868 Act.
" Army Council Regulations, *see* 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 94, s. 5, printed in Appendix I. to this Manual at p. 549.
" Air Council Regulations, *see* 7 & 8 Geo. 5, c. 51, s. 10.(5).
" Minister of Munition's Regulations, *see* 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 54, s. 18, printed as footnote (**b**) (iv.) to Reg. 7, p. 78.

apparatus of any kind for producing a light, or any tobacco, cigar, cigarette, pipe, or contrivance for smoking.(a)

Dec. 21, 1917. The Food Controller(b) may as respects any premises to which his powers under Regulation 2GG(c) extend exercise the like powers as are by this regulation conferred on the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council and Minister of Munitions.(b)

Jan. 10, 1917. Any person who fails to comply with any such rule shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Health rules for factories, &c., where explosives are manufactured or stored.
Dec. 22, 1916.

35AA. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions,(b) with the concurrence of a Secretary of State, to make and apply to any factory or other premises in or upon which any explosive substance or any substance required for the production thereof is manufactured, treated, produced, stored, or in any way used or handled, rules with a view to securing the health of all or any of the persons managing, or employed or being in or about such premises, and in particular rules requiring any occupier of such premises to provide any form of medical attendance, whether on the premises or otherwise, nourishment, clothing, ventilation, or other sanitary arrangements, or to provide and use or to refrain from using any machinery, appliance, method, or process, and by such rules to impose duties on the persons managing, or employed or being in or about such premises.(d)

Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any such rule shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Bombs or Articles from hostile Aircraft or Vessel.

Finding bomb, &c., from aircraft, &c.
Nov. 25, 1918.

35B. ⊢——⊣

Burial of Enemies.

Burial of enemies.
Nov. 25, 1918

35BB. ⊢——⊣

(a) SAFETY RULES UNDER REG. 35A.—The Rules made by the Admiralty and the Minister of Munitions under Reg. 35A are printed in Part III of this Manual, pp. 471–486. "The Flower Mills (Prohibition of Smoking) Order, 1918," made by the Food Controller is printed p. 155 in the July, 1918, Edition of the "Food Supply Manual."

(b) ARMY COUNCIL AND AIR COUNCIL.—*See* footnote (b), p. 1. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—*See* footnote (d) to Reg. 2A, p. 42. FOOD CONTROLLER.—*See* footnote (a) to Reg. 2F, p. 49.

(c) REGULATION 2GG.—This is printed p. 52.

(d) RULES AS TO EXPLOSIVES.—Rules (taking effect from Feb. 19th, 1917) as to the use of Trinitrotoluene (T.N.T.) made by the Minister of Munitions are printed Parl. Paper, 1917 [C. 8494].

Power to make Rules for Naval, Military or Munitions Area.

Rules for naval, military, or munitions area. *April 14, 1917.*

35C.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions,(a) with the concurrence of a Secretary of State (or as respects Scotland, the Secretary for Scotland) by order—

(*a*) to declare that it is important in the interests of public safety as respects any area defined in the order, as being an area where bodies of His Majesty's Forces or of the forces of any of His Majesty's Allies *July 19, 1918.* are located or undergoing training, or where arms, ammunition, explosives or substances required for the production thereof (in this regulation referred to as munitions of war) are produced, treated, stored or handled, that rules should be made under this regulation; and

(*b*) to make rules accordingly for securing and preserving order and good behaviour in the area, and maintaining in the area the efficiency of any of His Majesty's Forces or of the forces of any of His Majesty's Allies or of any person engaged in producing, treating, or handling munitions of war, whether by controlling or regulating the admission to or presence, movements, and behaviour in the area of any person or class of persons whose unrestricted admission to or presence in the area is likely to prejudice the training, discipline, administration, or efficiency of any of His Majesty's Forces or of the forces of any of His Majesty's Allies or the efficiency of any person engaged in producing, treating, or handling munitions of war, or by any other means.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions the rules may require the presence of any persons or class of persons in the area to be notified to the police, and may empower a competent naval or military authority to prohibit any person from residing or remaining in or entering the area who has since the commencement of the war been convicted of any contravention of or non-compliance with the rules, or of any offence against public order or decency, or to impose on such person whilst in the area any condition as to reporting movements or otherwise.

(3) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any rule made under this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and if any person remains in or enters the area in contravention of a prohibition issued under the rules he may be removed therefrom by the direction of the competent naval or military authority.

(a) Army Council and Air Council.—*See* footnote (**b**), p. 1. Minister of Munitions.—*See* footnote (**d**) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

Navigating and Control of Shipping.(**a**)

Duty of complying with navigation regulations in harbours. *Nov. 28, 1914.*

36. If the master of a ship, or any other person, disobeys or neglects to observe any regulations relating to the navigation or mooring of ships in a harbour or the approaches thereto, or any signals from, or any orders, whether verbal or written, of the competent naval or military authority of the harbour, or any examining or other officer acting under his authority, relating to such navigation or mooring, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Control of boats in harbours. *Aug. 18, 1916. May 11, 1918.*

36A. The competent naval or military authority may make regulations for restricting or controlling the use or mooring of boats in any harbour or the approaches thereto, or on any part of the coast of the United Kingdom, and such regulations may provide that boats shall only be moored or beached at specified places, and subject to specified conditions, and any person who disobeys or fails to observe any such regulations shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Duty of vessels to comply with navigation regulations and orders; regulations for security of vessels. *Nov. 28, 1914. May 19, 1917. Jan. 16, 1918. Nov. 28, 1914. June 4, 1918.*

37.—(1) Every vessel shall comply with such regulations as to the navigation of vessels as may be issued by the Admiralty or Army Council, and shall obey any orders given, whether by way of signal or otherwise, by any officer in command of any of His Majesty's ships, or by any naval or military officer engaged in the defence of the coast, or in controlling or directing the movements of Merchant Shipping, and where any such regulation or order conflicts with the regulations for preventing collisions at sea,(**b**) the provisions of the first-mentioned regulation or order shall prevail, and a departure from the regulations for preventing collisions at sea made for the purpose of complying with such first mentioned regulation or order shall be deemed to be a departure necessary to avoid immediate danger within the meaning of the regulations for preventing collisions at sea.(**b**)(**c**)

(**a**) Power to make Regulations as to Navigation.—*See* s. 1 (1) (*d*) (2) of 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 8, p. 2.

(**b**) Collision Regulations.—The Regulations of Oct. 13, 1910, for the prevention of Collisions at Sea are printed in the Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1910, pp. 457–471, and apply to all foreign ships within British jurisdiction (*see* s. 418 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1894). As to departures from the Regulations *see* Art. 27 thereof and Admiralty Order of July 19th, 1918, printed in Part III. of this Manual, p. 488, authorising such departures.

(**c**) (i) Order as to use of Mine Protection Gear.—The Admiralty Order of June 17th, 1918, as to the use of the "Otter" protective gear in certain waters is printed in Part III. of this Manual, p. 463.

(ii) Notice as to Penalties.—The Notice of July 19th, 1918, to all Masters, Shipowners, and others concerned, as to penalties under the Regulations for disobedience to orders, is printed in Part III. of this Manual, p. 461.

(iii) Orders and Instructions of a General Character.—These are printed in Part III. of this Manual, p. 464.

(iv) Orders and Instructions wholly or partly of a Local Character.—As to the Notices to Mariners containing Orders and Instructions under the Regulations (*see* p. 465 *post*).

If any vessel fails to comply with any such regulations or to obey any such orders, the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and if the vessel is at any time subsequently found at a port of, or within the territorial waters adjacent to, the United Kingdom, the competent naval or military authority may cause the vessel to be seized and detained. *Nov. 28, 1914.*

(2) The Admiralty may make regulations for the purpose of providing for the better security of vessels, and if any person, being a person required by any of the provisions of any such regulations to do or abstain from doing any act, fails to comply with those provisions he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. *Jan. 16, 1918.*

(3) This regulation shall not apply to a vessel not being a British vessel where the non-compliance with the regulations or disobedience to the orders takes place on the high seas outside the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom. *Jan. 16, 1918.* *Nov. 28, 1914.*

British ships to be provided with signalling apparatus. *Jan. 27, 1916.*

37A. Every British ship of five hundred tons gross tonnage or upwards, which puts to sea from a port in the United Kingdom on or after the first day of March nineteen hundred and sixteen, shall be provided with suitable hand-flags for signalling by the semaphore code, and with an efficient flash lamp adapted for the transmission of signals by the Morse code, and of such power and size that the signals made with it are distinctly visible at a distance of three miles on a dark night in clear weather:

Provided that the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, by order—

(*a*) postpone the application of this regulation to any ship or class of ships specified in the order;

(*b*) relax, as respects any ship or class of ships, the requirements of this regulation as to the range of visibility of such flash lamp as aforesaid;

(*c*) exempt any ship or class of ships from the requirements of this regulation;

and upon the making of any such order the regulation shall, as respects any ship or class of ships to which the order relates, have effect subject to the provisions of the order.

If this regulation is not complied with in the case of any ship, the master or owner of the ship shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

In this regulation expressions have the same meaning as in the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914.

Wireless telegraph installation made compulsory on certain British ships. *July 28, 1916.* *Oct. 23, 1917.*

37B.—(1) Every British sea-going ship of sixteen hundred tons gross tonnage or upwards in respect of which a licence to instal wireless telegraph apparatus has been granted by the Postmaster-General shall be provided with a wireless telegraph installation, and shall maintain a wireless telegraph service, and shall be provided with two certified operators, together with suitable accommodation for the apparatus and operators.

(2) Application to the Postmaster-General in a form prescribed by him for such a licence shall, unless a licence has before the making of this regulation been granted in respect of the ship, be made as follows:—

(*a*) as regards every such ship which is registered in the United Kingdom, by the owner on or before the thirteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and seventeen;

(*b*) as regards every such ship which is registered elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, by the master within two days after the date on which the ship first arrives in the United Kingdom after the twenty-third day of October, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

(3) The Postmaster-General shall, as and when wireless telegraph apparatus and the services of operators become available for the purpose, cause licences to be issued in respect of such ships as in the opinion of the Admiralty should in the national interests be fitted with such apparatus, and the licences shall specify the date as from which the carrying of such apparatus under this regulation is to be compulsory, the character of the apparatus, and the qualification of the operators.

July 28, 1916.

(4) The Postmaster-General may—

(*a*) extend the time mentioned in the licence as the time within which any apparatus is to be provided; and

(*b*) exempt any ship from the obligations imposed by this regulation.

(5) If the provisions of this regulation or the terms of any licence granted thereunder are not complied with in the case of any ship, the master or owner of the ship shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and if any master or owner fails to make an application in accordance with this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and in either case if the ship is at any time subsequently found at a port of or within the territorial waters adjoining the United Kingdom the ship may be seized and detained.

(6) In this regulation expressions have the same meaning as in the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914.

Directions for securing safety of British ships.

Sept. 27, 1918.

37C. With a view to better securing the safety of British ships and the persons on board them, the Admiralty, the Board of Trade or the Shipping Controller (**a**) may give directions:—

(*a*) that the structure of any British ships shall be altered or modified in such manner as may be specified in the directions;

(*b*) that any such ships shall forthwith be, and continue to be, painted in such manner and fitted with such apparatus, contrivances or appliances as may be so specified:

(**a**) SHIPPING CONTROLLER.—The office of Shipping Controller was constituted by s. 5 of the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 68). The Documentary Evidence Acts, 1868 and 1882 apply to Orders of the Shipping Controller, *see* s. 11 (3) of the 1916 Act.

(*c*) that such apparatus, contrivances, or appliances shall be kept in such a state or condition and used in such manner as may be so specified;

(*d*) that the crews of such ship shall be properly instructed in the use of such apparatus, contrivances or appliances;

(*e*) that such other precautionary measures as may be so specified shall be adopted in the case of any such ships;

(*f*) that such records of the observance of any of the requirements of the directions shall be kept, and such certificates thereof shall be given, as may be so specified.

If any ship with respect to which any such directions have been given puts to sea from any port in the United Kingdom without complying with the directions, the owner or master of the ship shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and if the ship is subsequently found at any port of, or in the territorial waters adjacent to, the United Kingdom, the ship may be seized and detained; and if whilst any such ship is at sea there is a failure to comply with any requirements of the directions which are to be observed whilst at sea, the master of the ship or other responsible officer shall be guilty of a like offence.

Master of British Ship to be a British subject. *March 12, 1919.*

37D. A person shall not, unless specially authorised for the time being by the Admiralty or Board of Trade, act in the capacity of master or person in charge of a British merchant ship unless he is a natural born British subject and the son of parents both of whom were at the time of his birth either natural born British subjects or British subjects by naturalisation, and if any person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Power to prohibit vessels entering dangerous areas *Nov. 28, 1914.* *June 25, 1918.* *July 6, 1915.*

38. The Admiralty or Army Council(**a**) may by order prohibit any vessel, or any vessel of any class or description specified in the order, from entering or being in, either at all times or at such times as may be specified in the Order, any area which they may consider it is necessary to keep clear of vessels, or vessels of that class or description, in the interests of the public safety or the defence of the Realm,(**b**) and if any vessel, or any vessel of that specified class or description, contravenes any such order, the owner and the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and if the vessel is at any time subsequently found at a port in or within the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom, the competent naval or military authority may cause the vessel to be seized and detained.

This regulation shall not apply to a vessel not being a British vessel so far as the area specified in the order extends beyond the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom.

(**a**) ARMY COUNCIL.—*See* footnote (**b**), p. 1.
(**b**) DANGEROUS AREAS.—*See* footnote (**c**) to Reg. 37, p. 132.

38A. ⊢——⊣

Injury by collisions or otherwise to ships in H.M.'s service.
Jan. 14, 1919.

Entry of ships carrying explosives for defensive purposes into dock, &c., notwithstanding bye-laws &c.
June 28, 1917.

38B. Where any ammunition or explosive substance is carried on board any merchant ship for defensive purposes it shall be lawful for such ship to enter any dock, harbour, or port in the United Kingdom, notwithstanding any restrictions imposed by statute or bye-law relating to explosive substances in force in the dock, harbour, or port, if all regulations made by the Admiralty for the safety of such ammunition and explosive substance are duly observed on board the ship; and if any person refuses to admit, or hinders or obstructs the entry of any such ship in respect of which all such regulations are observed into the dock, harbour, or port on the ground that she is carrying any ammunition or explosive substance, he shall, notwithstanding such restrictions as aforesaid, be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Provision as to the pilotage of vessels.
Nov. 28, 1914.

Dec. 5, 1916.

39. The Admiralty or Army Council,(**a**) or any pilotage authority acting under their instructions, may make orders as to the pilotage of vessels entering, leaving or making use of any port or navigating within any part of the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom, and any such order may provide for pilotage being compulsory for all or any class of such vessels within such limits as may be specified in the order, for enabling the competent naval or military authority to direct that in the case of any particular vessel pilotage is compulsory, for the granting of special pilotage licences and the suspension of existing pilotage licences and certificates, and for the supply, employment, and payment of pilots.(**b**)

Sept. 29, 1917

The power of the Army Council(**a**) under this regulation to make orders providing for pilotage being compulsory may, as respects vessels within the limits of any defended port in the United Kingdom, be exercised by the competent military authority or any pilotage authority duly authorised by him in writing.

Dec. 5, 1917

Where under this regulation pilotage is compulsory in respect of any vessel it shall be obligatory for the vessel to obtain the

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(**a**) ARMY COUNCIL.—*See* footnote (**b**), p. 1.

(**b**) (i) PILOTAGE ENACTMENTS.—The principal enactments as to Pilotage are now comprised in the Pilotage Act, 1913 (2 & 3 Geo. 5, c. 31), and the Pilotage Order relating to the London District of the Trinity House (confirmed by 3 & 4 Geo. 5, c. clxv.) made thereunder.

(ii) ADMIRALTY PILOTAGE ORDERS OF A GENERAL CHARACTER.—The Admiralty Order of Dec. 16th, 1915, authorising competent naval authorities to suspend pilotage licences, and that of February 15th, 1917, as to Alien Pilots, are printed in Part III of this Manual, pp. 468, 466.

(iii) PILOTAGE NOTICES, &C., OF A LOCAL CHARACTER.—The Local Orders and Instructions as to Pilotage made and given by the Admiralty or by Pilotage Authorities under Regulation 39 now (March 31, 1919) in force are printed in Part III of this Manual, pp. 469–473.

services either of a pilot authorised for the purpose by the Admiralty, or, within the limits of any specially defined pilotage district, of a pilot licensed by the pilotage authority of the district, or, without such limits, of a pilot holding a deep sea licence or certificate.

Any enactment, order, charter, custom, byelaw, regulation or provision in force for the time being in any area to which any such order relates shall have effect subject to the provisions of the order.

If any person fails to comply with the provisions of any such order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Neglecting to join ship, deserting, or joining in state of drunkenness. *June 2, 1915. July 28, 1915. Dec. 22, 1915. Nov. 29, 1916. June 28, 1917. June 2, 1915.*

39A. If a person lawfully engaged to serve on board any ship or vessel belonging to or chartered, hired, or requisitioned by the Admiralty or Army Council or the Shipping Controller(a)—

(*a*) neglects or refuses without reasonable cause to join his ship or vessel, or to proceed to sea in his ship or vessel, or deserts or is absent without leave from his ship or vessel or from his duty at any time; or

(*b*) joins his ship or vessel, or is whilst on board his ship or vessel, in a state of drunkenness so that the performance of his duties or the navigation of his ship or vessel is thereby impeded;

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and the master, mate, or owner of the ship or vessel, or his agent, or any naval or military officer, or any superintendent as defined by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914(b), may, with or without the assistance of any police constable, convey on board his ship or vessel any seaman whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of an offence under paragraph (*a*) of this regulation, and police constables are hereby directed to give assistance if required.

The exercise of the powers conferred by this regulation shall not be subject to the restrictions imposed by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914, on the exercise of any similar powers conferred by those Acts and for the purposes of this regulation a copy of any entry made in an official log book in manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894,(c) shall, if it purports to be signed and certified as a true copy or extract by the officer in whose custody the original log book is entrusted, be admissible in evidence. *Nov. 29, 1916.*

Leaving employment of lighthouse or pilotage authority. *March 12, 1919.*

39B. ⊢——⊣

(a) ARMY COUNCIL.—*See* footnote (**b**), p. 1. SHIPPING CONTROLLER.—*See* footnote (**a**) to Reg. 37C, p 134.

(b) SUPERINTENDENT UNDER MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS.—S. 247 (2) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60), gives the powers of a superintendent to a duly appointed deputy.

(c) ENTRIES IN LOG.—As to entries in the official log, *see* 57 & 58 Vict. c. 60. s. 239 *et seq.*

Regs. (**39BB, 39BBB**) *as to Harbour, &c., Rates in excess of statutory maxima; Power of Shipping Controller to make Orders as to Trade, Ports, Freight, Hire, Passenger Rates, &c.*

Harbour or dock rates and dues in excess of statutory maxima.
April 14, 1917.

39BB.—If in the case of any harbour or dock undertaking carried on under statutory authority(**a**) it appears to the Board of Trade that it is necessary for the successful prosecution of the war that the undertaking should be carried on in an efficient manner, but that, owing to circumstances arising out of the war, it cannot be so carried on without charging rates, dues, or charges in excess of those which the undertakers are authorised by statute to charge, the Board may by order authorise the undertakers to charge such rates, dues, or charges in excess of the statutory maxima as the Board think necessary in the circumstances, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order.(**b**)

Power of Shipping Controller to make orders as to trade, ports, freight, hire, passenger rates, &c., building, equipping, and requisitioning of ships, and docks and shipyards.
June 28, 1917.
Nov. 16, 1917.

39BBB.—(1) The Shipping Controller(**c**) may make orders(**d**) regulating, restricting or giving directions with respect to the nature of the trades in which ships are to be employed, the traffic to be carried therein, and the terms and conditions on which the traffic is to be carried, the ports at which cargo is to be loaded or discharged or passengers embarked or disembarked (including directions requiring ships to proceed to specified ports for the purpose of loading or unloading cargo or embarking or disembarking passengers), the ports at which consignees of cargo are to take delivery thereof, the rates (maxima or minima) to be charged for freight or hire of ships and the carriage of passengers, the form of bills of lading and passenger tickets, the building, repairing, equipping, refitting, converting or altering of any ship or vessel, the user of and the work to be done in or with any dock, shipyard, dry dock, or other accommodation adapted or capable of being adapted for building, repairing, equipping, or refitting ships or vessels (in this regulation included in the term "shipyard"), and any plant in or about the same, the priority and manner in which and the places at which orders or contracts for building, repairing, equipping, refitting, converting or altering ships or vessels are to be executed or any such work is to be done, and the payments to be made in respect thereof and other matters affecting shipping, where it appears to the Controller necessary or expedient to make any such order for the purpose of making shipping available for the needs of the country in such manner as to make the best use thereof having regard to the circumstances of the time or for providing and maintaining an efficient supply of shipping:

June 28, 1917.
Nov. 16, 1917.

(**a**) Statutory Harbour and Dock Undertakings.—Information as to these is given in Return as to tolls, &c., of harbour authorities. Parl. Paper, 1903, 325.

(**b**) Orders under Reg. 39BB.—A list of the Orders made to March 31st, 1919, is printed in Part III of this Manual, pp. 474–477.

(**c**) Shipping Controller.—*See* footnote (**a**) to Reg. 37C, p. 134.

(**d**) Orders under Reg. 39BBB.—*See* The Limitation of Freights Orders, printed in Part III of this Manual, pp. 477–499.

Provided that any order made under this regulation shall have effect subject to any regulations made or orders given under Regulations 37, 38, or 39.(**a**) *June 28, 1917.*

(2) Any order made under this regulation may contain such provisions as to entry, inspection of books and documents, or otherwise as may appear to the Controller necessary or expedient for the purposes of his duties.

(3) The Shipping Controller(**b**) may by order requisition or require to be placed at his disposal, in order that they may be used in the manner best suited for the needs of the country, any ships, or any cargo space or passenger accommodation in any ships, or any rights under any charter, freight engagement, or similar contract affecting any ship, and require ships so requisitioned to be delivered to the Controller or any person or persons named by him at such times and at such places as the Controller may require, where it appears to the Controller necessary or expedient to make any such order for the purpose of making shipping available for the needs of the country in such manner as to make the best use thereof having regard to the circumstances of the time.

Such compensation shall be paid in respect of the use of a ship or cargo space or passenger accommodation requisitioned under this regulation and for services rendered during the use thereof, and for loss or damage thereby occasioned as in default of agreement may be determined by the Board of Arbitration constituted under the Proclamation of the third day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, respecting the requisitioning of ships by the Admiralty.(**c**)

(4) Any order made under this regulation affecting any ship may be served on the owner of the ship, and shall be deemed to be sufficiently served if sent by registered post addressed to the managing owner or other person to whom the management of the ship is entrusted by or on behalf of the owner at his registered address.

(5) Any order under this regulation may be made either so as to apply generally to all ships or shipyards or to apply to ships or shipyards belonging to any particular owner, or to ships or shipyards of any class or description, or so as to apply to any specified ship or shipyard, and any such order may direct that all contracts or any class of contracts or any special contract affected by the order shall be abrogated, or shall remain in force notwithstanding anything in the order, but subject to any exceptions or modifications for which provision may be made by the order. *Nov. 16, 1917.* *June 28, 1917* *Nov. 16, 1917.* *June 28. 1917.* *Nov. 16, 1917.* *June 28, 1917.*

(6) If the owner, master, or other person in charge of a ship or the occupier of a shipyard or any other person affected by an order under this regulation acts in contravention of or fails to *Nov. 16, 1917.* *June 28, 1917.*

(**a**) REGULATIONS 37, 38 or 39.—These are printed pp. 132, 135 and 136 respectively.

(**b**) SHIPPING CONTROLLER.—*See* footnote (**a**) to Reg. 37c, p. 134.

(**c**) BOARD OF ARBITRATION.—The Proclamation of Aug. 3rd, 1914, is printed in the "Manual of Emergency Legislation," p. 386 : as to the Constitution of the Admiralty Transport Arbitration Board, *see* p. 390 of that Manual.

comply with any provisions of the order, or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which if done in the United Kingdom would be a contravention of any such provision, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations. ⊢——⊣

July 17, 1917.

(7) The powers conferred by this regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any prerogative right or other powers of His Majesty, and the Shipping Controller(**a**) may make arrangements with any other Government department for the exercise by that department on behalf of the Shipping Controller of any of the powers of the Shipping Controller under this regulation, and where before the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and seventeen, any ship or any cargo space or passenger accommodation in any ship or any rights under any charter, freight engagement, or similar contract affecting any ship has been requisitioned by the Shipping Controller this regulation shall, after that date, apply as if the same had been requisitioned in pursuance of this regulation.

June 28, 1917. *Nov. 16, 1917.* *June 28, 1917.*

Prevention of congestion of traffic at ports and harbours.

39C. For the purpose of preventing congestion of traffic at ports and harbours in the United Kingdom, whereby the successful prosecution of the war may be endangered, it shall be lawful for the committee (called the Port and Transit Executive Committee) specially constituted for the purpose by the First Lord of the Treasury to issue directions subject to any instructions of the Shipping Controller(**a**) for regulating the traffic at such ports and harbours,(**b**) subject however to any regulations or orders made or given under Regulations 37, 38 or 39,(**c**) and it shall be the duty of every dock and harbour company and authority to whom any such directions are issued, and they are hereby empowered, to comply with the directions, including any directions requiring the company or authority to discourage avoidable delay on the part of persons using the dock or harbour facilities by means of the imposition of additional charges for the user beyond such time as may under the circumstances of the case be reasonable, or by any other means.

Feb. 3, 1916. *June 28, 1917.* *Feb. 3, 1916.*

Prohibition on purchase of ships or controlling interest therein without permission of Shipping Controller.

39CC. A person shall not without permision in writing from the Shipping Controller,(**a**) directly or indirectly, and whether on his own behalf or on behalf of or in conjunction with any other person, purchase or enter into or offer to enter into any agreement or any negotiations with a view to an agreement for the purchase of any ship or vessel. For the purpose of this regulation a person shall be deemed to purchase a ship or vessel if by means of the purchase of any shares in the ship or vessel or by means of the purchase of any shares, stock or debenture or other

Feb. 16, 1917. *Feb. 5, 1918.*

(**a**) SHIPPING CONTROLLER.—*See* footnote (**a**) to Reg. 37C, p. 134.

(**b**) PORT AND TRANSIT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Directions of the Committee to Ports generally, and the Directions and Notices to the Port of London Authority issued under Reg. 39C are printed in Part III. of this Manual. at pp. 501, 503.

(**c**) REGULATIONS 37, 38 or 39.—These are printed pp. 132, 135 and 136 respectively.

securities issued by a company, or by any other means whatsoever, he acquires the control of the ship or vessel, and the expression "the purchase of any ship or vessel" shall be construed accordingly.

If any person acts in contravention of this regulation, or if where any permission of the Shipping Controller has been granted under this regulation subject to any conditions, the person to whom it was granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. *Feb. 16, 1917.*

Power of Shipping Controller to take possession of storage accommodation at ports. *Sept. 29, 1917.*

39CCC. If it appears to the Shipping Controller(**a**) that for the purpose of preventing congestion of traffic it is desirable to provide further storage accommodation at any port or harbour in the United Kingdom, the Shipping Controller or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf may take possession of such buildings or other property as the Shipping Controller may think necessary for the purpose of providing the requisite accommodation.

39D. [redacted]

Restrictions on charter, etc., of non-British ship, and on c.i.f. contracts. *March 28, 1919.*

Restrictions on ships proceeding to sea without licence from Shipping Controller. *Feb. 10, 1919.*

39DD.—(1) Except under and in pursuance of a licence granted by the Shipping Controller, no British ship registered in the United Kingdom shall proceed to sea on any voyage whatsoever, and no British ship whatsoever shall proceed to sea from any port in the United Kingdom:

Provided that the foregoing provisions shall not apply—

(*a*) To sailing ships, (*b*) to steamers of less than 500 tons gross tonnage, or (*c*) to steamers proceeding to sea on voyages from a port in the British Islands to any other port in the British Islands.

(2) A licence under this regulation may be granted in respect of ships of any class, or voyages of any class, or in respect of any special ship or ships, or any special voyage or voyages, and may be granted so as to be in force for any time and subject to any terms or conditions specified therein. At the time that application for a licence is made a copy of any charter party entered into in respect of the voyage for which the application is made shall be forwarded to the Shipping Controller.

(3) If any ship obtains or attempts to obtain clearance outward for the purpose of proceeding, or attempts to proceed, or proceeds, to sea in contravention of this regulation, or if in the case of any ship there is a failure to comply with any terms or conditions contained in a licence granted under this regulation in respect of that ship, the owner, the disponent, the agent and

(**a**) SHIPPING CONTROLLER.—*See* footnote (**a**) to Reg. 37C, p. 134.

the master thereof, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and if the ship is at the time of the commission of the offence, or is subsequently at any time found at any port of, or within the territorial waters adjacent to, the United Kingdom, it may be detained in the same manner as if it were a ship liable to be detained under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 to 1916.

(4) There shall be included in every contract for the charter of any ship to which this regulation applies a provision making the validity of the contract or charter party conditional upon the granting from time to time of such licences as may be required under this regulation.

(5) In this regulation the expressions "ship" and "British ship" have the same meaning as in the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1916, and the expression "disponent" in relation to any ship includes any person responsible for the management or control of the ship.

Charters subject to Shipping Controller. *Feb. 10, 1919.*

39DDD. [———]

Modification in certain cases of rule as to registering alterations of ships. *Feb. 6, 1917.*

39E. Where in compliance with directions from the Shipping Controller (**a**) a registered ship is so altered that any space on the upper deck becomes a permanently closed-in space(**b**) within the meaning of paragraph (5) of Rule I. of the second schedule to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, the ship shall not for the purposes of section forty-eight of that Act (as amended by any subsequent enactment) be deemed, unless the owner of the ship so desires, to have been so altered as not to correspond with the particulars relating to her tonnage or description contained in the register book, if the tonnage particulars of the space as altered are entered on the certificate of registry of the ship.

Power of Shipping Controller to modify bye-laws as to discharge of petroleum from a ship. *July 19, 1918.*

39EE.—(1) The Shipping Controller, after consultation with a Secretary of State and the Board of Trade, may, in so far as it appears necessary so to do for the purpose of providing and maintaining an efficient supply of shipping and thereby furthering the successful prosecution of the war, make orders modifying or suspending the operation of any such provisions contained in any bye-laws made under the Petroleum Acts, 1871 to 1881 as prohibit, or in any manner restrict, whether directly or indirectly, the discharge of petroleum from a ship by means of the ship's own steam, and requiring persons being in occupation of or having control of any premises to allow petroleum to be so discharged at or on to those premises, notwithstanding any rules, regulations, agreement, or other matter whatsoever to the contrary.

(**a**) SHIPPING CONTROLLER.—*See* footnote (**a**) to Reg. 37C, p. 134.

(**b**) CLOSED-IN-SPACE.—*i.e.*, a permanently closed in space available for cargo or stores, or for the berthing or accommodation of passengers or crew. (*See* 57 & 58 Vict. c. 60, sch. 2.)

(2) Any order made under this regulation may contain provisions requiring the master and members of the crew of a ship from which petroleum is being or is to be discharged and any other persons in any way engaged or concerned in the discharge of petroleum from a ship to comply with such rules as may be specified in the order, ⊢—⊣ *August 2, 1918.* *August 2, 1918.*

(3) Any order made under this regulation may be revoked, extended, or varied as occasion requires, and may contain such consequential and supplemental provisions as appear to the Shipping Controller to be necessary for carrying the order into effect.

(4) If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, the provisions of any order made under this regulation, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(5) In the application of this regulation to Scotland, the Secretary for Scotland, and in the application of this regulation to Ireland the Lord Lieutenant, shall be substituted for a Secretary of State.

Prohibition on employment in neutral state of person of enemy nationality as manager broker or agent of British ship. *April 14, 1917.* *July 17, 1917.* *April 14, 1917.*

39F. After the first day of June nineteen hundred and seventeen, it shall not be lawful for the owner of a British ship to employ in any neutral state as manager, broker or agent, any person who is of enemy nationality, or who, being a corporation or company, is under enemy control.

Any such owner who acts in contravention of this regulation shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

⊢—⊣

For the purposes of this regulation a corporation or company shall be deemed to be under enemy control if—

(*a*) the majority of the directors or persons occupying the position of directors by whatever name called are persons of enemy nationality; or

(*b*) the majority of the voting power is in the hands of persons who are of enemy nationality or who exercise their voting powers directly or indirectly on behalf of persons who are of enemy nationality; or

(*c*) the control is by any other means whatever in the hands of persons who are of enemy nationality; or

(*d*) the executive is a company or corporation under enemy control, or the majority of the executive are appointed by a corporation or company under enemy control.

Power of Shipping Controller in conjunction with Board of Trade as to grant of certificates of identity and service to master, seamen and apprentices in British ships and as to returns from owners, &c., of seamen's lodging-houses.

August 2, 1918.

39FF.—(1) With a view to providing and maintaining an efficient supply of shipping the Shipping Controller in conjunction with the Board of Trade may make orders providing for all or any of the following matters, that is to say:—

(*a*) Requiring every person employed as master seaman or apprentice on board a British ship to hold the prescribed certificate of identity and service, and prohibiting the employment on board a British ship of any person as master seaman or apprentice unless he is the holder of such a certificate;

(*b*) Determining the persons by whom and the manner in which applications for identity and service certificates are to be made and regulating the grant of such certificates;

(*c*) Providing for the registration of persons to whom such certificates are granted;

(*d*) Requiring all persons concerned in the management, whether as owners, occupiers or otherwise, of seamen's lodging-houses to make returns giving the prescribed particulars with regard to the management, use, or conduct thereof, and requiring any such returns to be verified in the prescribed manner.

(2) For the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made in pursuance of an order made under this regulation, or of obtaining information in case of failure to make a return, any person authorised in that behalf by the Board of Trade may enter any premises belonging to or in the occupation of the person who has made or has failed to make the return, and may carry out such inspection and examination (including the inspection and examination of books) as he may consider necessary for testing the accuracy of the returns or for obtaining such information.

(3) No individual return or part of a return made, and no information obtained, in pursuance of an order made under this regulation shall without lawful authority be published or disclosed by any person except for the purpose of a prosecution under this regulation.

(4) If in any case the Board of Trade are of opinion that it is expedient to obtain information from any person in connection with any seamen's lodging-house the Board may, without making an order for the purpose, require that person to furnish them with that information, and where the Board so require any information to be furnished the provisions of this regulation shall apply to information furnished and the furnishing of information as they apply to returns made and the making of returns.

(5) Any order made under this regulation may be revoked or varied as occasion requires, and may contain such consequential and supplemental provisions as appear to the Shipping Controller and the Board of Trade to be necessary for carrying the order into effect.

(6) In this regulation—

The expression "prescribed" means prescribed by order made under this regulation:

The expressions "master" and "seaman" have respectively the same meaning as in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894:

The expression "seamen's lodging-house" means any house, hostel, hotel or other premises to which seamen resort or in which seamen are accustomed to lodge.

(7) Any person who acts in contravention of or fails to comply ith the provisions of any order made under this regulation, or who obstructs or impedes in the exercise of any of his powers under this regulation any person authorised in that behalf by the Board of Trade, shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Restriction on transfer of registry of British ship. *June 13 1917.*

39G. An application for the transfer of the registry of a British ship from a port of registry in the United Kingdom to a port of registry outside the United Kingdom shall not be made without the consent of the Board of Trade.

As to registry of British ship constructively lost. *Oct. 23, 1918.*

39GG.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1916, the registry of a British ship registered in the United Kingdom which has been constructively lost shall not be considered as closed unless the Board of Trade so direct.

(2) If the Board of Trade after considering the case of any such ship as aforesaid determine to give no such direction as aforesaid, they shall forthwith give notice of their determination to the registrar of shipping at the ship's port of registry, and the registrar shall thereupon transmit the ship's certificate of registry to the owner of the ship.

Intoxicants, Drugs, and Malingering.

Prohibition on supplying intoxicants to members of H.M.'s forces. *Jan. 27, 1916. August 2, 1918.*

40. If any person gives, sells, procures, or supplies, or offers to give, sell, procure, or supply, any intoxicant—

(*a*) to or for a member of any of His Majesty's forces with the intent of eliciting information for the purpose of communicating it to the enemy, or for any purpose calculated to assist the enemy; or

(*b*) to or for a member of any of His Majesty's forces when not on duty with the intent to make him drunk or less capable of the efficient discharge of his duties; or

(*c*) to or for a member of any of His Majesty's forces when on duty either with or without any such intent as aforesaid;

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations:

If any person gives,(**a**) sells, procures, or supplies or offers to give, sell, procure, or supply any intoxicant to or for a member of

(**a**) PRACTICE OF TREATING.—*See* footnote (**c**) to Reg. 10, p. 96.

any of His Majesty's forces when proceeding to a port for embarkation on board ship, or when at any port for that purpose, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

If any member of the crew of a British ship without lawful authority gives, sells, procures, or supplies, or offers to give, sell, procure, or supply, any intoxicant to any member of His Majesty's forces, or to any member of the forces of any of His Majesty's allies, embarked as a passenger on board the ship, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

April 12, 1916. The Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council may by order prohibit, either absolutely or except an compliance with such conditions as may be specified in the order, the sale or supply to or for any member of any of His Majesty's forces or any narcotic or stimulant drug or preparation specified in the order,(a) and if any person acts in contravention of any such order he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Jan. 27, 1916. For the purposes of this regulation the expression "intoxicant" includes any intoxicating liquor, and any sedative, narcotic, or stimulant drug or preparation.

Prohibition on supplying intoxicants to members of H.M.'s forces undergoing hospital treatment. *Dec. 22, 1915.*

40A. If any person gives, sells, procures, or supplies or offers to give, sell, procure, or supply, to or for a member of any of His Majesty's forces who is undergoing hospital treatment any intoxicant he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, unless he proves that the intoxicant was or was offered to be given, sold, procured, or supplied under doctor's orders in connection with his hospital treatment, or proves that he did not know and had no reasonable ground for suspecting that the person to or for whom he gave, sold, procured, or supplied the intoxicant or offered to do so, was undergoing hospital treatment.

Restrictions on supply or possession of cocaine or opium. *Dec. 5, 1916.*

40B.—(1) If any person sells, gives, procures, or supplies, or offers to sell, give, procure, or supply, cocaine to or for any person, other than an authorised person, in the United Kingdom, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations unless he proves that the following conditions have been complied with:—

(*a*) the cocaine must be supplied on and in accordance with a written prescription of a duly qualified medical practitioner and dispensed by a person legally authorised to dispense such prescription:

(*b*) the prescription must be dated and signed by the medical practitioner with his full name and address and qualifications, and marked with the words "Not to be repeated," and must specify the total amount of cocaine to be supplied on the prescription, except that, where the medicine to be supplied on the prescription is a proprietary medicine, it shall be sufficient to state the amount of the medicine to be supplied,

(a) Supply of Drugs.—(i) The Order dated June 5th, 1918, of the Army Council under Reg. 40 as to supply of drugs to members of H.M.'s Forces is printed in Part III. of this Manual, at p. 515.

(ii) Reg. 40B prohibits the supply of cocaine or opium to any person save as thereby provided.

and that in the case of prescriptions issued for national health insurance purposes on the form provided by the Insurance Committee the medical practitioner's address and qualifications and the words "Not to be repeated" need not be marked on the prescription: *June 28, 1917.*

(*c*) cocaine shall not be supplied more than once on the same prescription ⊢——⊣: *Dec. 5, 1916.* *June 28, 1917.*

(*d*) the prescription shall be marked with the date on which it is dispensed, and shall (unless issued for national health insurance purposes on the form provided by the Insurance Committee) be retained by the person, firm, or body corporate by whom the prescription is dispensed, and shall be kept on the premises where it is dispensed, and shall be open to inspection by any person authorised for the purpose by a Secretary of State:

(*e*) the ingredients of the prescriptions so dispensed, with the name and address of the person to whom it is sold or delivered, shall be entered in a book specially set apart for this sole purpose and kept on the premises where the prescription is dispensed, which book shall be open to inspection by any person authorised for the purpose by a Secretary of State. *Dec. 5, 1916.*

(2) If any medical practitioner gives a prescription for the supply of cocaine otherwise than in accordance with the foregoing provisions he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3) If any person manufactures, or carries on any process in the manufacture of, cocaine, without a licence from a Secretary of State, or otherwise than in accordance with any conditions attached to the licence, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(4) If any person, other than an authorised person or a person licensed to import(a) or to manufacture cocaine, has in his possession any cocaine, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations unless he proves that the cocaine was supplied on and in accordance with such a prescription as aforesaid.

(5) If any person sells any article into the composition of which cocaine enters, in a package or bottle which has not plainly marked on it the amount and percentage of cocaine in the article, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(6) If any person sells, gives, procures, or supplies, or offers to sell, give, procure, or supply, opium to or for any person, other than an authorised person, in the United Kingdom, or if any person, not being an authorised person or a person licensed to import opium,(a) has any opium in his possession, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(a) Importation of Cocaine or Opium.—By "the Cocaine and Opium (Prohibition of Import) No. 2 Proclamation 1916," dated Dec. 11th, 1916, St. R. & O., 1916, No. 859, I. p. 204, the importation into the United Kingdom of all "cocaine" (defined as in Reg. 40B (11)) and of all "opium" (defined as including raw and other opium and mixtures) was prohibited.

Oct. 23, 1917. (7) If any person—

(*a*) prepares opium for smoking; or

(*b*) deals in or has in his possession any opium prepared for smoking; or

(*c*) being the occupier of any premises permits those premises to be used for the purpose of the preparation of opium for smoking or of the sale or smoking of opium prepared for smoking; or

(*d*) is concerned in the management of any premises used for any of such purposes as aforesaid; or

(*e*) has in his possession any pipes or other utensils for use in connection with the smoking of opium or any utensils for use in connection with the preparation of opium for smoking; or

(*f*) frequents any place used for the purpose of opium smoking;

he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(8) Every person who has dealings in cocaine or opium (including sales to persons outside the United Kingdom) shall comply with the following provisions:—

(*a*) he shall enter or cause to be entered in a book kept for the purpose such particulars with respect to all dealings in cocaine or opium effected by him as the Secretary of State may prescribe;(a)

(*b*) he shall make the entry with respect to any transaction on the day on which the transaction is effected;

(*c*) where he carries on business at more than one set of premises he shall keep a separate book in respect of every set of premises;

(*d*) he shall keep the book in some part of the premises to which it relates so that it shall at all reasonable times be available for inspection by any person authorised in that behalf by the Secretary of State, and shall allow any person so authorised at all reasonable times to inspect it;

(*e*) he shall not cancel, obliterate, or alter any entry in the book or make therein any entry which is untrue in any particular.

If any person fails to comply with any of the provisions aforesaid he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Dec. 5, 1916. (9) If any person holding a general or special permit from a Secretary of State to purchase or to be in possession of any drug

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(a) Record of Dealings.—The form of the record was prescribed by Order of July 31st, 1916, of the Secretary of State under Reg. 40B, and is printed in Part III. of this Manual, at p. 518.

to which this regulation applies fails to comply with any of the conditions subject to which the permit is granted, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(10) If any authorised person is convicted of any offence under this regulation or under any proclamation regulating the import or export of cocaine or opium, a Secretary of State may direct that he shall cease to be an authorised person for the purposes of this regulation.

(11) For the purposes of this regulation—

The expression "authorised person" means a duly qualified medical practitioner, a registered dentist, a registered veterinary surgeon, a person firm or body corporate carrying on the retail business of a chemist and druggist under and in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868,(a) as amended by the Poisons and Phamacy Act, 1908,(b) a person carrying on such business in Ireland under and in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875,(c) as amended by the Pharmacy Act (Ireland) 1875, Amendment Act, 1890,(d) a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall in Ireland, or a person holding a general or special permit from a Secretary of State to purchase or to be in possession of the drug in question;

The expression "cocaine" includes ecgonine, and any substance, whether preparation, admixture, extract or otherwise, containing 0·1 per cent. (one part in a thousand) or more of cocaine or ecgonine, or of any salt or derivative thereof. *June 25, 1918.*

The expression "opium" means raw opium or powdered or granulated opium;

Cocaine or opium in the order or disposition of any person shall be deemed to be in his possession.

Distribution by local authorities, &c., of venereal diseases remedies. *Jan. 24, 1917. Feb. 6, 1917. Jan. 24, 1917.*

40BB. The Local Government Board may, during the continuance of the war, authorise any local authority or person to purchase and distribute any drug, medicine or medicinal preparation specially designed for the treatment of venereal diseases, and a local authority or person so authorised, and any person obtaining a supply of any such drug, medicine or preparation from or through them or him, shall not be liable to any action or proceedings in respect of the importation, purchase, sale, distribution, or use thereof on the ground that any patent or other similar rights are infringed thereby.

In the application of this regulation to Scotland and Ireland, the Local Government Board for Scotland and Ireland, respectively, shall be substituted for the Local Government Board.

(a) 31 & 32 Vict. c. 121.
(b) 38 & 39 Vict. c. 57.
(c) 8 Edw. 7. c. 55.
(d) 53 & 54 Vict. c. 48.

Malingering &c., by men of reserve forces or holders of certificates of exemption from military service.
Sept. 7, 1916.
Oct. 23, 1917.
Sept. 6, 1916.

40C. If—

(*a*) any man of His Majesty's Reserve Forces not for the time being subject to the Naval Discipline Act(a) or to military law(b) or to the Air Force Act(c); or

(*b*) any man who holds a certificate of exemption from military service;

when under orders to report himself for medical examination, malingers or feigns any disease or infirmity, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

If any such man produces any disease or infirmity in himself, or maims or injures himself, or causes himself to be maimed or injured, or takes or uses any drug or preparation, or does any other act, calculated or likely to render him, or to lead to the belief that he is, permanently or temporarily unfit for service, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he proves that he did not so act with the intent of escaping service.

If any person—

Oct. 23, 1917.

(*a*) wilfully produces any disease or infirmity or the appearance thereof in, or maims or injures, any man belonging to any of His Majesty's Forces (including the reserve forces) or any man who holds a certificate of exemption from military service, whether or not he knew that the man belonged to such forces or held such a certificate; or

Sept. 7, 1916.

(*b*) with the intent of enabling any such man to render himself, or induce the belief that he is, permanently or temporarily unfit for service, supplies to or for such a man any such drug or preparation as aforesaid;

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Diseased women.
Nov. 25, 1918.

40D. ⊢⊣

(a) Naval Discipline Act.—The Naval Discipline Act (29 & 30 Vict. c. 109) was amended by the Naval Discipline Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 39), the Naval Discipline Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 41), the Naval Discipline Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 30), the Naval Discipline (No. 2) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 73), the Naval Discipline Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 34) and s. 7 of the Air force (Constitution) Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 51) and has in accordance with section 7 (2) of the 1884 Act, section 2 (2) of the 1909 Act, section 16 of the 1915 Act, section 5 of the 1915 (No. 2) Act, and section 2 of the 1917 as applied by s. 7 of the Air Force (Constitution) Act been printed with the amendments so made down to the passing of the last-named Act, and such print has been put on sale. The sections referred to provide for references in other Acts to the Naval Discipline Act being construed as references to the Act as so amended.

The Naval Discipline Act was as to part of s. 67 repealed as to England by the Perjury Act, 1911, and has also been amended as to delegation of powers by 6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 17, and 7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 11.

(b) Persons subject to Military Law.—*See* ss. 175–177 of the Army Act.

(c) Air Force Act.—*See* p. 7, note (c).

Unauthorised Use of Uniforms, Badges, &c.

Prohibition on unauthorised use of naval, military and police uniforms, decorations, medals and badges.

41. If,

(*a*) any unauthorised person uses or wears any naval, military, air-force, police, or other official uniform, decoration, or medal (whether such uniform decoration or medal is British or foreign), or any badge supplied or authorised by the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council or Minister of Munitions(**a**) (**b**) or by the police or other official authority, or any uniform, decoration, medal, or badge so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive or any miniature or other representation of any such decoration or medal, or any brooch or personal ornament designed to imitate any such decoration or medal; or — *July 28, 1915. Dec. 21, 1917. July 28, 1915. March 30 1917. July 28, 1918.*

(*b*) any person falsely represents himself to be a person who is or has been entitled to use or wear any such uniform, decoration, medal, or badge as aforesaid: or

(*c*) any person without lawful authority or excuse supplies, or offers to supply, any such uniform, decoration, medal, or badge as aforesaid or any such representation, brooch, or ornament as aforesaid to any person not authorised to use or wear the same; — *March 30, 1917. March 30, 1917. July 28, 1918.*

such person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be deemed to prohibit the wearing or supply of ordinary regimental badges, or any brooch or ornament representing the same. *March 30, 1917.*

Duties of Employers of Males of 16 *years or over.*

41A. [redacted] *Nov. 25, 1918.*

41AA. [redacted] *July 19, 1918.*

41AAA. [redacted] *Nov. 25, 1918.*

41AB. [redacted] Employees (military age). *Nov. 25, 1918.*

Banking and Exchange Transactions.

41B.—(1) A person engaged in banking, bill discounting, or any transaction in foreign moneys or exchange, or any other business of a similar nature, shall not knowingly or wilfully do or allow to be done through him, or through any account kept with him, any transaction on behalf of or by or with any — Prohibition on transmission of money or credit to or from enemy country, &c.

(**a**) Army Council and Air Council.—*See* footnote (**b**), p. 1. Minister of Munitions.—*See* footnote (**d**) to Reg. 2A, p. 42

(**b**) War Service Badges.—The unauthorised use, wearing, or issue of war service badges is also prohibited by the Munitions (War Service Badges) Rules made by the Minister of Munitions under s. 8 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54).

The Rules for England and Ireland are printed as St. R. & O., 1915, No. 1001, and those for Scotland as St. R. & O., 1915, No. 1000.

On Dec. 18, 1916, a Notice was issued signed by the Secretary of State for War and the Minister of Munitions withdrawing all War Service Badges issued by the Admiralty, the Army Council, or the Minister of Munitions to men described in the Register kept by their employers (Form M.M. 37/B. s. 11 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, or Form D.R. 17 Reg. 41A) as unskilled or semi-skilled and being either (1) voluntarily attested men or (2) unattested men other than those to whom the Military Service Acts, 1916, do not apply.

May 10, 1916. *May 18, 1917.*

person in Europe, directly or indirectly for the transmission of money or credit from or to any enemy country,(a) or Finland, or for the benefit of any enemy, or for any person on the Statutory List issued in accordance with the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915,(a) or of any person resident in Finland or any transaction which will clear or facilitate the settling or balancing of any such transactions.

The foregoing amendments of Regulation 41B(b) shall be deemed to have had effect from the fifteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and eighteen.

Provided that no person shall be liable to a penalty by reason of any contravention of or failure to comply with the provisions of the said regulation as so amended, committed, or occurring before the eighteenth day of May, nineteen hundred and eighteen unless he would have been so liable if the said regulation had not been so amended.

(a) (i) AUTHORITY FOR STATUTORY LIST.—The 1915 Act (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 98) gave power to prohibit trading with persons of enemy nationality or enemy association though not resident or carrying on business in enemy territory or enemy occupied territory.

(ii.) THE PRESENT STATUTORY LIST.—The "Statutory List" is annexed to the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, dated May 23rd, 1916 (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 320). This List (No. 1), has been varied and added to by Orders of Council (Nos. 2 to 78), dated June 2nd, 15th and 30th, July 18th, Aug. 8th and 22nd, Sept. 8th and 29th, Oct. 27th, Nov. 7th, 10th and 24th, and Dec. 8th and 22nd, 1916; Jan. 5th and 19th, Feb. 2nd and 16th, March 2nd, 16th, 23rd, and 30th, April 13th and 27th, May 11th and 25th, June 8th and 22nd, July 6th and 20th, Aug. 2nd, 17th and 31st, Sept. 14th and 28th, Oct. 12th and 26th, Nov. 9th and 23rd, and Dec. 7th, 1917, and March 1st, 15th and 22nd, April 5th and 19th, May 3rd, 17th, 24th and 31st, June 14th and 28th, July 12th and 26th, August 9th and 23rd, Sept. 6th and 20th, Oct. 4th and 18th, Nov. 1st, 15th and 29th, Dec. 13th and 20th, 1918, and Jan. 3rd, 17th and 24th, Feb. 7th and 21st, March 7th and 21st, 1919; (St. R. & O., 1916, Nos. 346, 369, 433, 457, 514, 547, 588, 652, 739, 760, 761, 798, 839 and 872; St. R. & O., 1917, Nos. 1. 14, 73, 144, 197, 241, 263, 267, 344, 392, 430, 477, 525, 558, 672, 725, 775, 827, 905, 948, 988, 1034, 1080, 1129, 1195 and 1235; St. R. & O., 1918, Nos. 233, 320, 345, 406, 449, 502, 543, 556, 592, 640, 775, 859, 929, 1002, 1048, 1100, 1186, 1242, 1322, 1406, 1485, 1547, 1644, 1673; St. R. & O., 1919, Nos. 1, 20, 43, 118, 188, 234 and 314.)

In accordance with provision made by Order of Council No. 5, the Proclamation of May 23rd, 1916, has been printed for sale with the variations and additions made in the Statutory List by Orders of Council (Nos. 2 to 76): and the Consolidated Statutory List, complete to Feb. 21st, 1919, which has been thus issued is numbered "**No. 76a.**"

The Consolidated Statutory List revised to date of issue, is periodically reissued, with a number indicating which is the latest of the Orders of Council whose provisions are thus incorporated in the Proclamation as reprinted.

By Order in Council dated May 23rd, 1916 (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 321) exceptions and adaptations were made in the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 to 1916, and in the Customs (War Powers) Acts, 1915 and 1916, in their application to persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the "Statutory List" annexed to the Proclamation of May 23rd, 1916.

The above-mentioned Proclamations, Order in Council, and Orders of Council have all been printed for sale as "Statutory Rules and Orders," and copies may be obtained and the documents respectively cited (*see* 56 & 57 Vict., c. 66, s. 3 (2) by the year and numbers mentioned above.

(b) *i.e.*, as to Finland.

(2) Every such person as is first above mentioned shall make such returns of transactions done by him as may be required by a Secretary of State or by any person authorised by him in that behalf.(a)

(3) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this regulation shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(4) A Secretary of State or any person authorised by him in that behalf,(a) may make such orders as to him may seem reasonable for the further or better carrying into effect of this regulation.

(5) For the purposes of this regulation the expressions "enemy" and "enemy country" have the same meaning as in any Proclamations relating to trading with the enemy for the time being in force.(b)

(a) AUTHORITY TO MAKE ORDERS.—A Secretary of State has given such authority to the Controller of the Finance Section of the Ministry of Blockade.

(b) TRADING WITH THE ENEMY PROCLAMATIONS.—The following is a list of the Proclamations relating to Trading with the Enemy **now** in force; they have all been printed as "Statutory Rules and Orders," and copies may be obtained and the Proclamations respectively cited by the year and numbers mentioned below.

September 9th, 1914. Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 (1914, No. 1376).

October 8th, 1914. Proclamation amending the Proclamation of September 9th, 1914 (1914, No. 1479).

October 26th, 1914. Proclamation extending Prohibitions of Proclamation of September 9th, 1914 (1914, No. 1569).

November 5th, 1914. Proclamation extending *inter alia* the Proclamation against Trading with the Enemy in Turkey (1914, No. 1628).

January 7th, 1915. Proclamation extending the Proclamations of September 9th and October 8th, 1914 (1915, No. 3).

February 16th, 1915. Trading with the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation, 1915 (1915, No. 140).

June 25th, 1915. Trading with the Enemy (China, Siam, Persia, and Morocco) Proclamation, 1915 (1915, No. 609).

September 14th, 1915. Proclamation further defining the expression "Enemy" in reference to companies in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations (1915, No. 903).

October 16th, 1915. Proclamation extending *inter alia* the Proclamation against Trading with the Enemy to Bulgaria (1915, No. 1003).

November 10th, 1915. Trading with the Enemy (Liberia and Portuguese East Africa) Proclamation, 1915 (1915, No. 1070).

May 23rd, 1916. Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation (1916, No. 320).

[As to the reissue of this Proclamation with the Statutory List annexed thereto revised to date, *see* footnote (a) (ii) p. 170.]

Nov. 27th, 1917. Trading with the Enemy (Enemy Subjects interned in Neutral Countries) Proclamation, 1917 (1917, No. 1215).

Jan. 16th, 1918. Proclamation amending the Proclamation of May 23rd, 1916 (1918, No. 47).

February 10th, 1919. Trading with the Enemy (Alsace-Lorraine) Proclamation (1919, No. 152).

February 10th, 1919. Trading with the Enemy (territories of Austria-Hungary in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments) Proclamation (1919, No. 153).

Under the Proclamation of February 16th, 1915, certificates are from time to time issued as to what is or is not territory in friendly or hostile occupation.

Licences permitting trade with Enemy Countries have also been granted by the Board of Trade:—

January 6th, 1919. Palestine and Syria (1919, No. 302).

February 6th, 1919. Occupied territories on left bank of Rhine (1919, No. 303).

February 8th, 1919. Czecho-Slovakia (1919, No. 304).

February 17th, 1919. Turkey and Bulgaria (1919, No. 305).

March 3rd, 1919. Jugo-Slavia (1919, No. 306).

March 28, 1919.

(6) A Secretary of State or any person authorized by him in that behalf may grant such licences permitting any transaction prohibited by this regulation as to him shall seem reasonable, and any such licence may be granted either specially to an individual or in respect of any particular enemy or enemy country generally.

Money to blockaded country.

41C. ——

Nov. 25, 1918.

Prohibition on sending remittance out of United Kingdom for loans or issues or purchase of securities or foreign currency.

Nov. 27, 1917.

41D. A person resident in the United Kingdom shall not, without permission in writing from the Treasury, directly or indirectly, either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person resident in the United Kingdom—

(i) send any remittance out of the United Kingdom for the purpose of—

(*a*) making, or subscribing to, any loan or subscribing to any issue of capital outside the United Kingdom; or

(*b*) purchasing any stock, shares or other securities, or any property other than merchandise, if the securities or property are not in the United Kingdom; or

(*c*) purchasing any foreign currency to be held with a view to appreciation in value or as an investment; or

(ii) take part in, or agree or offer to take part in, any of the above-mentioned transactions if such transactions involves the sending of any remittance out of the United Kingdom.

Any Banker or person acting in any similar capacity shall, as a condition of sending out of the United Kingdom any remittance on behalf of any person resident in the United Kingdom require the person resident in the United Kingdom to make a declaration in writing as to the purpose for which the remittance is proposed to be sent.

In any proceedings under this regulation any purchase or agreement or offer to purchase foreign currency shall be deemed to be for the purpose of holding the same with a view to appreciation in value or as an investment unless the contrary is proved.

Any reference in this regulation to the sending of a remittance out of the United Kingdom shall be deemed to include a reference to placing money in the United Kingdom at the disposal of a person not resident in the United Kingdom.

If any person acts in contravention of any of the provisions of this regulation, or if any person in any such declaration as aforesaid makes any statement which is false or misleading in any material particular, that person shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Prohibition on transactions with Russian subjects, &c., involving sending money, &c., out of United Kingdom. *June 25, 1918.*

41DD.—(1) Any person engaged in banking, bill discounting or any transaction in foreign moneys or exchange or any business of a similar nature shall not without permission in writing from the Treasury do or allow to be done through him or through any account kept by him, directly or indirectly, any transaction on behalf of a Russian subject or a person for the time being in Russia involving the sending of money, credit or securities out of the United Kingdom.

(2) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this regulation shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3) The Treasury or any person authorised by them in that behalf may make such orders as to them or him may seem reasonable for the further or better carrying into effect of this regulation.

Interference with Military Duties, and with War Supplies.

Prohibition against causing mutiny, &c., or impeding production of war material. *Nov. 28, 1914. Nov. 30, 1915. Feb. 15, 1916. March 22, 1918.*

42. If any person attempts or does any act calculated or likely to cause mutiny, sedition, or disaffection among any of His Majesty's forces, or any of the forces of any of His Majesty's Allies, or among the civilian population, or to impede, delay, or restrict the production, repair, or transport of war material, or any other work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition against inducing member of H.M.'s forces to contravene King's Regulations, &c. *Sept. 7, 1916.*

42A. If any person attempts to induce a member of any of His Majesty's forces to act in a manner which such person knows to be in contravention of the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions or Admiralty Orders as respects the Navy, or the King's Regulations or Army or other orders as respects the Army, or the King's Regulations or air force or other orders as respects the Air Force he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

Provisions as to deserters, &c., and as to purchase, &c., of arms or equipment, in area where, 5 Geo. 5, c. 34, s. 1, is suspended. *Aug. 22, 1917.*

42AA. If any person within any area in respect of which the operation of Section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, is for the time being suspended procures or persuades a soldier or airman to desert or absent himself without leave, or knowingly aids or assists a soldier or airman about to desert or absent himself without leave, or knowingly conceals a deserter or absentee without leave, or aids or assists him in concealing himself, or aids or assists in his rescue, that person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and for the purpose of this provision shall be deemed to have had knowledge unless he proves that he had not knowledge.

If any person within any such area as aforesaid—

(*a*) buys exchanges takes in pawn detains or receives from an officer, soldier or airman or any other person; or

(*b*) solicits or entices an officer, soldier or airman to sell, exchange, pawn or give away; or

(*c*) assist or acts for an officer, soldier or airman in selling exchanging pawning or making away with

any arms ammunition equipment or clothing of an officer, soldier or airman, that person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he proves either that he acted in ignorance of the same being the arms ammunition equipment or clothing of an officer, soldier or airman, or that the same was sold by order or under the authority of the Army Council or Air Council.(a)

Communications as to release, &c.
Jan. 14, 1919.

42B. [redacted]

Absence from, or neglect or impeding of, work by civilians enrolled by Army Council, Air Council or Admiralty.
May 10, 1917.
Feb. 5, 1918.
May 10, 1917.

42C.—(1) If any person, male or female (not being a member of any of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces) enrolled after the tenth day of May nineteen hundred and seventeen, for employment by the Army Council or Air Council(a) or entered for service under the direction of the Admiralty, after the fifth day of February nineteen hundred and eighteen—

(*a*) without lawful excuse(b) absents himself from any work which it is his duty to perform or from any place where it is his duty to be; or

(*b*) refuses or wilfully neglects to perform any of his duties; or

(*c*) wilfully impedes or delays the due performance of any work on or in connection with which he may be employed;

he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Feb. 5, 1918. (2) The Admiralty may by order authorise any persons entered for service under their direction as aforesaid to exercise in relation to any other person so entered any of the powers which may be exercised by naval or military patrols in relation to members of His Majesty's naval and military forces.

Penalty on act or omission rendering war material ineffective or causing danger.
May 19, 1917.

42D. If any person commits any act in connection with any war material likely to render such war material wholly or partially ineffective, or to cause danger or increased danger to any person working upon, handling, or using the same, or if any person engaged in the manufacture, treatment, assembling, transport, or storage of war material wilfully, or in contravention of any order or instruction given to him in the course of his employment, omits to do anything to or in connection with any war material the omission whereof is likely to render such war

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(a) Army Council or Air Council.—*See* footnote (b), p. 1.

(b) Without Lawful Excuse.—The burden of proof of lawful authority or excuse rests on the accused. *See* Reg. 58B, p. 181.

material wholly or partially ineffective, or to cause danger or increased danger to any person working upon, handling, or using the same, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Obstruction of officers, &c., in performance of duties. *Nov. 28, 1914. March 23, 1915.*

43. No person shall obstruct, knowingly mislead, or otherwise interfere with or impede, or withhold any information in his possession which he may reasonably be required to furnish from, any officer or other person who is carrying out the orders of the competent naval or military authority, or who is otherwise acting in accordance with his duty under these regulations, and if he does so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Obstruction of members of H.M.'s forces in execution of duties. *Jan. 16, 1918.*

43A. If any person obstructs, impedes, or otherwise interferes with any member of any of His Majesty's Forces in the execution of his duties, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition against procuring aiding absence without leave of soldier, or concealing absentee. *June 4, 1918.*

43B. If any person procures or persuades a soldier or airman to absent himself without leave or knowingly aids or assists a soldier or airman to absent himself without leave, or knowingly conceals an absentee without leave or aids or assists him in concealing himself, or aids or assists in his rescue, that person shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations and for the purpose of this provision shall be deemed to have had knowledge unless he proves that he had not knowledge:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply in any area in which Regulation 42AA applies.

Breach of Contract of Service as to Supply of Electricity. *Feb. 5, 1919.*

43C. With a view to affording to the public similar protection in relation to the supply of electricity to that conferred in relation to the supply of gas and water by section four of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, the following provision shall have effect:—

Where a person employed by a Government Department or by a municipal authority or by any company or contractor upon whom is imposed by Act of Parliament the duty, or who have otherwise assumed the duty of supplying any city, borough, town or place, or any part thereof, with electricity, wilfully and maliciously breaks a contract of service with that department, authority, company, or contractor, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequences of his so doing, either alone or in combination with others, will be to deprive the inhabitants of that city, borough, town, place, or part, wholly or to a great extent of their supply of electricity, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Falsification of Reports, False Representations, Forgery, and Personation.

Falsification of reports, &c.
Nov. 28, 1914.

44. If any person, verbally or in writing, in any report, return, declaration, or application, or in any document signed by him or on his behalf of which it is his duty to ascertain the accuracy, knowingly makes or connives at the making of any false statement or any omission, with intent to mislead any officer, or other person acting under the orders of any officer, in the execution of his duties, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

False representation as to controlled establishment.
Feb. 29, 1916.

44A. If any person uses in relation to any establishment which is not a controlled establishment within the meaning of the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916,(a) the designation "controlled," or any other designation calculated to lead to the belief that the establishment is such an establishment as aforesaid, or otherwise falsely represents that the establishment is such an establishment as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Forgery and personation, misleading statements, and application of marks to premises, war material paper, &c.
July 28, 1915.

45.—(1) If any person—

(*a*) forges, alters, or tampers with any naval, military, air-force, police, or official pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document, or any passport,(b) or without lawful authority uses or has in his possession any such forged, altered, or irregular pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document or passport; or

Nov. 30, 1915.

(*b*) personates, or falsely represents himself to be or not to be, a person to whom such a pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document or passport has been duly issued, or with intent to obtain any such pass, permit, certificate, licence or other document or passport, whether for himself or for any other person, knowingly makes any false statement; or

Oct. 3, 1916.

(*c*) destroys, makes away with, or by wilful neglect loses any such pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document or passport, or retains it when he has no right to retain it, or when it is contrary to his duty to retain it, or fails to comply with any directions issued by lawful authority with regard to the return thereof; or

May 11, 1918.

(*cc*) allows any other person to have possession of any such pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document, or passport issued for his use alone, or without lawful authority has in his possession any such pass, permit,

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(a) CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENTS.—These are those establishments which have been declared "controlled establishments" by order of the Minister of Munitions under s. 7 of the 1915 Act (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54) as amended by s. 5 of the 1916 Act (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 99).

(b) PASSPORTS.—As to validity of British passports, *see* the Foreign Office Notices of January 19th and 27th, 1915, printed at pp. 494, 495 of Supplement No. 3 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation.

certificate, licence, or other document, or passport issued or intended to be issued for the use of some person other than himself, or on obtaining possession of any such pass, permit, certificate, licence or other document, or passport, by finding or otherwise, neglects or fails to restore it to the person or authority by whom or for whose use it was issued or to a police constable; or

(*ccc*) uses or has in his possession without lawful authority or excuse any form which has at any time been prepared by or under the direction of any Government Department or the Government of any of His Majesty's Dominions or any foreign Government for the purpose of being when completed issued as such pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document, or passport, or has in his possession without lawful authority or excuse any paper or other document so nearly resembling any such form as to be calculated to deceive; *May 11, 1918.*

(*d*) without lawful authority applies to any vessel, building, structure, premises, vehicle or other article, any lights, letters, colours, or other marks, for the time being used to indicate that the vessel, building, structure, premises, vehicle or article, to which they are applied are used for naval, military or air-force purposes, or any lights, letters, colours, or marks, so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, or any lights, letters, colours, or marks, calculated to lead to the belief that the vessel, building, structure, premises, vehicle or article, is the property or is being used for the service of His Majesty or any Government Department; or removes, defaces, alters or adds to any such lights, letters, colours, or marks which have been lawfully so applied; or *July 28. 1915.* *Oct. 14, 1915.* *July 28, 1915.*

(*e*) without lawful authority or excuse, applies to any war material any mark for the time being duly authorised to be used to indicate that the material to which it is applied is of a particular quality or quantity, or has been tested or submitted or selected for test by or on behalf of the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions, or any mark so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, or removes, defaces, alters, or adds to any such mark which has been lawfully so applied; or

(*f*) without lawful authority or excuse, applies to any paper any die, seal, or other mark for the time being used to indicate that the paper to which it is applied is used for naval, military or air-force purposes, or any die, seal, or mark so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, or uses any paper to which any such die, seal, or other mark has been lawfully so applied; or

Feb. 29, 1916.

(*g*) personates or falsely represents himself to be a person in the employment of or as acting for or on behalf of His Majesty or any Government Department, or the government of any of His Majesty's Dominions or any foreign government; or, without lawful authority or excuse, makes any statement or does any act or thing calculated to induce the belief that he is in any way connected with any Government Department or the government of any of His Majesty's Dominions or any foreign government; or

March 30, 1916.
Feb. 29, 1916.
March 30, 1916.

June 27. 1916.

(*h*) makes any statement or does any act intended or calculated to mislead or deceive any person in the employment of or acting for or on behalf of His Majesty or any Government Department, or the Government of any of His Majesty's Dominions or the Government of any Allied State as to the quantity or quality of any war material or other goods, or otherwise in relation to the manufacture, testing or supply thereof, or with the like intent withholds any information in his possession; or

Sept. 29, 1917.

(*i*) uses or has in his possession or under his control without the authority of the Government Department or Authority concerned any die, seal, or stamp, of, or belonging to, or used, made, or provided by, any Government Department or by any diplomatic, naval, military, or air-force authority appointed by or acting under the authority of Mis Majesty or appointed by or acting under the authority of the Government of any Allied State, or counterfeits any such die, seal, or stamp, or uses or has in his possession or under his control without lawful authority or excuse any such counterfeited die, seal, or stamp; or

June 25, 1918.

(*j*) without lawful authority uses or communicates or attempts to elicit any secret official code-word or pass word;

July 28, 1915.
May 11, 1918.

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(2) For the purpose of removing doubts it is declared that the expression "other document" in this regulation includes any certificate or other document of any kind whatsoever entitling or purporting to entitle any person to exemption from military service, or being or purporting to be evidence that a person is exempt or is entitled to be exempted from, or is excepted from military service, or is for the time being to be allowed to remain in civil life though liable for military service.

Certificates of Exemption from Military Service.

Alteration, &c., of certificate of exemption from military service.

Nov. 25, 1918.

45A. ⊢⊣

45B. ⊢——⊣

Production of certificate of exemption. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

45C. ⊢——⊣

Medical examination of holders, etc., of certificates of exemption. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

45D. ⊢——⊣

False statement to postpone calling up for service or medical examination. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

Attestation of Soldiers.

45E. Any officer or person authorised in that behalf by the Director-General of National Service(a) shall for the purposes of the attestation of soldiers in pursuance of Part II. of the Army Act, have the authority of a justice of the peace and be deemed to be included in the expression " justice of the peace " wherever used in that part of that Act in relation to the attestation of soldiers.

Authority of officer, &c., of National Service Department for purposes of attestation of soldiers. *Oct. 23, 1917.*

Oath of Allegiance by Civil Servants.

45EE.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation, every person who is on the second day of August, nineteen hundred and eighteen, a clerical or administrative officer serving in an established capacity in His Majesty's civil service shall before the first day of November, nineteen hundred and eighteen, or before such later date as may in any special case be allowed by the head officer of the department to which he belongs, and every person who after the second day of August, nineteen hundred and eighteen, is admitted to serve as such an officer in such an established capacity shall within one month after he is so admitted, take the oath of allegiance in the usual form:

Civil servants to take oath of allegiance. *Aug. 2, 1918. Oct. 23, 1918.*

Provided that a person who has in any capacity whatsoever previously taken the oath of allegiance and makes a declaration of that fact in such manner as the Treasury direct shall not be required to take the oath again under this regulation.

(a) DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF NATIONAL SERVICE.—The Ministry of National Service Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5 c. 6), provides for the constitution of the office of Minister of National Service (*i.e.*, Director General of National Service) and (s. 2 (2) that the Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, shall apply to Orders of the Director General and the Ministry of National Service.

(2) Without prejudice to the power of any other persons to administer an oath, the oath under this regulation may be administered to the persons required to take the same by such persons, or persons of such class, as in England the Lord Chancellor, in Scotland the Lord Advocate, and in Ireland the Lord Chancellor for Ireland, may direct.

(3) For the purpose of securing compliance with the requirements of this regulation a record shall be kept in every Government department of the persons by whom the oath of allegiance is taken under this regulation and of the persons who are exempt from the requirements of this regulation by reason of having previously taken the oath.

(4) In this regulation the expression "oath" includes affirmation as respects a person who is permitted by law to make a solemn affirmation instead of taking an oath.

Discipline of Forces of H.M.'s Allies in United Kingdom.

Discipline of naval or military forces of H.M.'s Allies being within United Kingdom.

March 22, 1918.

45F. For facilitating the enforcement by His Majesty's Allies of discipline amongst such of their naval or military forces as may for the time being be within the United Kingdom the following provisions shall have effect:

(1) It is hereby declared that, subject to any general or special agreement, the naval and military authorities and courts of an Ally may exercise in relation to the members of any naval or military force of that Ally who may for the time being be in the United Kingdom all such powers as are conferred on them by the law of that Ally.

(2) The Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council may make orders authorising the arrest and custody of members of any force of an Ally alleged to have been guilty of offences, and, subject to any such agreement as aforesaid, the handing over of such persons to the proper naval or military authority of the Ally whether within or outside the United Kingdom for the purpose of being dealt with (whether within or without the United Kingdom) by the naval or military authorities or courts of the Ally according to the law of the Ally.

(3) A competent naval or military authority may on the application of the proper naval or military authority of an Ally issue an order requiring any person not being a member of any naval or military force of that Ally, subject to the payment or tender of the reasonable expenses of his attendance, to attend as a witness and give evidence or to produce documents before a naval or military court of the Ally in the United Kingdom or before any officer or other person duly authorised by the laws of the Ally to take evidence in the United Kingdom in connection with any proceedings before a naval or military court of the Ally, and if any person fails without reasonable excuse to comply with any of the provisions of the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

June 25, 1918.

(4) Where a person not being a member of a naval or military force of an Ally is guilty of any contempt towards a naval or military court of that Ally in the United Kingdom by standing mute or without lawful excuse refusing to testify, or by using insulting or threatening language, or by causing any interruption or disturbance in its proceedings, or by printing observations or using words calculated to influence members of or witnesses before such court, or to bring it into disrepute, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(5) Where a person not being a member of a naval or military force of an Ally when examined in the United Kingdom before any naval or military court of that Ally, or before any officer or other person duly authorised by the laws of the Ally to take evidence in connection with any proceedings before such a court, wilfully gives false evidence he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, but nothing in this provision shall prejudice any liability under the Perjury Act, 1911, or in Scotland or Ireland at common law. *June 25, 1918.*

(6) It shall be lawful for a member of any naval or military court or board of an Ally, or any person duly authorised by the laws of the Ally to take evidence in connection with any proceedings before such court or board, or for any administrative purpose connected with the naval or military service of the Ally, to take evidence in or in connection with any proceedings before such court or board, or for such administrative purpose, and to administer oaths to witnesses or other persons, and to take depositions, and perform all such other notarial or consular acts as he may be authorised by the laws of the Ally to perform in foreign countries, and such authority may be exercised anywhere within the United Kingdom. *June 25, 1918.*

(7) If any person not being a member of a naval or military force of an Ally procures or persuades a member of such force to desert or absent himself without leave, or knowingly aids or assists a member of such force about to desert or absent himself without leave, or knowingly conceals a deserter or absentee without leave from such force, or aids or assists him in concealing himself, or aids or assists in his rescue, that person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and for the purposes of this provision shall be deemed to have had knowledge unless he proves that he had not knowledge.

(8) If a person not being a member of a naval or military force of an Ally—

(*a*) buys, exchanges, takes in pawn, or detains; or

(*b*) solicits or entices a member of such force to sell, exchange, pawn or give away; or

(*c*) assists or acts for a member of such force in selling, pawning, or making away with

any arms, ammunition, equipment or clothing of any member of such force or any stores belonging to or in charge of any

such force, that person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he proves either that he acted in ignorance of the same being the arms, ammunition, equipment or clothing of a member of such force or being such stores as aforesaid, or that the same was sold by the order or with the consent of the proper naval or military authority of that Ally.

(9) Any sentence passed in the United Kingdom on a member of a naval or military force of an Ally by a naval or military court of an Ally in accordance with the laws of the Ally may be executed according to the tenour thereof within the United Kingdom, and if the sentence involves the detention of any person in custody that person whilst in custody in pursuance of the sentence shall be deemed to be in legal custody, and any sentence passed on such a person by such a court shall be deemed to be in accordance with the law and to be within the jurisdiction of the court and the court shall be deemed to have been properly constituted.

June 25, 1918.

(10) For the purposes of the foregoing provisions the expression "proper naval or military authority" includes such members of their naval or military forces as the Government of the Allied State appoint for the purposes as aforesaid and different members may be appointed for different purposes.

June 25, 1918.

(11) For the purposes of the foregoing provisions the expression "Members of a naval or military force of an Ally," shall be deemed to include any persons being subjects or citizens of that Ally, who are subject to the naval or military law of that Ally.

False Passports, &c.

False passports, &c.
Nov. 28, 1914.
March 23, 1915.

46. If any person is or has been found in possession of a false passport(**a**) or, being a subject of a Sovereign or State at war with His Majesty, passes under an assumed name, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Assisting Prisoners of War or Interned Persons.

Assisting prisoners of war or interned persons to escape prohibited.
Nov. 8, 1918.

46A. If any person—

(*a*) assists any prisoner of war to escape or knowingly harbours or assists any prisoner of war who has escaped;

(*b*) without lawful authority transmits, either by post or otherwise, or conveys to any prisoner of war any money or valuable security, or any article likely to facilitate the escape of any prisoner of war;

(*c*) (i) without lawful authority transmits or conveys otherwise than by post to any prisoner of war any

(**a**) VALIDITY OF PASSPORTS.—*See* the Foreign Office Notices of January 19th and 27th, 1915, printed at pp. 494, 495 of Supplement No. 3 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation.

letter or written message, or written or printed matter;

(ii) without lawful authority transmits or conveys by post or otherwise on behalf of any prisoner of war any letter or written message, or written or printed matter;

(*d*) without lawful authority conveys or sells any article of food to any prisoner of war who is in any place of detention for prisoners of war, or who is in receipt of Government rations;

(*e*) without lawful authority conveys or sells any intoxicating liquor or tobacco to any prisoner of war;

(*f*) being a person by whom any prisoner of war is employed fails to comply with any instructions issued to him by the proper authority as to the conditions of such employment;

(*g*) does any act calculated or likely to prejudice the discipline of any prisoner of war or to interfere with the administration of any place of detention for prisoners of war or to interfere with the arrangements for the custody, management, employment, or proper conduct of any prisoner of war:

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

This regulation applies to interned persons, and to persons detained by order or under the directions of a Secretary of State while awaiting repatriation or deportation, as it applies to prisoners of war.

General Provisions as to Offences.

Duty of compliance with orders. *Nov. 28, 1914.*

47. It shall be the duty of every person affected by any order issued by the competent naval or military authority or other person in pursuance of these regulations to comply with that order, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Aiding and abetting. *Nov. 28, 1914. Aug. 8, 1917. Nov. 28, 1914. June 28, 1917. Nov. 28, 1914. June 28, 1917. Nov. 28, 1914. June 28, 1917.*

48. Any person who attempts to commit, or solicits or incites or endeavours to persuade another person to commit, or procures aids or abets, or does any act preparatory to, the commission of, any act prohibited by these regulations, or any order, rules, or other instrument made thereunder, or harbours any person whom he knows, or has reasonable grounds for supposing, to have acted in contravention of these regulations, or any order, rules, or other instrument made thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, or, if the Act constituted or would have constituted a summary offence against these regulations, of a summary offence against these regulations.

Liability of directors and officers of corporation or company. *July 17, 1917.*

48A. Where the person guilty of an offence or a summary offence against these regulations is a corporation or company every director and officer of the corporation or company shall be guilty of the like offence unless he proves that the act constituting the offence took place without his knowledge or consent.

Duty of disclosing contravention of regulations. *Nov. 28, 1914. March 23, 1915.*

49. It shall be the duty of any person who knows or has good reason for believing that some other person is acting in contravention of any provisions of these regulations to inform the competent naval or military authority of the fact, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

General prohibition on assisting enemy. *Nov. 28, 1914.*

50. If any person does any act of such a nature as to be calculated to be prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm and not specifically provided for in the foregoing regulations, with the intention or for the purpose of assisting the enemy, he shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Powers of Search, Interrogation, and Arrest.

Power to search premises, &c. *Nov. 28, 1914. June 10, 1915. Nov. 28, 1914.*

51. The competent naval or military authority, or any person duly authorised by him or any police constable may, if he has reason to suspect that any house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other premises or any things therein are being or have been constructed used or kept for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, or that an offence against these regulations is being or has been committed thereon or therein, enter, if need be by force, the house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or premises at any time of the day or night, and examine, search, and inspect the same or any part thereof, and may seize anything found therein which he has reason to suspect is being used or intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid, or is being kept or used in contravention of these regulations (including, where a report or statement has appeared in any newspaper or other printed publication, or where a leaflet has been printed in contravention of any of these regulations, any type or other plant used or capable of being used for the printing or production of the newspaper or other publication or of the leaflet), and the competent naval or military authority, with the consent of the Admiralty or Army Council,(a) or a chief officer of police with the consent of a Secretary of State, the Secretary for Scotland, or the Chief Secretary in Ireland (as the case may be), may order anything so seized to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

April 22, 1916. Nov. 28, 1914. Nov. 16, 1917. Nov. 28, 1914. Oct. 23, 1918. Nov. 16, 1917. Dec. 21, 1917. Nov. 28, 1914.

Power to authorise search of premises and seizure of prohibited documents. *July 28, 1915. April 22, 1916. July 28, 1915. Oct. 23, 1918.*

51A. If a justice of the peace is satisfied by information in writing upon oath laid before him by a competent naval or military authority or any person duly authorised by him, or by an officer of police of a rank not below that of inspector, that any document containing any information, report or statement, the publication whereof would be an offence against these regulations has been or is about to be issued for publication or dispersion from, or that copies thereof are upon, any premises, or that preparations are being made on any such premises for the publication of any such information, report, or

(a) ARMY COUNCIL.—*See* footnote (b), p. 1.

statement, the justice may issue a warrant authorising a constable to enter, at any time, and if need be by force, and search the premises and to seize any such document, and any written or printed copies thereof, and any type or other plant or appliance which has been or is being used or is intended to be used or is capable of being used in the production of such copies or of the publication in which the information, report or statement has appeared or is about to appear and bring them before a court of summary jurisdiction. *Oct. 23, 1918.*

The court before which they are brought may issue a summons calling upon the owner to show cause why the articles so seized should not be destroyed, detained or otherwise disposed of, and if he does not appear in obedience to the summons, or if upon appearance he does not satisfy the court that the articles in question are not of such a character or so adapted as in this regulation herein-before mentioned, the court may order them to be destroyed or detained until further order or otherwise disposed of, and in any other case shall order them to be restored after the expiration of seven clear days to the owner.(a) *Oct. 23, 1918.*

For the purposes of this regulation a summons shall be deemed to be duly served if addressed to the owner of the articles without further name or description, and left at or sent by registered post to the premises on which the articles were seized.

If any person feels aggrieved by an order made in pursuance of this regulation he may appeal to quarter sessions, or in Scotland under and in terms of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts,(b) or in Ireland in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1857.(c)

If in the course of any proceedings under this regulation application is made by or on behalf of the informant that in the public interest all or any portion of the public should be excluded during any part of the hearing, the court may make an order to that effect.(d)

In the application of this regulation to Scotland, "the sheriff" shall be substituted for "a justice of the peace" and "the justice": "order" shall be substituted for "summons," and any such order may be applied for at the instance of the procurator-fiscal, who shall arrange for the service thereof.

For the purposes of this regulation a court of summary jurisdiction shall, in the police district of Dublin Metropolis, be constituted of a divisional justice of that district, and elsewhere in Ireland of a resident magistrate sitting alone. *Oct. 23, 1918.*

(a) Validity of Reg. 51A.—This Reg. is *intra vires:* Norman *v.* Mathews (K.B.D., Feb. 10; C.A., Feb. 14, March 18, 1916), Times Law Rep., vol. 32, pp. 303 369.

(b) Appeal in Scotland.—*See* footnote (b) (ii.) to Reg. 58, p. 180.

(c) Appeal in Ireland.—*See* footnote (c) (ii.) to Reg. 58, p. 180.

(d) Hearing in Camera.—Reg. 58, p. 180, makes general provision for the exclusion on application by the prosecution of all or any portion of the public during any part of the hearing of any proceedings before a court of summary jurisdiction or on appeal.

Power to authorise police constable to attend meeting.
Feb. 6, 1917.

51B. Where a competent naval or military authority, or any superior officer of police, is of opinion that a meeting or assembly is being or about to be held of such a character that an offence against these regulations may be committed thereat,(a) he may authorise in writing a police constable or other person to attend the meeting or assembly, and any police constable or person so authorised may enter the place at which the meeting or assembly is held and remain there during its continuance.

In this regulation the expression "superior officer of police" means an officer of police of a rank superior to that of sergeant.

The powers given by this regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other powers of competent naval or military authorities, constables, or superior officers of police.

Power to close or restrict use of premises used prejudicially to public safety.
April 14, 1917.
July 19, 1918.

51C. If a justice of the peace is satisfied, by information in writing upon oath laid before him by any competent naval or military authority, or any person duly authorised by him, or by an officer of police of a rank not below that of inspector, that any house, land, building, or other premises are being or are about to be used for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, by persons of hostile origin or association, or by persons suspected of attempting to cause mutiny, sedition, or disaffection among His Majesty's forces or among the civil population, the justice may by order require the premises either to be closed altogether or not to be used for any purpose prohibited by the order, or not to be used except in accordance with conditions and restrictions imposed by the order, and if the owner or occupier of the premises or any other person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of the order or any conditions or restrictions imposed thereby, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the order.(b)

In the application of this regulation to Scotland references to a justice of the peace shall be construed as references to the sheriff.

Power to stop and search vehicles.
Nov. 28, 1914.

52. Any officer, or any soldier, sailor or airman engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, and any police officer, may stop any vehicle travelling along any public highway, and, if he has reason to suspect that the vehicle is being used for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, may search and seize the vehicle and seize anything found therein which he has reason to suspect is being used or intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid.

(a) PROHIBITION OF MEETINGS.—Reg. 9A, p. 89, provides for this.

(b) CLOSING OF REFRESHMENT, &C., PREMISES.—Art. 25 of the Aliens Restriction Order, as extended by Order in Council of March 30th, 1917 (1917, No. 286), empowers a chief officer of police if authorised by a Secretary of State to close refreshment places or clubs frequented or controlled by aliens.

53. |——|

Powers of questioning. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

The competent naval or military authority, or any person duly authorised in that behalf by the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council or Director-General of National Service,(**a**) may by order require any person or persons of any class or description to furnish him, either verbally or in writing, with such information as may be specified in the order, and the order may require any person to attend at such time and such place as may be specified in the order for the purpose of furnishing such information, and if any person fails to comply with the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(**b**) *Oct. 23, 1917.* *Dec. 21, 1917.* *Nov. 28, 1914.*

53A. |——|

National registration certificate. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

53B. |——|

Information as to employees. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

54. Any person landing or embarking at any place in the United Kingdom, and any person who by reason of his occupation or habits has special opportunities of communicating with the crews and passengers of vessels, shall, on being required to do so by the competent naval or military authority or any person authorised by him, or by an aliens officer(**c**) or officer of police, make a declaration as to whether or not he is carrying or conveying any letters written messages or memoranda or any written or printed matter (including plans photographs and other pictorial representations), and, if so required, shall produce to the person making the requisition any such letters messages memoranda or written or printed matter; and the competent naval or military authority or person authorised by him or aliens or police officer may search any such person and any baggage with a view to ascertaining whether such person or the person to whom the baggage belongs is carrying or conveying any such letters messages memoranda or written or printed matter.

Prevention of conveyance of letters, printed matter, &c., out of or into the United Kingdom. *Nov. 28, 1914.* *July 6, 1915.* *July 17, 1917.* *Nov. 28, 1914.* *July 17, 1917.* *Nov. 28, 1914.* *July 17, 1917.*

The competent naval or military authority or persons authorised by him or aliens or police officer may examine any letters messages memoranda or written or printed matter so produced to him or found on such search, and may transmit them to an officer appointed to censor postal correspondence. *Nov. 28, 1914.* *July 17, 1917.* *March 23, 1915* *Nov. 28, 1914.*

(**a**) DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF NATIONAL SERVICE.—*See* footnote (**a**) to Reg. 45E, p. 161. ARMY COUNCIL AND AIR COUNCIL.—*See* footnote (**b**), p. 1.

(**b**) MAXIMUM PENALTY UNDER REG. 53.—No sentence exceeding six months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 53 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy. *See* Reg. 57, p. 179.

(**c**) ALIENS OFFICER.—Defined by Reg. 62, p. 183.

July 17, 1917. *Nov. 28, 1914.* Any person who knowingly makes any false declaration under this regulation, or on being required to produce any such letters messages memoranda or written or printed matter as aforesaid refuses or neglects to do so, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Arrest; bail; photographs and finger prints.

Nov. 28, 1914.

55. Any person authorised for the purpose by the competent naval or military authority, or any police constable or officer of customs and excise or aliens officer(**a**) may arrest without warrant(**b**) any person whose behaviour is of such a nature as to give reasonable grounds for suspecting that he has acted or is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, or upon whom may be found any article, book, letter, or other document, the possession of which gives grounds for such a suspicion, or who is suspected of having committed an offence against these regulations, or of being in possession of any article or document which is being used or intended to be used for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm; and anything found on any person so arrested which there is reason to suspect is being so used or intended to be used may be seized, and the competent naval or military authority may order anything so seized to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

Feb. 29, 1916.

Jan. 14, 1919.

Any person so arrested may be detained either in civil custody or in military custody; and without prejudice to any other powers of detention any such person may, on the order of the competent naval or military authority, be detained in any of His Majesty's prisons as a person committed to prison on remand, or, in Scotland, for further examination, until it has been determined whether or not he is to be proceeded against for an offence under these regulations and, if the offence for which he is to be proceeded against is not a summary offence, until it has also been determined in what manner he is to be tried.

April 12, 1916.

Any person so arrested shall, if so ordered by the competent naval or military authority, or by the chief officer of police for the district, be photographed and finger-print impressions of the fingers and thumbs of both of his hands taken, and if any person refuses to allow such photograph or impressions to be taken, or obstructs the taking thereof, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations:

Provided that—

(*a*) no photograph of a person so taken shall be published except for the purpose of tracing that person, nor shall a copy of any such photograph be shown to any person except a person officially authorised to see it; and

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(**a**) ALIENS OFFICER.—Defined by Reg. 62, p. 183.

(**b**) ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.—Section 27 of the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 58) (which section, *see* s. 42, applies to Scotland, and, *see* s. 43, to Ireland), provides that where "under any Act whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act there is power to arrest a person without warrant, a warrant for his arrest may be issued."

(*b*) If the person arrested neither has been nor is subsequently convicted of an offence against these regulations, all photographs (both negatives and copies) and finger-print impressions so taken shall be destroyed as soon as they are no longer required for the purposes of these regulations, and in any case forthwith after the termination of the present war.

On a person being taken into custody under this regulation he may apply to the competent naval or military authority for release on bail, and, if the competent naval or military authority so directs in writing, any officer of police, who under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts has power to release on bail any person apprehended without warrant, may discharge the person so in custody upon his entering into a recognizance, or, in Scotland, finding caution, with or without sureties, for a reasonable amount to appear at such time and place, to be named in the recognizance or caution, as may be fixed by the competent naval or military authority. Provided that a person so taken into custody as having committed a summary offence against these regulations may be released on bail in manner aforesaid without application to or direction from the competent naval or military authority. *Jan. 27, 1916* *June 27, 1916.*

The power given by this regulation to an officer of the police to discharge any person in custody shall in Ireland be exercisable by a resident magistrate or in the police district of Dublin Metropolis by a divisional justice of that district. *Jan. 14, 1919*

If any person assists or connives at the escape of any person who may be in custody under this regulation, or knowingly harbours or assists any person who has so escaped, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. *Aug. 28, 1918.*

Special Police and Fire Brigade Areas.

55A.—(1) Where a Secretary of State, after consultation with the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions,(a) is satisfied, as respects any area which is not wholly situated within the boundaries of one police area, that it is expedient to meet the exigencies of the naval, military or air service or for reasons connected with the supply of munitions that the control of police in the area should be unified, he may by order— Constitution of special police area. *Jan. 24, 1917.*

(*a*) constitute the area a special police area and define the limits thereof;

(*b*) assign to the special police area such number of constables belonging to the police forces of the police areas (or any of them) in which any part of the special police area is contained, or acting in those areas, in such proportion as may be agreed between the departments and authorities concerned or, in default of or pending agreement, as may be directed by the Secretary of State;

(a) ARMY COUNCIL AND AIR COUNCIL.—*See* footnote (**b**), p. 1. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—*See* footnote (**d**) to Reg. 2A, p. 42.

(*c*) provide that constables assigned to the special police area shall, for the purpose of control and discipline, act under the direction of a single authority, being either the chief officer of police of an existing police force or such other person or authority as may be specified in the order, and empower such authority to exercise any of the powers that may be exercised by the police authority or chief officer of any county police force, including the power of appointing constables for the special police area; and

April 14, 1917.

(*d*) make such additional and supplemental provisions (including provisions for obtaining assistance from other police forces) as appear to him necessary for the purpose of giving full effect to the order;

Jan. 24, 1917.
April 14, 1917.
Jan. 24, 1917.

and a Secretary of State may also give from time to time such directions as appear to him expedient for the purpose of giving full effect to the order.

(2) All constables assigned to, or appointed for, any special police area or any part of such area shall, without prejudice to any of their other powers, have all the powers, duties and privileges of constables throughout such area and also throughout any police area any part of which is included in such special police area.

April 14, 1917.
Jan. 24, 1917

(3) The powers conferred by this regulation on a Secretary of State shall, as respects any area situated wholly in Scotland, be exercised by the Secretary for Scotland; and shall as respects any area situated partly in England and partly in Scotland, be exercised jointly by a Secretary of State and the Secretary for Scotland.

Constitution of special fire brigade area.

55B.—(1) Where a Secretary of State is satisfied as respects any area that it is expedient for the better protection of that area from fires caused by air raids or for dealing with serious outbreaks of fire at naval, military or air force establishments, docks, railway buildings, shipbuilding yards, or premises in which warlike materials, food, forage or stores or articles required for the production thereof, are manufactured, handled or stored that the fire brigades and fire appliances in that area or any of them should be employed under single control he may by order:—

Aug. 22, 1917.
May 11, 1918.

(*a*) constitute the area a special fire brigade area and define the limits thereof;

(*b*) provide that, in case of an air raid or apprehended air raid, and for the purpose of dealing with fires to which the order applies, the fire brigades in the special area or any of them and, if so required, in any adjoining area, or any of such brigades, shall co-operate in accordance with a scheme approved by him, and shall, for the purpose of carrying out such scheme, act under the directions of a single authority, being the Chief Officer of one of the Fire Brigades in the special area or such other person or authority as may be specified in the order;

Nov. 8, 1918.

(*c*) make such additional and supplemental provisions as appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of giving full effect to the order; including provisions for the recovery of charges for any services rendered by a fire brigade in pursuance of the order at or in connection with a fire outside the district ordinarily served by the fire brigade. *May 11, 1918.*

and a Secretary of State may also from time to time give such directions as appear to him expedient for the purpose of giving full effect to the order.

(2) All officers and members of fire brigades in the area to which the order applies shall comply with the directions of the Secretary of State, and with the directions of the authority specified in the order.

(3) The powers conferred by this regulation on a Secretary of State shall as respects any area situated in Scotland be exercised by the Secretary for Scotland.

Trial and Punishment of Offences.(a)

Trial of offences. *March 23, 1915.*

56.—(1) Except as otherwise provided by this regulation, a person alleged to be guilty of an offence against these regulations may be tried either by court-martial, or by a civil court with a jury,(b) or by a court of summary jurisdiction.(c)

(2) Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence which is by these regulations declared to be a summary offence he may, if not subject to the Naval Discipline Act(d) or the Air Force Act(e) or to military law be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction and not otherwise, and if he is so subject he may be so tried or may be dealt with as for an offence against the Naval Discipline Act(d) or the Air Force Act(e) or military law as the competent naval or military authority may decide. *Jan. 27, 1916.* *March 23, 1915.* *Jan. 27, 1916.*

(a) Statements at Preliminary Investigations.—As to the giving in evidence on a trial by court-martial, or civil court with a jury (including the High Court of Justiciary in Scotland), for offences against the Regulations of depositions of witnesses at preliminary investigations in cases where the witness subsequently dies or becomes incapacitated for attendance by illness or war service, *see* the Evidence (Amdt.) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 94), printed as Appendix J, p. 574.

(b) Suspension of Trial by Jury.—On suspension by Proclamation of 5 Geo. 5. c. 34. s. 1 (Right of British Subject charged with Offence to be tried by Civil Court (printed at pp. 6–9 of this Manual), so much of Reg. 56 as relates to trial by jury will cease to have effect, *see* Reg. 58A and 58D, printed at pp. 181, 182. By Proclamation dated April 26th, 1916 (printed as St. R. & O., 1916, No. 256), the operation of 5 Geo. 5. c. 34. s. 1, was suspended in Ireland.

(c) Court of Summary Jurisdiction.—*i.e.*, in Scotland by the sheriff court, *see* Reg. 58, p. 180.

(d) Naval Discipline Act.—This Act (29 & 30 Vict. c. 109) was amended by the Naval Discipline Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 39), the Naval Discipline Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 41), the Naval Discipline Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 30), the Naval Discipline (No. 2) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5 c. 73), the Naval Discipline Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5 c. 34) and the Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5 c. 51), and has in accordance with section 7 (2) of the 1884 Act, section 2 (2) of the 1909 Act, section 16 of the 1915 Act, section 5 of the 1915 (No. 2) Act, and section 2 of the 1917 Act, as applied by section 7 of the Air Force (Constitution) Act, been printed with the amendments so made down to the passing of the last-named Act, and such print has been put on sale. The sections referred to provide for references in other Acts to the Naval Discipline Act being construed as references to the Act as so amended.

The Naval Discipline Act was as to part of s. 67 repealed by the Perjury Act, 1911, and has also been amended as to delegation of powers by 6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 17, and 7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 11.

(e) Air Force Act.—*See* footnote (c), p. 7.

March 23, 1915. (3) Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence other than an offence declared by these regulations to be a summary offence, the case shall be referred to the competent naval or military authority(a) who shall forthwith investigate the case and determine whether or not the case is to be proceeded with, and if it is to be proceeded with, whether or not it is an offence of such a character that it can adequately be dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction.

Feb. 29, 1916.
March 23, 1915.

(4) If it is determined that the case is not to be proceeded with, the alleged offender, if in custody, shall (unless he is detained on some other charge) forthwith be released.

Feb. 29, 1916.
March 23, 1915.
June 27, 1916.
Oct. 3, 1916.
June 27, 1916.

(5) If it is determined that the case is to be proceeded with, but that the offence is of such a character as aforesaid, the offender may, if he is not subject to the Naval Dicipline Act or the Air Force Act(b), or to military law,(c) be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction and not otherwise, and may be so tried notwithstanding that the offence was committed more than six months before the institution of the proceedings before the court,(d) and, if he is so subject, may be so tried or may be dealt with as for an offence against the Naval Discipline Act or the Air Force Act(b) or military law,(c) as the competent naval or military authority may decide.

Feb. 29, 1916.
March 23, 1915.

(6) If it is determined that the case is to be proceeded with and that the offence is not of such a character as aforesaid, then—

(*a*) if the offender is a British subject and is not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or the Air Force Act(b) or to military Law, and he claims, in the manner hereinafter provided, to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by a court-martial, the case shall be handed over, for the purposes of trial, to the civil authority;

(*b*) if the offender, being a British subject, does not make any such claim, or if the offender is not a British subject or is a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act, or the Air Force Act(b) or to military law,(c) the competent naval or military authority(a) shall, subject to any general or special instructions given by the Admiralty, Army Council, or Air Council, order the case to be tried by court-martial, or, where in pursuance of such instructions the case is not to be tried by court-martial, shall order it to be handed over, for purposes of trial, to the civil authority.

(7) Any case which is handed over to the civil authority may be tried by a civil court with a jury:

(a) "Press" and "Munitions" Offences.—As respects "press offences," *see* Reg. 56 (13), and as respects "munitions offences," *see* Reg. 56 (14), p. 177.

(b) Naval Discipline Act.—*See* footnote (d) on p. 173. Air Force Act. —*See* footnote (c), p. 7.

(c) Persons subject to Military Law.—*See* ss. 175–177 of the Army Act.

(d) Limitation of Time for Prosecution.—The effect of this provision is to exclude the operation of s. 11 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848 (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43).

Provided that if on further investigation it appears to the prosecution that a case so handed over to the civil authority is of such a character as can be adequately dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction it may, if the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council consent, or in Scotland if the Lord Advocate after consultation with the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council so directs, be so dealt with.

(8) For the purpose of enabling such a claim as aforesaid to be made, the competent naval or military authority shall, as soon as practicable after his arrest, give to the alleged offender notice in writing, in the form set out in Part I. of the Schedule to these regulations,(a) of the general nature of the charge and of his right (if he is a British subject and not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or the Air Force Act(b) or to military law(c)) to claim to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by court-martial:

Provided that it shall not be necessary to give such a notice if the offence is an offence which is by these regulations declared to be a summary offence or it has been determined that the offence is an offence of such a character that it can adequately be dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction. *Feb. 29, 1916.*

(9) A person to whom such a notice has been given may if he is a British subject and not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or the Air Force Act(b) or to military law(c) within six clear days from the date when it was so given to him claim to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by court-martial by giving notice in writing to that effect to the competent naval or military authority in the form set out in Part II. of the Schedule to these regulations.(d) *March 23, 1915.*

(10) Any person who is in custody in respect of any offence under these regulations may be detained either in civil custody or in military custody and may at any time be transferred from civil custody to military custody or from military custody to civil custody; and without prejudice to any other powers of detention any such person as respects whom it has been determined that he is to be tried by court martial or by a civil court with a jury may, on an order made by the competent naval or military authority in the form set out in Part III. of the Schedule to these regulations,(e) be detained in any of His Majesty's prisons, as a person committed for trial for felony, until thence delivered in due course of law, and in every case in which a person detained in pursuance of this provision is to be tried by a civil court with a jury such an Order shall, if application is made for the purpose, be made by a competent naval or military authority: *Jan. 14, 1919.*

(10A) Where any person as respects whom it has been determined as aforesaid is detained in pursuance of the provisions of the foregoing subsection either in prison or otherwise, he may apply to the competent naval or military authority, and if that *Jan. 14, 1919.*

(a) Form of Notice to Alleged Offender.—This is printed at p 186.
(b) Naval Discipline Act.—*See* footnote (d), p. 173. Air Force Act, footnote (c), p. 7.
(c) Persons subject to Military Law.—*See* ss. 175–177 of the Army Act.
(d) Form of Claim to Trial by Jury.—This is printed at p. 187.
(e) Form of Order for Detention in Prison.—This is printed at p. 187.

authority signifies in writing that in his opinion the case is a proper one for bail the said person may apply to a justice of the peace for bail,(a) and the justice may on that application admit him to bail in like manner in England and Ireland as if he had been committed by that justice for trial for a felony.

Nothing in this regulation shall affect any power of the High Court or the High Court of Justiciary, or any power of any court of summary jurisdiction, to admit any person to bail.

The powers conferred by this subsection on justices of the peace shall be exerciseable in Scotland only by a sheriff, and in Ireland only by a resident magistrate or in the police district of Dublin Metropolis by a divisional justice of that district.

March 23, 1915. (11) In England and Ireland offences against these regulations shall not be prosecuted before a civil court with a jury except by or with the consent of the Attorney-General for England or Ireland, as the case may be, nor before a court of summary jurisdiction by any person, other than the competent naval or military authority or a person authorised by him, or an officer of *Dec. 22, 1916.* police, an officer of customs and excise, an aliens officer,(b) or a person authorised by the Government Department concerned, *March 23, 1915.* except with the consent of the Attorney-General for England or *Dec. 22, 1916.* Ireland, as the case may be.

Where any of these regulations enables any Government Department to apply by order the regulation or any provision contained in or appended to the regulation, or to make rules or orders, the Government Department by whose order the regulation or provision is applied, or by which the rules or orders are made, shall, for the purposes of this provision, as respects offences against the regulation as so applied, or offences by way of contravention or failure to comply with the rules or orders, be the Government Department concerned; and where the administration of any regulation is assigned by the regulation to any special department, that Government Department shall, for the purposes of this provision, as respects offences against that regulation, be the Government Department concerned.(c)

March 23, 1915. (12) For the purposes of this regulation the expression "British subject" includes a woman who has married an alien but who before marriage was a British subject.

June 2, 1915. (13) Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence against these regulations which appears to the Director of Public Prosecutions(d) in England, the Lord Advocate in Scotland, or the

(a) BAIL.—As to bail on arrest.—*See* Regulation 55, at p. 170.

(b) ALIENS OFFICER.—Defined by Reg. 62, p. 183.

(c) GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT CONCERNED.—Reg. 7E (3) (p. 83) assigns to the Treasury the administration of Regs. 7C and 7D (relating to foreign securities) for the purpose of Reg. 56 (11).

(d) DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS.—The duties of this office are regulated by 42 & 43 Vict. c. 22, 47 & 48 Vict. c. 58, and 8 Edw. 7, c. 3, which last statute severed it from that of the Treasury Solicitor. *See also* the Regulations respecting the duties of the Director of Public Prosecutions, dated Jan. 25, 1886, and printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Rev., 1904, IV, "Criminal Procedure, E.," pp. 9–11.

The powers of the Director under Regs. 56 (13) (14), are exercisable, in the Isle of Man by the Attorney-General of the Isle, in Guernsey, Sark, Herm and Jethou, by the Law Officers of the Crown in Guernsey, and in Alderney by H.M.'s Procureur.

Attorney-General for Ireland in Ireland, to be a press offence as hereinafter defined, the case, instead of being referred to the competent naval or military authority, shall be referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions,(**a**) the Lord Advocate, or the Attorney-General for Ireland, as the case may be, who shall investigate the case and determine whether or not the case is to be proceeded with, and, if it is to be proceeded with, whether it is to be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction, or by a civil court with a jury, or, subject to the rights of the offender if a British subject under the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,(**b**) and to the consent of the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council, by court-martial.

Sept. 4, 1918.

For the purposes of this regulation the expression "press offence" means:—

(*a*) the publication in print, or communication for the purpose of publication in print, of any information in contravention of Regulation 18, or the having in possession any printed publication in contravention of that regulation;

(*b*) any offence under Regulation 27 in connection with any printed publication;

(*c*) any offence under Regulation 27A or 27AA(**c**) other than an offence under either of those regulations committed by means of a public speech, and any offence under Regulation 27C;

(*d*) the attempting to commit, or the soliciting or inciting or endeavouring to persuade another person to commit, or the procuring, aiding or abetting, or the doing of any act preparatory to, the commission of, any offence which is a press offence within the meaning of paragraph (*a*), paragraph (*b*), or paragraph (*c*);

and where a person alleged to be guilty of an offence which is a press offence within the meaning of this provision is also alleged to be guilty of any other offence against these regulations in relation to the matter in respect of which the press offence is alleged to have been committed, that other offence shall also be treated as a press offence.

The decision of the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Lord Advocate, or the Attorney-General for Ireland, as the case may be, that an alleged offence is, or is to be treated as a press offence, shall be final and conclusive.

Feb. 15, 1916.

(14) Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence against these regulations which appears to the Minister of Munitions to be a munitions offence as herein-after defined, the case, instead of being referred to the competent naval or military authority, shall be referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions,(**a**) the Lord Advocate, or the Attorney-General for Ireland, as the case may be, who shall investigate the case and determine whether or not the case is to be proceeded with, and if it is to be proceeded with,

(**a**) DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS.—*See* footnote (**c**) to Reg. 56 (13), p. 176.

(**b**) 5 Geo. 5, c. 34, printed at pp. 6–9 of this Manual.

(**c**) Reg. 27AA was revoked Nov. 25, 1918.

whether it is to be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction, or by a civil court with a jury, or, subject to the rights of the offender if a British subject under the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,(a) and to the consent of the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council, by court martial.

For the purposes of this provision "munitions offence" means an offence in contravention of any order made or any directions, regulations, or restrictions given or issued by the Minister of Munitions under these regulations, or an offence against these regulations in respect of any matter within the scope of the powers and duties for the time being assigned to the Minister of Munitions, and the decision of the Minister of Munitions as to whether an alleged offence is a munitions offence shall be conclusive.

Trial and punishment by civil courts.
March 23, 1915.
June 10, 1915.
June 1, 1916.

56A. Any offence tried by a civil court with a jury shall be deemed to be a felony, and on conviction of the offender he shall be liable to such punishment as might have been inflicted under Regulation 57 if the case had been tried by a general court-martial. Provided that a sentence of death shall not be imposed unless the offender has pleaded guilty to committing the offence with the intention of assisting the enemy, or the jury find that the offence was committed with such intention.(b)

March 23, 1915.

Where sentence of death is passed by such a civil court, the court may order the sentence to be executed in any manner in which a court-martial may order a sentence of death to be executed. If the manner in which the sentence is to be executed is by shooting, the court may direct that the offender be handed over to the military authority, and in such case the sentence shall be executed as if it had been passed by a court-martial, but in England shall not be carried into execution until after such time as is allowed by the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907,(c) for giving notice of appeal or notice of application for leave to appeal under that Act, nor pending such appeal or application; or in Scotland until after such date as may be specified in the sentence.(d)

In England and Ireland a court of quarter sessions shall not have jurisdiction to try such a felony.

(a) 5 Geo. 5, c. 34, printed at pp. 6–9 of this Manual.

(b) APPEALS FROM CONVICTIONS. (i) From convictions under this Regulation in England an appeal lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal on questions of law, or with leave of that Court. on questions of fact, or against the sentence (Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, 7 Edw. 7. c. 23, s. 3). As to procedure, *see* the Criminal Appeal Rules, 1908 (printed in Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1908, pp. 239–291). If the Attorney General certifies that the decision of the Court of Criminal Appeal involves a point of law of exceptional public importance, and that it is desirable in the public interest that a further appeal should be brought, either the prosecutor or the defendant may appeal to the House of Lords (7 Edw. 7. c. 23, s. 1 (6)).

(ii.) In Scotland there is no appeal from the High Court of Justiciary.

(iii.) In Ireland points of law may be reserved by special case for the Court of Crown Cases Reserved (11–2 V. c. 78, ss. 1–4, 40–1, V. c. 57, ss. 50, 65).

(iv.) From convictions by courts-martial there is no appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal or other civil court, but the Acts and Regulations governing courts-martial make provision for the review of decisions.

(c) CRIMINAL APPEAL ACT, 1907.—7 Edw. 7. c. 23.

(d) EXECUTION OF SENTENCE OF DEATH.—*See* s. 2 of the Criminal Law (Scotland) Act, 1830 (11 Geo. 4. and 1 Will. 4. c. 37) which specifies the periods within which the sentence of death is to be carried into execution.

In Scotland the court having jurisdiction to try such a felony shall be the High Court of Justiciary.(a)

For the purpose of the trial of a person for such a felony, the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed, or in any place in the United Kingdom in which the offender may be found, or to which he may be brought for the purpose of speedy trial.

56B. [redacted]

Prosecutions by National Service Dept. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

Trial and punishment by courts-martial. *Nov. 28, 1914.*

57. A person found guilty of an offence against these regulations by a court-martial shall be liable to be sentenced to penal servitude for life or any less punishment, or if the court finds that the offence was committed with the intention of assisting the enemy to suffer death or any less punishment, and the court may in addition to any other sentence imposed order that any goods in respect of which the offence has been committed be forfeited:

Provided that a sentence of detention in detention barracks shall not be awarded for an offence under these regulations and that no sentence exceeding six months' imprisonment with hard labour shall be imposed in respect of any contravention of Regulations 12, 13, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28A, 53, 60, and 61 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy or, in the case of Regulation 27, of causing any such disaffection, interference or prejudice as is mentioned in that regulation.(b) *March 23, 1915. Feb. 6, 1917. March 13, 1917 Oct. 14, 1915.*

A court-martial having jurisdiction to try offences under these regulations shall be a general or district court-martial convened by an officer authorised to convene such description of court-martial within the limits of whose command the offender may for the time being be; but nothing in this regulation shall be construed as authorising a district court-martial to impose a sentence of penal servitude. *Nov. 28, 1914.*

Any person tried by court-martial under these regulations shall, for the purposes of the provisions of the Army Act(c) relating to offences, be treated as if he belonged to the unit in whose charge he may be or if he is in civil custody as if he belonged to such unit as the competent naval or military authority may direct; but no such person shall be liable to summary punishment by a commanding officer. *Jan. 14, 1919.*

(a) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.—*See* footnote (b) (ii.), p. 178.

(b) Regs. 12, 13, 25 and 26 have been revoked.

(c) ARMY ACT.—The Army Act (44 & 45 Vict. c. 58) has been repeatedly amended and has in accordance with s. 8 (2) of the Army Annual Act, 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. c. 8), been printed with the amendments made down to the end of the session 5 & 6 Geo. 5, and such print has been put on sale.

S. 70 (5) of the Army Act was subsequently amended by 6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 33, by s. 4 of the Army (Annual) Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 5), and by ss. 4, 5 of the Army (Annual) Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 9). *See* also the Army Transfers Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 43), which as amended by 6 Geo. 5. c. 15, s. 13, amends s. 83 of the Army Act.

S. 8 (3) of the 1885 Act provides that references in any past or future Act to the Army Act shall be construed to refer to the Army Act as so amended.

Trial and punishment by courts of summary jurisdiction.
Nov. 28 1914.

58. A person convicted of an offence against these regulations by a court of summary jurisdiction shall be liable to be sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine, and the court may, in addition to any other sentence which may be imposed, order that any goods in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited.

For the purpose of the trial of a person for such an offence the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed, or at any place in which the offender may be, and the court in Scotland shall be the sheriff court. In Ireland for the purposes of such trial a summons may be issued by a justice to a witness who is not within his jurisdiction and any such summons may, in Ireland, be issued, served and enforced in the same manner as a summons to a witness within the jurisdiction of the issuing justice.
Feb. 29, 1916.

Section seventeen of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879,(a) shall not apply to the charge of offences against these regulations.
Nov. 28, 1914.

Any person aggrieved by a conviction of a court of summary jurisdiction under these regulations may appeal in England to a court of quarter sessions, and in Scotland under and in terms of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts,(b) and in Ireland in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts.(c)

In addition and without prejudice to any powers which a court may possess to order the exclusion of the public from any proceedings, if, in the course of proceedings before a court of summary
June 10, 1915.

(a) CLAIM TO TRIAL BY JURY.—S. 17 relates to the right to claim trial by jury in case of certain offences otherwise triable summarily.

(b)—(i) SUMMARY JURISDICTION (SCOTLAND) ACTS. These are the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7. c. 65), which consolidated and amended the previous Acts, and the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908, Amendment Act, 1909 (9 Edw, 7. c. 28).

(ii) APPEALS. The appeal is by stated case to the High Court of Justiciary under ss. 60–76 of the 1908 Act or by any other competent mode of appeal, *see* s. 76. There is no appeal "on the merits" in any case. As to the High Court of Justiciary, *see* footnote (b) (ii.) to Reg. 56A, p. 178.

(iii) FEES. As to fees, *see* Act of Adjournal of December 18, 1896, printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised, 1904, at p. 22 of title "Justiciary, High Court of, S." No fee is payable by an appellant in custody in respect of an appeal against the amount of caution fixed or on account of refusal of liberation by the sheriff court, *see* the Act of Adjournal of March 20, 1909, printed Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, p. 1466.

(c)—(i) SUMMARY JURISDICTION (IRELAND) ACTS. These Acts are so far as respects the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace or of the police of that district, and as respects any other part of Ireland, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851 (14 & 15 Vict. c. 93) and any Act, past or future, amending the same. (*See* Interp. Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63), s. 13 (9).)

(ii) APPEALS. Under these Acts the appeal is to Quarter Sessions, and by special case on point of law to the High Court, *see* 20 & 21 Vict. c. 43.

jurisdiction against any person for an offence against these regulations or the proceedings on appeal, application is made by the prosecution, in the public interest, that all or any portion of the public shall be excluded during any part of the hearing, the court may make an order to that effect, but the passing of sentence shall in any case take place in public.(a)

Trial by courts-martial on suspension of 5 Geo. 5. c. 34. *March 23, 1915.*

58A. Whenever His Majesty by Proclamation suspends the operation of section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,(b) either generally or as respects any specified area, then, as respects all offences committed against these regulations, or (as the case may be), all such offences committed within the specified area, so much of Regulation 56 as relates to trial by a civil court with a jury, and in particular paragraphs (6) to (9) and (13) thereof, shall, so long as the Proclamation remains in force, cease to have effect, without prejudice however to any proceedings under the said section which may be pending at the date of the issue of such Proclamation, and in lieu of the said paragraphs, the following provision shall have effect:—

July 28, 1915.
March 23, 1915.
Jan. 14, 1919.

> "If it is determined that the case is to be proceeded with and that the offence is not of such a character as aforesaid, the case may be tried by court-martial, and notwithstanding anything in Regulation 57 a field general court-martial convened by an officer authorized to convene such a court-martial shall have the like jurisdiction to deal with the case as in the last-mentioned regulation is conferred on a general court-martial."

April 26, 1916.
March 23, 1915.

Burden of proof of lawful authority or excuse on accused. *June 10, 1915.*

58B. Where under these regulations any act if done without lawful authority or without lawful authority or excuse is an offence against these regulations, the burden of proving that the act was done with lawful authority or with lawful authority or excuse shall rest on the person accused.

Evidence of orders of competent naval or military authority. *July 28, 1915.*

58C. Every document purporting to be an order or other instrument issued by a competent naval or military authority and to be signed by such an authority shall be received in evidence and be deemed to be such an order or instrument without further proof unless the contrary is shown.(c)

(a) HEARING IN CAMERA.—*See* Section 1 (3) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 34), (p. 8 of this Manual), which makes similar provision as to trials for felony by civil courts.

(b) SUSPENSION OF TRIAL BY JURY.—5 Geo. 5. c. 34, s. 1 (Right of British subject charged with offence to be tried by Civil Court), printed at pp. 5–9 of this Manual. By Proclamation dated April 26, 1916 (printed p. 577, *post*), the operation of the said section was suspended in Ireland.

(c) ORDERS OF COMPETENT NAVAL OR MILITARY AUTHORITY.—S. 38 of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908, has been held to apply to these orders. *See* Brander *v.* Mackenzie (1915, S. C. (J), p. 47; 1915 Ad. 609); Cameron *v.* McAvoy (1916, 2 S.L.T. 169).

Regs. (**58D, 59, 60**) *as to Trial by Courts-Martial of Offences by Military while Trial by Jury is suspended; Saving of other Powers; Publication of Notice of Order; Tampering with Notices.*

Trial by courts-martial of offences committed by the military while 5 Geo. 5, c. 34 is suspended.
May 23, 1916.
June 27, 1916.
May 23, 1916.

58D. Where His Majesty has by Proclamation suspended, either generally or as respects any specified area, the operation of section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,(a) then any person who is alleged to have committed any offence (whether an offence against these regulations or otherwise) at any place within the United Kingdom or within the specified area, as the case may be, while the Proclamation was in force and while he was subject to military law shall, unless the competent military authority otherwise directs and notwithstanding anything in any Act or law to the contrary, be liable to be tried for the offence by court-martial and not otherwise, and on any such trial the procedure of the court-martial and the punishment to be inflicted in case of conviction shall be as prescribed by the Army Act.(b)

June 8, 1916.

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be construed as affecting the powers of commanding officers to deal summarily with offences under the Army Act,(a) or of courts of summary jurisdiction to deal with offences punishable on summary conviction.

Saving of Powers.

Saving of other powers.
Nov. 28, 1914.

59. The powers conferred by these regulations are in addition to and not in derogation of any powers exercisable by members of His Majesty's naval, military and air forces and other persons to take such steps as may be necessary for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, and nothing in these regulations shall affect the liability of any person to trial and punishment for any offence or war crime otherwise than in accordance with these regulations.

Notices and Permits.

Publication of notice of Order; tampering with notices.
Nov. 28, 1914.
Oct. 14, 1915.
Nov. 16, 1917.

60. The competent naval or military authority, or any other person by whom an order is made in pursuance of these regulations, shall publish notice of the order in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing persons affected by the order, and no person shall without lawful authority deface or otherwise tamper with any notice posted up in pursuance of these regulations, or any other noticec, advertisement or placard, relating to any naval, military or air-force matters or any matters connected with any financial or other measures taken or any financial or other

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(a) Suspension of Trial by Jury.—5 Geo. 5. c. 34, s. 1 (Right of British subject charged with offence to be tried by Civil Court), printed at pp. 6–8 of this Manual. By Proclamation dated April 26, 1916 (printed as St. R. & O. 1916, No 256), the operation of the said section was suspended in Ireland.

(b) Army Act.—*See* footnote (c) to Reg. 57, p. 179.

arrangements made by or on behalf of His Majesty's Government with a view to the prosecution of the war or otherwise connected with the public safety or the defence of the Realm exhibited or posted up under lawful authority, and if he does so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(a) *Nov. 28, 1914.*

Production of permit for inspection; power to revoke permits. *Nov. 28, 1914.*

61. Any person claiming to act under any permit or permission granted under or for the purposes of these regulations shall, if at any time he is required to do so by the competent naval or military authority or any person authorised by him, or by any naval, military or air-force officer, or by any sailor, soldier or airman engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by any officer of customs and excise, officer of police or alien's officer, produce the permit or permission for inspection, and if he refuses to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(a)

Any permit or permission granted under or for the purposes of any provision of these regulations may at any time be revoked.

Calling up from army reserve. *Nov. 25, 1918.*

61A. [redacted]

Definition of Competent Naval and Military Authorities and Interpretation of Regulations.

Interpretation. *Nov. 28, 1914.*

62. The Admiralty or Army Council(b) may appoint any commissioned officer of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces, not below the rank of lieutenant-commander in the Navy or field officer in the Army or Air Force, to be a competent naval or military authority and may authorise any competent naval or military authority thus appointed to delegate, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, all or any of his powers under these regulations to any officer qualified to be appointed a competent naval or military authority, and an officer so appointed, or to whom the powers of the competent naval or military authority are so delegated, is in these regulations referred to as a competent naval or military authority.(c) Where the holder of a designated office has been appointed to be a competent naval or military authority, or any powers of the competent naval or military authority have been delegated to the holder of a designated office, then, unless express provision is made to the contrary, *Feb. 29, 1916.*

(a) Maximum Penalty under Regs. 60 or 61.—No sentence exceeding 6 months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 60 or Reg. 61 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy. *See* Reg. 57, p. 179.

(b) Army Council.—*See* footnote (b), p. 1.

(c) "Competent Military Authority."—This expression has in the Army Act a different meaning. In that Act it means the Army Council (*see* s. 101) and certain high military authorities (*see* s. 87, &c.).

the appointment or delegation shall be deemed to extend, and shall be deemed always to have extended, to the person for the time being performing the duties of the office designated, if he is so qualified as aforesaid.

Nov 28, 1914. For the purposes of these regulations the expression "aliens officer" shall have the same meaning as in the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914.(a)

March 23, 1915. For the purposes of these regulations, the expression "war material" includes arms, ammunition, warlike stores and equipment, and everything required for or in connection with the production thereof.

April 22, 1916. For the purposes of these regulations, printing includes any mechanical mode of reproduction.

June 13, 1917. For the purposes of these regulations references to Allies and States in alliance with His Majesty shall include States acting in naval or military co-operation with His Majesty in the present war.

June 28, 1917.
June 13, 1917.

July 17, 1917. For the purposes of these regulations the expression "enemy country" includes any territory in the military occupation of the enemy but shall not include any territory in the military occupation of His Majesty or His Allies.

Dec. 21, 1917. For the purposes of these regulations the expression "chief officer of police" shall include any police officer duly authorised to take the place and exercise the powers of the chief officer during his absence from duty.

Short title, and application of Interpretation Act.

63. These regulations may be cited as the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Jan. 24, 1917.
Feb. 23, 1917.

The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the purpose of the interpretation of these regulations and of orders and rules made thereunder, in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the

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(a) ALIENS OFFICER.—Article 15 of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914 (printed at p. 52 of the Manual of Emergency Legislation), is as follows :—

15.—(1) The following persons, that is to say—

Aliens officers.

(*a*) any immigration officers appointed under the Aliens Act, 1905 : and

(*b*) any persons appointed for the purpose by a Secretary of State ;

shall be aliens officers for the purposes of this Order at the various ports in the United Kingdom, and shall in the exercise of their powers act under general or special instructions from the Secretary of State, and, subject to such instructions, shall have power to enter on board any vessel, and to detain and examine all persons arriving at or leaving any port in the United Kingdom, and to require the production of any documents by such persons, and generally to take such steps as are sanctioned by this Order or as may be necessary for giving effect to this Order.

Article 15 of the Aliens Restriction Order (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 122), reproduces *ipsissimis verbis*, Article 15 of the 1914 Order which it revoked. For list of regulations conferring special powers on an ALIENS OFFICER, *see* that heading in Index at end of this Manual.

interpretation of an Act of Parliament and as if these regulations were an Act of Parliament.(**a**)

Printing and construction of regulations as amended. *Jan. 24, 1917.*

64. Where by any Order in Council for the time being in force, any regulations or words are directed to be added to or omitted from these regulations, or to be substituted for any other regulations or words in these regulations, then copies of these regulations printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office after such direction takes effect may be printed with the regulations or words added or omitted or substituted for other regulations or words as such direction requires, and with the regulations and paragraphs thereof numbered in accordance with such direction; and these regulations shall be construed as if they had, at the time at which such direction takes effect, been made with such addition, omission, or substitution.(**b**)

Printing and construction of Orders as amended. *Sept. 4, 1918.*

64A. Where by any order made under these regulations by any Government Department or authority and for the time being in force, any clauses or words are directed to be added to or omitted from a previous order so made by the same Government Department or authority, or to be substituted for any other clauses or words in such a previous order, then copies of that previous order printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office after such direction takes effect may be printed with the clauses or words so added omitted or substituted, and the clauses and paragraphs thereof numbered in accordance with such direction, and that previous order shall be construed as if it had, at the time at which such direction takes effect, or at such other time as may be directed by the amending order, been made with such addition, omission, or substitution.

Construction of references in other documents to regulations. *Jan. 24, 1917*

65. A reference in any Order in Council or other document to the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, or to the Defence of the Realm Regulations, or to any of them, shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed to refer to these regulations as amended by any Order in Council for the time being in force.

(**a**) CONSTRUCTION OF REGULATIONS AND OF ORDERS THEREUNDER.—The effect of Reg. 63 would appear to be that—

(1) In the **Regulations themselves** all expressions defined by the Interpretation Act (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63), though not occurring in the Defence of the Realm Acts have the respective meanings so given to them and all the rules of construction laid down by that Act for the construction of Acts of Parliament apply to the construction of the Regulations;

(2) In an **Order under the Regulations** expressions occurring both in the Order and in the empowering Regulations have the same meaning as they have in the empowering Regulations (*see* s. 31 of the Interpretation Act);

(3) But both as regards the **Regulations** and the **Orders thereunder** such interpretation is excluded by anything in the Regulation or Order importing "a contrary intention." (*See* the provision to this effect which occurs throughout the Interpretation Act.)

(**b**) PRINTING OF REGULATIONS AS AMENDED.—The Defence of the Realm Regulations are, in accordance with Regulation 64, herein printed as a single Consolidated Code.

Operation of revoked and amended regulations. *Jan. 24, 1917.*

66. The fact that any regulation or provision of a regulation is, or has been, revoked or superseded by any subsequent regulation shall not affect, and shall be deemed not to have affected, the previous operation of any regulation or provision so revoked or superseded, or the validity of any action taken under any such regulation or provision, or any penalty or punishment incurred in respect of any contravention or failure to comply with any such regulation or provision, or any proceeding or remedy in respect of any such penalty or punishment.(a)

Feb. 27, 1918.

Where a regulation or provision of a regulation has been amended by the substitution of one Government Department or authority for another as the authority to exercise any power under the regulation or provision the amendment shall not affect any order made, licence or other instrument issued or action taken in pursuance of the power by the original authority, but any such order, licence or instrument shall until revoked or amended continue in force as if it had been made or issued by the substituted authority and as if for references in the order, licence or instrument to the original authority there were substituted references to the substituted authority.

SCHEDULE.

Part I.

March 23, 1915.

Form of Notice to be given to an Alleged Offender.(b)

(a) Here insert name of alleged offender.

To (*a*)

You are hereby informed that the general nature of the charge against you is (*b*)

(b) Here state general nature of the charge.

If you are a British subject [or (*in the case of a woman who has married an alien*) were before marriage to an alien a British subject] and are not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or the Air Force Act or to military law you are entitled to claim to be tried upon the said charge[s] by a civil court with a jury [or in Scotland by the High Court of Justiciary] instead of by a court martial.

If you are entitled and wish to make such a claim you must sign the form appended hereto and send it within six clear days from the receipt of this notice to the competent naval or military authority at the address designated below.

Dated the day of 1918.

Signature_____

Competent Naval [or Military] Authority.

(c) Here insert address to which the claim is to be sent.

Address (*c*)_____

N.B.—The competent naval or military authority should cause a record to be made of the date when this notice is received by the alleged offender.

(a) Parallel Provision.—A clause to the like effect of Reg. 66 forms Art. 9 of the Order in Council of Nov. 6th, 1916 (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 764), amending the Aliens Restriction Order.

(b) This Notice is provided for by Regulation 56 (8), p. 175.

Part II.

Form of Claim to be appended to the Notice in Part I.(a) *March 23, 1915.*

To the competent naval or military authority at (*a*)

I, , am a British subject [was before my marriage to an alien a British subject] and am not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or the Air Force Act or to military law, and I claim to be tried for the said offence by a civil court with a jury [or in Scotland by the High Court of Justiciary] instead of by a court martial.

(*a*) The address of the competent naval or military authority should be here inserted.

Signed_____

This claim may be sent by registered post, or if you are in custody by delivering it to the person in whose custody you are.

The competent naval or military authority should cause a record to be made of the date when the claim is given to him.

Part III.

Form of Order for Detention in Prison of Alleged Offender.(b) *Jan. 14, 1919.*

To the Governor of His Majesty's Prison at

Whereas A.B. is to be proceeded against for an offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations:—

Now, I, the undersigned, being the competent [naval or] military authority within the meaning of the said regulations, do hereby request and require you to receive the said A.B. into His Majesty's prison aforesaid and therein to detain him as a prisoner committed to the said prison for trial for felony, and produce him, as and when required, for the purpose of his trial in pursuance of the said regulations, and until he be delivered from your custody in due course of law.

Dated the day of 1919.

(Signed)_____.

Competent Naval [or Military] Authority.

(a) This form of Claim is provided for by Regulation 56 (9), p. 175.

(b) This form of Order for Detention is provided for by Regulation 56 (10), p. 175, under which the Order can also be made by the Minister of Munitions. It is not applicable to Scotland.

PART III.

ORDERS OF A GENERAL CHARACTER MADE UNDER THE REGULATIONS.

The War Materials Supplies Orders, and the Food Supply and Production Orders, which are printed in the "War Material Supplies Manual," the "Food Supply Manual" and the "Food Production Manual" are not reproduced in the present Manual. Nor are the Treasury Securities Orders, such as those which were included in the "Finance Manual."

The General Orders under the Regulations are here classified according to, and (except where they fall within the other Manuals mentioned above) printed in the sequence of, the particular Regulation from which, or from which in common with other powers, they appear to derive their force. The Headings and other words preceding each Order, the Grouping of Orders under a particular Regulation to facilitate reference, and the Explanatory Notes, which were due to the Editor of the earlier editions of this manual have been retained (and where necessary added to) according to the plan adopted by him.

I. *Orders under* Reg. 2^{A} (2) *constituting Special "Ejectment" Areas*, pp. 191–196.

II. *Orders and Notices under* Reg. 2^{B} *as to taking possession of War Material, Forage, &c.*, p. 197.

III. *Orders under* Reg. 2^{E} *regulating or prohibiting Manufacture of, or Dealings in, War Material, Forage, &c.*, p. 197.

IV. *Orders under* Regs. 2^{F}, 2^{G}, 2^{GG}, and 2^{J} *as to Maintenance of Supply of Articles of Food*, p. 198.

V. *Order under* Reg. 2^{EE} *as to dealing with House Refuse and Trade Refuse*, p. 199.

VI. *Orders and Memoranda under* Reg. 2^{JJ} *as to Maintenance of Supply of Articles other than Food*, pp. 201–361.

VII. *Orders under* Reg. 2^{JJJ} *as to Road Transport*, p. 361–369.

VIII. *Orders under* Reg. 2^{L} *as to Cultivation of Lands*, p. 369.

IX. *Orders under* Reg. 2^{M} *as to Agricultural Executive Committees, and as to Drainage of Lands*, p. 369.

X. *Memoranda under* Reg. 2^{NN} *as to reduction of Acreage under Hops*, p. 376.

XI. *Declaration under* Reg. 2^{P} *excepting certain classes of holdings in Ireland*, p. 376.

XII. *Order under* **Reg. 2Q** *as to Killing of Deer in Scotland*, p. 376

XIII. *Orders under* **Reg. 2R** *as to Birds and Rabbits*, p. 376.

XIV. *Orders under* **Reg. 5A** *as to taking over control and maintenance of Highways*, p. 377.

XV. *Orders under* **Reg. 7** *as to requisitioning of Output of certain Factories and Workshops*, p. 372.

XVI. *Orders under* **Reg. 7B** *as to Railway Traffic and Fares*, pp. 372–388.

XVII. *Order under* **Reg. 7BB** *as to charges for carrying Merchandise between Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 389.

XVIII. *Order under* **Reg. 7BC** *as to Tramways*, p. 391.

XIX. *Orders and Notices under* **Reg. 7C** *as to taking Possession of Securities*, p. 393.

XX. *Directions and Regulations under* **Reg. 8A** *as to the Carrying on of Work, and as to the Engagement or Employment of Workmen*, p. 393.

XXI. *Order under* **Reg. 8AA** *as to New Retail Businesses*, p. 395.

XXII. *Order under* **Reg. 8EE** *applying certain Regulations to the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office*, pp. 397–402.

XXIII. *Orders under* **Reg. 9AA** *as to the carrying, having or keeping of Arms, &c.*, pp. 403–405.

XXIV. *Order under* **Reg. 9E** *as to Prohibition of Drilling*, p. 406.

XXV. *Orders under* **Reg. 9G** *as to Taking Possession of Coal Mines*, pp. 407–411.

XXVI. *Orders under* **Reg. 9GG** *as to Taking Possession of Iron Ore Mines and Road Stone Quarries*, p. 412.

XXVII. *Order under* **Reg. 9H** *as to Taking Possession of Canals, and as to Barges used thereon*, pp. 413–417.

XXVIII. *Orders under* **Reg. 10B** *as to the Early Closing of Shops*, pp. 418–424.

XXIX. *Orders under* **Reg. 11** *as to Lights*, pp. 424–431.

XXX. *Order under* **Reg. 12D** *as to Whistling for Cabs in London*, p. 432.

XXXI. *Orders under* **Reg. 14A** *as to Outlying Islands*, p. 433.

XXXII. *Order under* **Reg. 15A** *as to supply of information as to Motor Spirit*, p. 434.

[Continued over page.

XXXIII. *Orders under* Reg. 15C *requiring Particulars of Businesses of Persons engaged in Production of, or Dealings in, War Material, &c.*, p. 435.

XXXIV. *Order under* Reg. 24 *exempting certain Documents from prohibition on Non-postal Communications*, p. 435.

XXXV. *Order under* Reg. 27C *directing transmission of Leaflets to the Librarian of the Home Office*, p. 437.

XXXVI. *Orders under* Reg. 29B *constituting Special Military Areas*, pp. 437–442.

XXXVII. *Orders and Notices under* Reg. 30A *as to Dealings in War Material*, p. 443.

XXXVIII. *Order under* Reg. 30BB *applying it to mines from which Platinum Ores are extracted*, p. 443.

XXXIX. *Order under* Reg 30C *as to Unlawful Possession of certain Metals*, p. 443.

XL. *Order under* Reg. 30EEE *as to price of Silver bullion*, p. 444.

XLI. *Orders under* Reg. 35A *as to Safety Rules for Factories, &c.*, pp. 445–459.

XLII. *Order under* Reg. 35C *prohibiting certain traders within defined Munition Area*, p. 459.

XLIII. *Orders and Notices under* Reg. 37 *as to Navigation of Vessels*, pp. 461–465.

XLIV. *Orders under* Reg. 39 *as to Pilotage*, pp. 466–473.

XLV. *Orders under* Reg. 39BB *as to Rates, Dues, and Charges at Ports*, pp. 474–477.

XLVI. *Order under* Reg. 39BBB *as to Freights*, pp. 477–501.

XLVII. *Directions under* Reg. 39C *to Port Authorities*, pp. 501–504.

XLVIII. *Order under* Reg. 39EE *as to discharge of Petroleum from a Ship*, p. 504.

XLIX. *Order under* Reg. 39FF *as to Registration of Seamen*, pp. 506–515.

L. *Order under* Reg. 40 *as to Supply of Drugs to Members of H.M.'s Forces*, pp. 515–517.

LI. *Order under* Reg. 40B *prescribing Form of Record of Dealings in Cocaine or Opium*, p. 518.

LII. *Order under* Reg. 41DD *as to Banking, &c. transactions with Russian Subjects*, p. 519.

LIII. *Order under* Reg. 45EE *as to Oath of Allegiance by Civil Servants*, p. 519.

LIV. *Orders under* Reg. 45F *as to Offences by members of forces of Allies*, p. 521.

LV. *Orders under* Reg. 55B *constituting Special Fire Brigade Areas*, p. 523.

I.—Orders Constituting Special "Ejectment" Areas under Regulation 2A.

(This Reg. is printed at p. 42.)

Orders of the Minister of Munitions under Regulation 2A (2) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations constituting Special Areas for the purposes of that sub-section within which the Ejectment from their dwellings of Munition Workers is restricted.

List of these Areas.

1. *Birkenhead*, p. 191.
2. *Birmingham*, p. 192.
3. *Cumberland*, p. 193.
4. *Kent*, p. 193.
5. *Lancashire*, p. 193.
6. *Lincolnshire*, p. 195.
7. *Warwickshire*, p. 195.
8. *Yorkshire*, p. 196.

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1. Birkenhead.

Order, dated March 8, 1918, constituting Birkenhead a Special Area.

1918. No. 283.

The Minister of Munitions, being of opinion that as respects the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto in which the work of manufacturing producing repairing storing or transporting war material is being carried on the ejectment from their dwellings of workmen employed in that work is calculated to impede delay or restrict that work, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations hereby orders and declares that the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto is a special area for the purpose of subsection 2 of Regulation 2A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Winston S. Churchill.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1918.

Schedule.

The County Borough of Birkenhead.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 12th, 1918.]

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2. Birmingham.

ORDER, DATED JANUARY 30, 1918, CONSTITUTING BIRMINGHAM A SPECIAL AREA.

1918. No. 106.

The Minister of Munitions, being of opinion that as respects the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto in which the work of manufacturing producing repairing storing or transporting war material is being carried on the ejectment from their dwellings of workmen employed in that work is calculated to impede delay or restrict that work, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, hereby orders and declares that the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto is a special area for the purpose of subsection 2 of Regulation 2A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Humbert Wolfe.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1918.

Schedule.

The area contained within the circumference of a circle the centre of which is situate at Birmingham Town Hall and the radius of which is ten miles in length.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, February 1st, 1918.]

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3. Cumberland.

ORDER, DATED OCTOBER 1, 1917, CONSTITUTING A SPECIAL AREA IN THE COUNTIES OF LANCASHIRE AND CUMBERLAND.

[This Order is printed under 5 below.]

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4. Kent.

ORDER, DATED MARCH 5, 1918, CONSTITUTING A SPECIAL AREA IN THE COUNTY OF KENT.

1918. No. 272.

The Minister of Munitions, being of opinion that as respects the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto in which the work of manufacturing, producing, repairing, storing or transporting war material is being carried on the ejectment from their dwellings of workmen employed in that work is calculated to impede delay or restrict that work, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, hereby orders and declares that the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto is a special area for the purpose of subsection 2 of Regulation 2A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Winston S. Churchill.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1918.

Schedule.

The Urban District of Erith and the Urban and Rural Districts of Dartford all in the County of Kent.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 8th, 1918.]

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5. Lancashire.

ORDER, DATED OCTOBER 1, 1917, CONSTITUTING A SPECIAL AREA IN THE COUNTIES OF LANCASHIRE AND CUMBERLAND.

1917. No. 1054.

The Minister of Munitions being of opinion that as respects the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto in which the work of manufacturing, producing, repairing, storing, or transporting war material is being carried on the ejectment from their dwellings of workmen employed in that work is calculated to impede, delay, or restrict that work, hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, orders and declares that the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto is a special area for the purpose of subsection 2 of Regulation 2A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

Winston S. Churchill.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1917.

Schedule.

The County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness, the Urban Districts of Dalton-in-Furness, and Ulverston and so much of the Rural District of Ulverston as is comprised in the Parishes of Angerton, Kirkby Ireleth, Osmotherly, Maneriggs, Egton-with-Newland, Pennington, Urswick, and Aldingham, all in the County of Lancaster.

The Urban District of Millom and so much of the Rural District of Bootle as is comprised in the Parishes of Millom Rural and Wickham, all in the County of Cumberland.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, October 9th, 1917.]

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 4, 1917, CONSTITUTING A SPECIAL AREA IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE.

1917. No. 1249.

The Minister of Munitions being of opinion that as respects the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto in which the work of manufacturing, producing, repairing, storing, or transporting war material is being carried on the ejectment from their dwellings of workmen employed in that work is calculated to impede, delay, or restrict that work, hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, orders and declares that the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto is a special area for the purpose of sub-section 2 of Regulation 2A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions.

U. Wolff,
Assistant Secretary.

Schedule.

The Petty Sessional Divisions of Lonsdale North and Hawkhead and the Township of Foxfield all in the County of Lancaster.

[This Order was published in the London Gazette, December 4th, 1917.]

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6. Lincolnshire.

ORDER, DATED JANUARY 29, 1918, CONSTITUTING A SPECIAL AREA IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

1918. No. 105.

The Minister of Munitions, being of opinion that as respects the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto in which the work of manufacturing producing repairing storing or transporting war material is being carried on the ejectment from their dwellings of workmen employed in that work is calculated to impede delay or restrict that work, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, hereby orders and declares that the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto is a special area for the purpose of subsection 2 of Regulation 2A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Winston S. Churchill.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1918.

Schedule.

The Urban Districts of Scunthorpe, Brumby, and Frodingham, and the Parishes of Crosby and Ashby, all in the County of Lincoln.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, February 1st, 1918.]

7. Warwickshire.

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 3, 1917, CONSTITUTING A SPECIAL AREA IN THE COUNTY OF WARWICK.

1917. No. 1236.

The Minister of Munitions, being of opinion that as respects the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto in which the work of manufacturing, producing, repairing, storing, or transporting war material is being carried on the ejectment from their dwellings of workmen employed in that work is calculated to impede, delay, or restrict that work, hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, orders and declares that the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto is a special area for the purpose of subsection 2 of Regulation 2A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

U. Wolff,
Assistant Secretary.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1917.

Schedule.

The City of Coventry and the Parishes of Foleshill and Stoke in the County of Warwick.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, December 4th, 1917.]

S. Yorkshire.

ORDER, DATED APRIL 3, 1918, CONSTITUTING A SPECIAL AREA IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

1918. No. 398.

The Minister of Munitions, being of opinion that as respects the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto in which the work of manufacturing, producing, repairing, storing or transporting war material is being carried on, the ejectment from their dwellings of workmen employed in that work is calculated to impede, delay or restrict that work, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, hereby orders and declares that the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto is a special area for the purpose of sub-section 2 of Regulation 2A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

F. Kellaway.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1918.

Schedule.

The Urban District of Selby, the Parishes of Brayton and Barlow in Selby Rural District, and the Parishes of Barlby and Osgodby in Riccal Rural District, all in the County of Yorks.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, April 5, 1918.]

ORDER, DATED NOVEMBER 5, 1918, CONSTITUTING A SPECIAL AREA IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

1918. No. 1465.

The Minister of Munitions, being of opinion that, as respects the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto, in which the work of manufacturing, producing, repairing, storing or transporting war material is being carried on, the ejectment from their dwellings of workmen employed in that work is calculated to impede, delay or restrict that work, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, hereby orders and declares that the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto is a special area for the purpose of sub-section 2 of Regulation 2A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1918.

Winston S. Churchill.

Schedule.

The borough of Stockton-on-Tees, the borough of Thornaby-on-Tees, and the county borough of Middlesbrough, all in the county of York.

[London Gazette, Nov. 15, 1918.]

II. Orders and Notices as to taking Possession of War Material, Forage, &c., under Regulation 2B. (This Reg. is printed at p. 44).

(1) War Material Supplies Orders.

Note.—The Orders and Notices issued by the Admiralty, Army Council and Minister of Munitions under Regulation 2B, and those issued by the Board of Trade under the same Regulation as applied to them by Regulation 2JJ (1), p. 55, and in force Dec. 31, 1918, are printed in the Dec. 31, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual," where they are grouped according to the class of Article which is the subject of control and accompanied by a Table shewing which Department has exercised the control and the date of each Order or Notice.

(2) Food Control Orders.

Note.—The Orders made by the Food Controller under Regulation 2B as applied to him by the concluding paragraph thereof and in force July 31, 1918, are printed in Part II. of the Edition of that date of the "Food Supply Manual," where they are grouped according to the class of article or matter with which they deal. A Supplement contains the Orders up to Dec. 31, 1918.

III. Orders Regulating or Prohibiting Manufacture of, or Dealings in, War Material, Forage, &c., under Regulation 2E. (This Reg. is printed at p. 47.)

(1) War Material Supplies Orders.

Note.—The Orders and Notices issued by the Admiralty, Army Council and Minister of Munitions under Regulation 2E and those issued by the Board of Trade under the same Regulation as applied to them by Regulation 2JJ (1), p. 55, and in force Dec. 31st, 1918, are printed in the Dec. 31, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual," where they are grouped according to the class of Article which is the subject of control and accompanied by a Table shewing which Department has exercised the control and the date of each Order or Notice.

(2) Food Control Orders.

Note.—The Orders made by the Food Controller under Regulation 2E as applied to him by the concluding paragraph thereof and in force July 31st, 1918, are printed in Part II. of the Edition of that of the "Food Supply Manual," where they are grouped according to the class of article or matter with which they deal. A Supplement contains the Orders up to Dec. 31, 1918.

IV.—Orders as to Maintenance of Supply of Articles of Food under Regulations 2F, 2G, 2GG and 2J. (These Regs. are printed at pp. 49–53.)

Note.—All the Orders made by the Food Controller under these Regulations or under Regulations 2B, 2E, 7, or 35A which confer ancillary powers on the Controller and in force July 31st, 1918, are printed in the Edition of that date of the "Food Supply Manual." A Supplement contains the Orders up to Dec. 31, 1918.

The Orders and Licences of the Food Controller directly relating to the maintenance of supply of articles of food form Part II. of that Manual and are there divided into groups according to the class of article or matter with which they deal.

The Orders of the Food Controller and the ancillary Orders of the Local Government Board and of the Secretary for Scotland relating to the establishment of food control committees form Part III. of the said Manual and are there divided according to the parts of the United Kingdom to which they relate.

V.—Order as to dealing with House Refuse and Trade Refuse under Reg. 2EE.

(This Reg. is printed at p. 48.)

The Local Authorities (Waste) Order, 1919, dated January 21, 1919, made by the Local Government Board.

1919. No. 69.

To the Common Council of the City of London:—

To the Councils of the several Metropolitan Boroughs, and Municipal Boroughs, in England and Wales:—

To the Councils of the several Urban Districts in England and Wales:—

To the Councils of the several Rural Districts in England and Wales:—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas, by Regulation numbered 2EE of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, certain powers may be exercised by the Army Council, with the concurrence of the Admiralty, the Minister of Munitions, the Board of Trade, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Food Controller and the Local Government Board:

And whereas it is provided by the said Regulation, among other things, that We, the Local Government Board, may, by arrangement with the Army Council, confer and impose on any local authorities and their officers any powers and duties for the purpose of the exercise of the powers conferred on the Army Council by the Regulation:

And whereas the Army Council have arranged with Us for the exercise on behalf of the Army Council of the powers hereinafter appearing:

Now therefore we, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of our powers on that behalf, and by arrangement with the Army Council, do hereby Order as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for any Council, subject to the approval of, and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be imposed by, the National Salvage Council and the Local Government Board—

(*a*) To treat, sell or purchase, any waste;

(*b*) To combine upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon with any other Council for the collection, preservation, sorting, separation, disposal, treatment, destruction, sale, purchase, delivery or storage of waste.

2. For the purposes of this Order—

(*a*) The word "Council" means the Common Council of the City of London and the Council of any Metropolitan Borough, Municipal Borough, Urban District, or Rural District; and

(*b*) "Waste" means any house refuse or trade refuse collected by a Council in the performance of its duties under the Public Health Act, 1875, or as regards London, the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

3. Any expenses incurred by a Council in the execution of this Order or of any matters under this Order shall—

(*a*) In the case of the Common Council of the City of London, be defrayed out of the general rate;

(*b*) In the case of a Metropolitan Borough Council, be defrayed in like manner as if the expenses had been incurred in the execution of the London Government Act, 1899; and

(*c*) In the case of any other Council, be defrayed in like manner as if the expenses had been incurred in the execution of the Public Health Act, 1875, and in the case of combinations under Article 1 (*b*) of this Order, as if the Councils had combined under Section 285 of that Act.

4. Nothing in this Order shall affect any powers which may be possessed by a Council, independently of this Order, relating to any of the matters dealt with in the Order.

5. This Order shall come into operation on the 21st January, 1919, and may be cited as the Local Authorities (Waste) Order, 1919.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this twenty-first day of January, in the year One thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

(L.S.) *Christopher Addison,*

President.

H. C. Monro,

Secretary.

VI. Orders and Memoranda as to Maintenance of Supply of Articles other than Food under Regulation 2JJ.

(This Reg. is printed at p. 55.)

[Regulation 2JJ (1) confers on the Board of Trade the like powers as are given to the Food Controller by Regulations 2F to 2J (pp. 49-53) as respects any article of commerce not within that Controller's powers.]

It seems convenient to insert here an Order of the Board of Trade though it applies to any Order of the Board under Regs. 2E or 2F to 2JJ.

The Articles of Commerce (Relaxation of Restrictions) Order, 1918, dated December 21, 1918, made by the Board of Trade.

1918. No. 1739.

Whereas the Board of Trade have from time to time made Orders under the powers vested in them by Regulations 2F to 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations relating to various articles of commerce;

And whereas it is expedient to make provisions for the revocation of such Orders in manner hereinafter appearing;

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, hereby order as follows:—

1. Any Order made by the Board of Trade under Regulations 2E or 2F to 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations or any part of or provisions in any such Order shall cease to have effect from such date as may be specified in a notice relating thereto signed by the President, a Secretary, or an Assistant Secretary of the Board, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in such notice, provided that nothing herein or in such notice shall affect or prejudice any matter or thing done or suffered, proceeding taken, or penalty incurred under such Order before the date when it ceases to have effect.

2. This Order may be cited as The Articles of Commerce (Relaxation of Restrictions) Order, 1918.

H. Llewellyn Smith,
Secretary to the Board of Trade.

[London Gazette, Dec. 24, 1918.]

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1. *Coal, Household Fuel and Lighting, &c.*, p. 202.
2. *Cotton*, p. 355.
3. *Horses*, p. 356.
4. *Motor Spirit, Gas and Lamp Oil*, p. 360.
5. *Paper*, p. 361.

1. Coal, Household Fuel and Lighting, &c.

(a) *Price of Coal*, p. 202.
(b) *Transport of Coal*, p. 221.
(c) *Household Fuel and Lighting*, p. 226.
(d) *Distribution of Household Coal in Metropolitan Coal Distribution Area*, p. 305.
(e) *Fuel Wood, and Fuel generally*, p. 340.

(a) Price of Coal.

(i) *Pit's Mouth Prices*, p. 202.
(ii) *Wholesale Coal Prices*, p. 204.
(iii) *Retail Coal Prices*, p. 207.
(iv) *Sale of Coal (Ireland)*, p. 218.
(v) *Gas Coke Prices*, p. 219.

(i) Pit's Mouth Prices.

THE COAL (PIT'S MOUTH) PRICES NO. 2 ORDER, 1918,(a) DATED JULY 5, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1918. No. 847.

Whereas the Board of Trade are satisfied that special circumstances affect all the coal mines in the United Kingdom.

And whereas the Board of Trade deem it expedient to make further exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations for the purpose of maintaining and regulating the supply of coal.

Now therefore in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Section 1, Sub-section 2, of the Price of Coal (Limitation) Act, 1915, and by Regulations 2F, 2J and 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. For the standard amount of 4*s*. fixed by Section 1, Sub-section 2, of the Price of Coal (Limitation) Act, 1915, there shall be substituted in the case of mines in the South Wales and Monmouthshire and Forest of Dean Districts, and in South Staffordshire and East Worcester south of a line drawn from Bushbury Station on the London and North-Western Railway to Streetly Station on the Midland Railway, a standard amount of thirteen shillings, and in the case of mines situated elsewhere a standard amount of ten shillings and sixpence.

2. The price at which coal may be sold or offered for sale at the Pit's mouth for use in the United Kingdom shall be the price

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(a) The Coal (Pit's Mouth) Prices Order, 1917, printed in the February, 1918, Edition of this Manual (p. 195), and the Coal (Pit's Mouth) Prices Order, 1918, dated June 21, 1918 (St. R. & O., No. 772) are superseded.

at which coal of the same description was sold in similar quantities and under similar conditions affecting the sale at the pit's mouth at the same coal mine on the corresponding date (or as near thereto as having regard to the course of business may be practicable) in the twelve months ended the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred and fourteen, increased by the amounts mentioned in paragraph 1, and such price shall be both the maximum and, unless the Controller of Coal Mines in any particular case otherwise orders, the minimum price. The price of all such coal despatched from the Colliery on or after the 8th July under any existing contract shall be increased accordingly.

3. Where in consequence of this Order the price paid or to be paid by any person to whom coal is or has been sold is increased the price paid or to be paid by any person to whom the coal is or has been sold in pursuance of any subsidiary contract shall be increased by the same amount and all contracts for the purchase and sale of coal shall remain in force subject to such modification as aforesaid.

4. This Order shall come into force on the 8th day of July, 1918, and may be cited as the Coal (Pit's Mouth) Prices, No. 2, Order. 1918.

A. H. Stanley,

President of the Board of Trade.

THE COAL (PIT'S MOUTH) PRICES NO. 3 ORDER, 1918, DATED AUGUST 17, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1918. No. 1049.

Whereas the Board of Trade deem it expedient to make further exercise of the powers conferred upon them for the purpose of maintaining and regulating the supply of coal.

Now therefore in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Section 1, Sub-section 2, of the Price of Coal (Limitation) Act, 1915, and by Regulations 2F, 2J and 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

(1) Article 1 of the Coal (Pit's Mouth) Prices No. 2 Order, 1918, is hereby amended by the addition to the area in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire within which a standard amount of 13*s.* is applicable of so much of the area to the north of the line drawn from Bushbury Station on the London and North Western Railway to Streetly Station on the Midland Railway as is comprised in the Wolverhampton Union for poor

law purposes or the east division of Wolverhampton for Parliamentary purposes.

(2) This Order may be cited as the Coal (Pit's Mouth) Prices No. 3 Order, 1918.

A. H. Stanley.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, August 23rd, 1918.]

(ii) Wholesale Coal Prices.

THE WHOLESALE COAL PRICES ORDER, 1917, DATED SEPTEMBER 5, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1917. No. 944.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulations 2F to 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. The price at which a factor or merchant may sell coal in railway wagon or barge load or cargo to a consumer or to a retail coal merchant for re-sale by him from depot or wharf or railway siding by retail to consumers or to hawkers or small dealers, shall, except as hereunder provided, not exceed the pit price chargeable by the owner of the mine at which the coal was produced, or in the case of washed fuel, the price chargeable for the fuel at the washery by the owner of the fuel by whom, or on whose behalf it was washed, in addition to the actual cost of transport (in which cost no charge shall be made by the seller of the coal in respect of office expenses, salaries or other overhead charges or loss in handling) by more than the following amounts:—

(*a*) Coal purchased by railway companies in Great Britain for consumption on locomotives ... ... 3*d.* per ton

(*b*) Coal purchased by railway companies in Great Britain for other purposes ... 6*d.* ,, ,,

(*c*) Coal consumed in national factories ... 6*d.* ,, ,,

(*d*) Coal consumed in gas and electric supply undertakings in Great Britain ... 9*d.* ,, ,,

(*e*) Coal sold to retail merchants in Great Britain for re-sale by them from depot or wharf or railway siding by retail to consumers or to hawkers and small dealers ... ... 1*s.* ,, ,,

(*f*) All other coal, including all coal sold for consumption in Ireland, 1*s.* 3*d.* per ton, except that where coal sold

direct to a consumer not having rail or wharf accommodation, who makes his own cartage arrangements, is delivered in railway wagon by the factor or merchant in quantities less than 30 tons, the amount chargeable in addition to the price at pit or washery and the transport charges as above defined shall be 2*s*. per ton unless the consumer has ordered not less than 500 tons of the coal in question for delivery over the following twelve months.

Provided that:—

(i) Where coal is dealt with by more than one factor or merchant before reaching the consumer or retail merchant, the above amounts of 3*d*., 6*d*., 9*d*., 1*s*., 1*s*. 3*d*., or 2*s*. per ton respectively shall be divisible between the different factors and merchants, and each seller, except in the case of the final sale to the consumer or retail merchant, shall at the time of the sale inform the purchaser how much of the above amounts is included in the price, in order that the maximum price may not be exceeded.

(ii) In the case of washed fuel, where loss of weight in transit is borne by the factor or merchant, a charge may be made by the factor or merchant in respect of such loss by way of addition to the price per ton at which the fuel is sold to the consumer, not exceeding in any case 2 per cent. of such price.

(iii) Where the seller himself provides water transport, otherwise than by the charter of a ship subsequent to the date of this Order, the transport charges shall not exceed the rate current at the date of this Order.

(iv) Where payment is not made by the consumer or retail merchant before the date on which payment is due to the original owner of the coal or within 30 days of delivery of the coal, whichever is the later, the factor or wholesale merchant may make a reasonable charge in respect of credit to the consumer or retail merchant.

Provided also that the maximum charges specified in this article, including the transport charges, may be increased or reduced by the Board of Trade, either

(*a*) generally, or

(*b*) as respects any particular class of business, or

(*c*) as respects the business of any individual factor, merchant or consumer, or

(*d*) as respects any individual contract or sale.

2. All contracts for the purchase or sale of coal in the United Kingdom under which deliveries were being made or were due prior to the 10th September, 1917, are hereby abrogated, provided that notwithstanding such abrogation, the seller shall, subject to any instructions which have been or may be given by or on behalf of the Controller of Coal Mines under the Coal Transport Order,

1917,(a) or otherwise, continue to deliver to the purchaser, and the purchaser shall continue to receive, the coal during the period of the currency of the contract, and under the conditions and at the rates specified thereunder, unless otherwise agreed by both parties, and the price charged as from the 10th September shall not exceed the price chargeable under the contract in accordance with the provisions of the Price of Coal (Limitation) Act,(b) and of this Order; provided also that in no case shall the price be increased without the consent of the Controller of Coal Mines for the time being appointed by the Board of Trade hereinafter referred to as the Controller.

Any party to such contract may apply to the Controller for the variation of or relief against any term or condition of such contract, and such application shall be heard and determined by the Controller in the same manner as any question may be determined under Article 6 of this Order, and that article shall apply accordingly.

3. If, in consequence of the provisions of Article 2 hereof, the price to be paid by any person to whom coal is delivered is reduced by any amount, the price to be paid by any person to whom the coal is delivered in pursuance of any subsidiary contract shall be reduced by an equivalent amount unless the Controller otherwise orders.

4. This Order shall not apply to any sale of coal for export or any sale of coal for the manufacture of patent fuel for export or any sale of coal to be used on any ship.

5. No person shall sell or buy or offer to sell or buy any coal at a price exceeding the maximum price hereby fixed.

6. Where any dispute or difference arises between two or more factors or merchants as to the division of the amounts referred to in sub-paragraph (i) of Article 1 of this Order, such dispute or difference shall be referred to the Controller.

The Controller on such reference shall consider the cases of the respective parties and take their evidence in such manner as he shall deem most convenient, but shall give each party an opportunity of knowing and answering his opponent's case.

If the Controller deems it desirable to hear the parties *viva voce*, he may appoint a person to hear the evidence and arguments and report to him. The decision of the Controller shall be final and binding on all parties to the reference, and the Arbitration Act, 1899,(c) shall not apply thereto.

7. If any person acts in contravention of this Order, or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a corporation or company, every director and officer of the corporation or company is guilty of the like offence, unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

(a) Coal Transport Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p 221.
(b) Price of Coal Limitation Act, 1915.—*i.e.* 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 75.
(c) Arbitration Act, 1889.—*i.e.* 52 & 53 Vict., c. 49.

8. The Controller shall be responsible to, and is hereby authorised by the Board of Trade to take all measures that are needed to give effect to this Order.

He may suspend from time to time and for any period, and in any district or part of a district the operation of all or any of the articles of this Order or parts thereof as he thinks fit, and may restore such operation.

He may make such rules and issue such instructions under this Order as may be necessary to give effect to its provisions, and such rules and instructions shall be deemed to be part of this Order, and shall have the same effect as if they had been included in this Order.

9. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Wholesale Coal Prices Order, 1917.

(*b*) This Order shall take effect as from the 10th day of September, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade this 5th day of September, 1917.

W. F. Marwood,

A Secretary of the Board of Trade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, September 14th, 1917.]

(iii) Retail Coal Prices (a).

A. Throughout United Kingdom, p. 207. | *B. In Ireland*, p. 212.

A. Throughout United Kingdom.

THE RETAIL COAL PRICES ORDER, 1917, DATED SEPTEMBER 11, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.(b)

1917. No. 953.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulations 2F to 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. The price at which coal delivered by road vehicle from a depôt or wharf or railway siding in lots of 1 ton or over may be sold shall, subject to the provisions of Article 13 of this Order, not exceed by more than 1*s.* per ton the price of the coal delivered

(a) MAXIMUM PRICES IN METROPOLITAN COAL DISTRIBUTION AREA.—The Notice of the Controller of Coal Mines under the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, is printed p. 328.

(b) ACCOMPANYING ORDERS AND MEMORANDA.—This Order was accompanied by a Memorandum as to Increases in Retail Prices of House Coal during the War (p. 211), and by separate Orders conferring powers on the Local Authorities in each part of the Kingdom, and Circulars addressed to them by the Controller of Coal Mines. These separate Orders which were printed in the February, 1918, Edition of this Manual at pp. 204–218 have been superseded. *See* the Household (Fuel and Lighting) Orders, *post*, pp. 226–303. *See also* p. 264.

at the depôt or wharf or railway siding in addition to the actual cost of handling and delivery, such cost to include depôt and office expenses, but not interest charges or salaries to owners, partners or directors of the business; provided that:—

(i) Where a merchant sells under the same description and at the same price coals of which the prices delivered at the depôt or wharf or railway siding are different, the price under this article shall not exceed the average price delivered at the depôt or wharf or railway siding of the whole of the coal in question with the additions herein or hereinafter mentioned.

(ii) Where a coal merchant deals in articles other than coal in the course of his business charges common to the sale of coal and other parts of the business are to be fairly apportioned in determining working costs for the purpose of this article.

(iii) The exclusion of salaries to owners, partners, or directors from working costs shall not apply to reasonable remuneration to such owners, partners, or directors in respect of manual labour or clerical work performed by them.

2. The price of coal sold or delivered in smaller lots than 1 ton from a road vehicle shall not exceed by more than 2*s.* per ton the maximum selling price in the same district for sales of the same description of coal in lots of 1 ton or over from road vehicles as prescribed by Article 1 of this Order.

3. The price of coal delivered from a depôt, wharf or railway siding to dealers' shops shall be less than the prices provided in Article 1 of this Order by 6*d.* per ton or such other amount as may be approved by the local authority.

4. The price of coal sold at depôts or wharves or railway sidings to hawkers and dealers in quantities less than 8 tons shall be less than the prices provided in Article 1 of this Order by 3*s.* per ton or such other amount as may be approved by the local authority.

5. The price of coal sold in quantities of 2 cwt. or less at dealers' shops shall not exceed by more than 1*d.* per cwt. the maximum selling price in the same district for similar quantities sold from road vehicles as authorised by Article 2 of this Order.

6. The prices for quantities of coal less than 1 cwt. shall be at the same rate to the nearest farthing as the price per cwt. Fractions of a farthing to be charged as a farthing.

7. The maximum price of coal sold in small quantities to consumers from depôt or wharf or railway siding shall be 2*d.* per cwt. less than the maximum price in the same district for smaller lots than 1 ton sold from road vehicles as provided by Article 2 of this Order.

8. The foregoing maximum prices are for cash on delivery and if credit be taken a reasonable charge may be made therefor; provided that such charge shall not exceed such amount as may be approved by the local authority.

9. It shall be the duty of all Coal Merchants to supply the local authority, as defined herein, for the district or districts in which their places of business are situated or in which coal is sold or delivered by them with such information as may be required by the local authority for the purpose of ascertaining whether the retail prices of house coal sold in bulk or in small quantities in their area comply with the requirements of this Order.

10. (*a*) Every local authority, as defined herein, shall, after consultation with the coal merchants in their area, publish in the local press and in such other manner as may appear to the local authority to be desirable lists showing the prices chargeable under this Order for the various classes of coal sold in the district for household purposes.

(*b*) The local authority may by publication in the manner prescribed herein withdraw or very any or all of the prices published by them under this Article.

11. The local authority may appoint a committee consisting of members of the local authority and may delegate subject to such conditions as they may think fit to such committee all or any of their functions under this Order.

12. For the purposes of this Order the term " local authority " means: —

In England and Wales the Council of every Municipal Borough, Urban District and Rural District, including the Council of the Isles of Scilly.(**a**)

In Scotland in a County the County Council and in a Royal, Parliamentary or Police Burgh, the Town Council.(**b**)

In Ireland the Council of every County Borough, Borough and Urban District, the Town Commissioners of every Town not being an Urban District, and the Council of every Rural District.

13. The publication of retail prices of house coal by a local authority in the manner prescribed by Article 10 of the Order shall, so long as the prices are not withdrawn or varied as provided therein, be conclusive evidence that such prices comply with the provisions of this Order.

14. (*a*) No person in charge of a vehicle offering for sale coal in quantities not exceeding two hundredweights in such vehicle shall sell or offer for sale such coal unless there shall be affixed on prominent and conspicuous parts of such vehicle so as to be visible on both sides thereof, metal tablets on which shall be clearly marked in a permanent manner in a figure or figures of at least 3 inches in length the prices per hundredweight at which the coal is offered for sale, and such persons shall not alter, deface, or remove or exchange such figure or figures, except at the place of loading or at the office of his employer.

(**a**) DISTRICTS OF ENGLISH LOCAL AUTHORITIES.—*See* footnote (**a**) to Local Authorities (Fuel and Lighting) Order, 1918, p. 273.

(**b**) DISTRICTS OF SCOTTISH LOCAL AUTHORITIES.—*See* footnote (**a**) to Local Authorities (Fuel and Lighting) (Scotland) Order, 1918, p. 304.

(*b*) No person in charge of a vehicle to which is affixed a metal tablet as aforesaid, shall, on a sale of any such coal, charge to the purchaser any price greater than that marked on the said metal tablet.

Provided that this Article shall not apply to the area of any County Council in Scotland or of any Rural District Council in England or Wales or Ireland except as regards any part of the area to which the local authority may, with the approval of the Controller of Coal Mines, by order apply it.

15. (*a*) No person being the owner or occupier or in charge of a shop or premises where coal is sold or kept or exposed for sale in quantities not exceeding 2 cwt. shall sell or offer for sale such coal unless there shall be exhibited in some conspicuous place in the shop or premises where coal is sold or kept or exposed for sale a notice on which shall be clearly printed in figures at least one and three-eighths of an inch in length and half an inch in width the price per 112 lbs., 56 lbs., 28 lbs., 14 lbs. and 7 lbs. at which coal is offered for sale, and no person shall alter, deface, or remove such notice except at the commencement of each day upon which such shop or premises shall be open for the sale of coal.

(*b*) No person being the owner or occupier or in charge of a shop or premises where coal is sold or kept or exposed for sale in which shop or premises is affixed a notice as aforesaid shall, on a sale of any such coal, charge to the purchaser any price greater than that marked on the said notice.

16. No person shall sell or buy or offer to sell or buy by retail coal of any description (*a*) at a price exceeding the permitted maximum price on the occasion of such a sale of coal of the same description, or (*b*) under other descriptions than those specified in the lists of prices published by the local authority as provided in Article 10 of this Order.

17. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a corporation or company every director and officer of the corporation or company is guilty of the like offence unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

18. Articles 1 to 13 of this Order shall not apply to such part of the area of any local authority as is for the time being subject to the provisions of the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917,(a) made by the Board of Trade on the 10th August, 1917.

19. The Controller of Coal Mines for the time being appointed by the Board of Trade shall be responsible to and is hereby authorised by the Board of Trade to take all measures that are needed to give effect to this Order.

He may suspend from time to time and for any period and in any district or part of a district the operation of all or any of the articles of this Order or parts thereof as he thinks fit, and may restore such operation.

(a) Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 305.

He may make such rules and issue such instructions under this Order as may be necessary to give effect to its provisions, and such rules and instructions shall be deemed to be part of this Order and shall have the same effect as if they had been included in this Order.

20. This Order may be cited as the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade this eleventh day of September, 1917.

W. F. Marwood,
A Secretary of the Board of Trade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, September 18th, 1917.]

Memorandum as to Increases in Retail Prices of House Coal during the War.

1917, No. 953.*

COLLIERY PRICES.

Under the Price of Coal (Limitation) Act, 1915, the price charged by a colliery company for a particular description of Coal may exceed by not more than 4*s.* per ton the price charged by the same colliery under a similar sale of the same Coal on or about the corresponding date in the twelve months ended the 30th June, 1914. In the case of collieries in South Wales and Monmouth and the Forest of Dean this standard amount of 4*s.* has been increased to 6*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

FACTORS' CHARGES.

The margin which factors may charge on House Coal is now limited under the Wholesale Coal Prices Order, 1917, to 1*s.* per ton. Where a merchant buys his supplies (or a portion of his supplies) through factors the increase, as compared with the pre-war charge, should not be more than 2*d.* or 3*d.* per ton.

TRANSPORT.

(*a*) *Rail-borne Coal.*

The only general increase in railway charges is the increase of wagon hire charges for private owners' wagons which was sanctioned by the Price of Coal (Limitation) Act, this increase varying from 2½*d.* per ton in the case of Coal carried a distance of less than 20 miles to 7½*d.* per ton in the case of Coal carried a distance of 150 miles or more. In general, therefore, railway transport charges will only be increased by a few pence per ton.

(*b*) *Sea-borne Coal.*

In the case of sea-borne Coal the freights to be regarded as legitimate are the current rates of freight as indicated in Article 2 of the Wholesale Coal Prices Order. These will generally be considerably in excess of pre-war freights.

DISTRIBUTION FROM DEPOTS.

It has been ascertained by an examination of the position in a number of localities that the increase in charges for distribution since the beginning of the War (including depôt and office expenses and cartage) is in general about 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton, but in particular localities the increase may, owing to special circumstances, be greater or less than this amount.

The above particulars indicate roughly the increase in the different elements making up the retail price of rail-borne Coal as compared with the corresponding figure for the twelve months prior to the War, but these amounts may be varied in certain cases owing to the following circumstances :—

(1) *Colliery Price.*

In certain cases the price charged to a merchant may exceed his pre-war price by somewhat more than 4*s.* per ton (or 6*s.* 6*d.* per ton in the case of collieries in South Wales and Monmouth and the Forest of Dean), owing to the colliery basing its present price not on the sale to the same merchant in the pre-war period, but on a similar sale to another purchaser at the same time at a slightly higher price. In no case, however, should the additional charge be more than a few pence per ton. Further, a merchant may be obtaining part of his supplies from different collieries from those supplying him prior to the War.

(2) *Railway Transport.*

If supplies are obtained from collieries nearer to or farther from the area of consumption than those supplying the merchant prior to the War, the railway ates will generally be reduced or increased accordingly.

(3) *Distribution.*

Generally speaking it seems to be the case that cartage costs have increased by about 50 per cent. as compared with pre-war charges. In places where costs of cartage were high before the War owing to long haulage or hilly districts, the increase will be correspondingly high, and the sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* specified above to cover all increases in cost of distribution may be insufficient.

BOARD OF TRADE,
COAL MINES DEPARTMENT,
8, RICHMOND TERRACE,
WHITEHALL, S.W.1.
12*th September*, 1917.

B. In Ireland.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (IRELAND) COAL ORDER, 1917, DATED SEPTEMBER 11, 1917, MADE BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.(a)

1918. No. 365.

No. 42,769
1917.

To every Local Authority in Ireland, being within the definition contained in Article II. of the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917,(b) namely:

To the Council of every County Borough, Borough or Urban District;

To the Town Commissioners of every Town not being an Urban District;

To the District Council of each Rural District upon whom powers are conferred or duties are imposed by the aforesaid Retail Coal Prices Order;

and to all others whom it may concern:

(a) CIRCULAR ACCOMPANYING ORDER.—This Order as issued to Local Authorities was accompanied by the circular printed immediately below.

(b) RETAIL COAL PRICES ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 207.

Whereas by Regulations numbered 2J and 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, may by arrangement with the Board of Trade confer and impose on any local authorities in Ireland and their officers any powers and duties in connection with the enforcement of certain Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Defence of the Realm Regulations:

And Whereas the Board of Trade have, in pursuance of Regulations numbered 2F to 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, made the Retail Coal Prices, Order, 1917:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in pursuance of every power in this behalf enabling Us, and by arrangement with the Board of Trade, do hereby order as follows:

Article I.—In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears:—

(*a*) The expression "local authority" means, as the case may be, the Council of a County Borough, Borough or Urban District, the Town Commissioners of a Town not being an Urban District, or the District Council of a Rural District upon whom powers are conferred or duties are imposed by the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917.

(*b*) The expression "district" means the County Borough, Borough, District, or Town within which the local authority have jurisdiction.

Article II.—We hereby confer and impose upon the local authority, and upon such of their officers as they may designate or appoint for the purpose, all the powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge of the functions assigned to local authorities by the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917, within their district, in conformity with the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Article III.—Any expenses incurred by the local authority in the execution of this Order, so far as the same are not otherwise provided for, shall be defrayed out of such fund or rate as We may direct.

Article IV.—This Order may be cited as "The Local Authorities (Ireland) Coal Order, 1917."

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Eleventh day of September, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventeen.

(L.S.)

H. A. Robinson.

Edmund Bourke.

E. Coey Bigger.

[The above Order was published in the Dublin Gazette, September 11th, 1917.]

Circular of Controller of Coal Mines to Irish Local Authorities as to Retail Prices of House Coal.

1917. No. 953.****

Please reply to—
The Controller of Coal Mines,
Holborn Viaduct Hotel,
London, E.C. 1.

Telephone: Central 3260.
Telegrams: Coalcontro, Cent., London.

Quote Reference: D.7,000 P.R.

Board of Trade,
Coal Mines Department,
Holborn Viaduct Hotel,
London, E.C. 1.
23*rd March*, 1918.

Sir,

I am directed by the Controller of Coal Mines to enclose for your information copies of the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917, made by the Board of Trade under Regulations 2 (F) to 2 (JJ) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of the Local Authorities (Ireland) Coal Order, 1917,(a) made by the Irish Local Government Board, conferring on local authorities certain powers in connection with the fixing and maintenance of retail prices of house coal under the first-mentioned Order.

It will be observed that Article 1 of the Retail Coal Prices Order provides that the retail price of house coal sold in lots of one ton or more shall not exceed by more than 1*s.* per ton the cost of the coal delivered at the merchants' depôt, together with the merchants' depôt and office expenses and cost of cartage, and that Article 9 of the Order authorises your Council to request from the coal merchants in their area such information as the Council may require in order to enable them to fix prices complying with the requirements of the Order.

In order to avoid so far as possible the necessity for a detailed examination of merchants' costs in each locality certain investigations have been made with a view to determining generally the basis on which prices in Ireland may be fixed in accordance with the Order. The enclosed statement **A** shows the results of these investigations.

The procedure which should be followed by the local authorities in fixing their prices is as follows:—

(1) RETAIL PRICES AT PORTS OF DISCHARGE.

The local authorities at the various ports should obtain from the local merchants a statement showing the descriptions and the f.o.b. prices of the different coals purchased by them at the present time and in the twelve months prior to the war, together with the present rates of freight.

The f.o.b. prices should not exceed the pre-war f.o.b. price by more than the amount of 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton (or 10*s.* per ton in the case of coal from South Wales and Monmouth and the Forest of Dean) suggested in the enclosure, and the rates of freight should agree with the figures also given therein.

If the f.o.b. prices exceed the pre-war f.o.b. prices by more than the above amount from certain causes (*e.g.*, owing to the coal being obtained from collieries other than those dealt with before the war) the local authority should satisfy themselves that the amounts are justified, and in case of difficulty consult this Department. When the f.o.b. prices and freights have been determined the local authority should endeavour to arrange with the merchants a schedule of retail prices for lots of one ton or more delivered at the consumer's premises, exceeding by not more than 10*s.* per ton the sum of the f.o.b. price and the freight.

(a) Local Authorities (Ireland) Coal Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 212.

Prices should also be arranged in accordance with the provisions of the Order for sales of small quantities delivered by road vehicle, and also sales at the depôt or wharf.

(2) RETAIL PRICES AT PLACES OTHER THAN PORTS OF DISCHARGE.

In the case of places other than ports of discharge it will be necessary for the local authority to ascertain from the merchants the port in Ireland from which their supplies are forwarded, and to obtain from the local authority at that port the list of retail coal prices fixed by them. Having obtained this information the local authority should arrange with the merchants in their district a list of prices differing from the prices at the port by not more than the cost of transport from the port, plus 3*s*. per ton, as suggested in the enclosure.

Most districts in the interior of Ireland draw their supplies from Dublin or Belfast, and the prices in these cities have already been fixed and are given in the enclosure.

When the local authority have fixed the prices for their district a schedule should be drawn up stating the prices for each description of coal under the various conditions of sale and published by the local authority in the local press. The cost of advertisement will be defrayed by the Government. Instructions **B** on this point are enclosed. A suggested form of advertisement **C** is appended, but the details both as regards the descriptions of the coal and the methods of sale will vary from place to place, and in some cases it may be necessary for a local authority to approve different levels of prices for different districts in their area owing to local difference in costs of distribution.

In case the local authority experience difficulty in securing the necessary co-operation of the merchants with a view to drawing up a schedule of prices, they should inform the Controller of Coal Mines, and if the local authority are satisfied that the prices which the merchants have refused to revise are clearly in excess of the amounts that could be justified on the basis suggested above, they should furnish the Controller with full information on the points in order that he may consider whether the circumstances are not such as to warrant the institution of proceedings forthwith.

It is to be observed that under Article 13 of the Order, when prices have been duly published by the local authority, a merchant is regarded as complying with Articles 1 to 7 of the Order so long as his prices do not exceed those fixed by the local authority.

Until such prices have been established in any locality a merchant is liable to penalties if it is proved that the prices at which he sells do not comply with Articles 1 to 7 of the Order.

It will be observed that in addition to their functions in regard to fixing prices, certain local authorities are, under Article 14 of the Retail Coal Prices Order, empowered to order, with the approval of the Controller of Coal Mines, that the provisions of that Article as to the displaying of prices on vehicles shall apply to their area or to any part thereof. It is not intended that the Article should apply to sparsely populated areas in which the maximum prices may vary from village to village, on account of differences in cartage costs, but it is suggested that in such cases the local authority arrange, if possible, for the display of the maximum prices in some conspicuous place in each village. If notice boards or hoardings in prominent positions are not available, arrangements might be made with the sub-postmasters for the display of the prices in the Post Office in each village. The Postmaster-General has no objection to this if no other method is practicable.

The above-mentioned Orders and this circular with the enclosed memorandum have been placed on sale, and further copies may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. A. Lee.

A

PRICES OF HOUSE COAL IN IRELAND.

(1) PRICES AT PORTS OF DISCHARGE.

As a result of an examination of the position at certain of the principal ports in Ireland it has been ascertained that the retail price of house coal delivered in lots of one ton or more by road vehicle to the consumer should not exceed by more than 10*s*. 0*d*. per ton the f.o.b. price at which the merchant purchased the coal, plus the sea freight.

In dealing with the f.o.b. price it is to be borne in mind that the pit price of coal exceeds the pre-war pit price by 9*s*. per ton at collieries in South Wales and Monmouth, and the Forest of Dean, and 6*s*. 6*d*. per ton at other collieries in Great Britain. The f.o.b. price, which may include slightly increased charges for wagon hire and factors' or wholesale merchants' expenses, should not exceed the pre-war f.o.b. price by more than 10*s*. per ton in the case of coal from South Wales and Monmouth, or the Forest of Dean, and 7*s*. 6*d*. per ton in the case of coal from other coalfields.

The following table indicates the present maximum rates of freight between Great Britain and Ireland which have been fixed by the Ministry of Shipping:—

MAXIMUM COAL FREIGHTS.

—	Glasgow.		Mersey.		Bristol Channel.	
	Up to 500 G.R.	Over 500 G.R.	Up to 500 G.R.	Over 500 G.R.	Up to 500 G.R.	Over 500 G.R.
Londonderry...	16/6	15/0	18/0	16/6	—	—
Larne ...	10/0	9/6	15/0	14/0	18/0	17/0
Belfast ...	9/0 fd.	8/6 fd.	15/0	14/0	18/0	17/0
Dundalk ...	15/0	14/0	15/0	14/0	17/0	16/0
Newry ...	15/6	14/6	15/6	14/6	17/6	16/6
Greenore ...	15/0	14/0	15/0	14/0	17/0	16/0
Dublin ...	15/0	14/0	15/0	14/0	17/0	16/0
Wexford ...	20/0	—	20/0	—	20/0	—
Waterford ...	18/6	17/6	18/6	17/6	18/6	17/6
Cork	19/0	18/0	19/0	18/0	19/0	18/0
Fenit	—	—	—	—	28/6	27/6
Limerick ...	—	—	—	—	31/0	30/0

For Ayrshire loading, 6*d*. per ton less than Glasgow.

For Partington loading, 1*s*. per ton more than Mersey.

For Cumberland loading, the same rates as Mersey, except:—Londonderry, 1*s*. 6*d*. less; Larne and Belfast 2*s*. 5*d*. less.

Maximum Freights for Sailing Vessels, 25 per cent. above Freights for Steamers

(2) PRICES IN THE INTERIOR.

Retail prices at places other than the port of discharge should not exceed the retail price at the port by more than the charges for transport from the port, plus 3*s.* per ton, this sum of 3*s.* being accounted for by the fact that the coal is handled at the depôt twice, *i.e.*, both at the port of discharge and at the inland destination.

For example, the price of coal at a town in the interior to which the charge for transport by rail from the port of discharge is 5*s.* 0*d.* per ton will be as follows :—

	s.	*d.*	
Retail price at port	46	6	per ton.
Railway charge from port	5	0	„ „
Additional depôt, &c., expenses	3	0	„ „
Retail price	54	6	„ „

(3) RETAIL PRICES IN DUBLIN AND BELFAST.

Dublin.	*s.*	*d.*		Belfast.	*s.*	*d.*	
Standard Coal* ...	46	6	per ton.	Best English Coal ...	50	0	per ton
				„ „ Nuts ...	49	0	„ „
				English Kitchen Coal...	49	0	„ „
				Best English Slack ...	46	0	„ „
* Wigan 6 feet, or Florida, or similar coal.				Best Scotch House Coal	44	0	„ „

The above are net cash prices for coal delivered into cellar within the City.

BOARD OF TRADE
COAL MINES DEPARTMENT,
HOLBORN VIADUCT HOTEL,
LONDON, E.C.1.

B

INSTRUCTIONS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES AS TO PUBLICATION OF SCHEDULE OF PRICES IN LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

It is intended that the Schedule of Prices shall only be published in representative newspapers—only one insertion to be made in each.

Form No. K. 1257 must be filled up and despatched to each newspaper in which the Schedule is to be published, and at the same time Form No. K. 1258 must be posted to Messrs. Kenny's Advertising Agency, 65, Middle Abbey Street, Dublin, giving the list of papers to whom the Schedule of Prices has been sent for publication.

Suggested Form of Advertisement. C

THE PRICE OF COAL.

The_____Council of_____under the powers conferred on them by the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917, hereby announce that the following Schedule of Prices has been drawn up by them (after consultation with representatives of the local coal merchants as to their costs) as the maximum prices chargeable for the sale of coal by retail for domestic purposes in the_____of_____.

—	Best Selected.	Seconds.	Bright House.	Best Kitchen.	Kitchen Nuts.	Stove Coal.
Sales of 1 ton or more in bulk or in bags—						
(*a*) Delivered into cellar ... per ton						
(*b*) Delivered at entrance ... „						
Sales of quantities less than 1 ton from road vehicles ... ... per cwt.						
Sales of 2 cwts. or less at shops—						
per cwt....						
56 lbs.						
28 lbs.						
14 lbs.						
7 lbs.						
Sales to consumers at merchants' depôts or wharves or railway sidings—						
per cwt....						
56 lbs.						
28 lbs.						
14 lbs.						
7 lbs.						

(iv.) Sale of Coal (Ireland).

THE SALE OF COAL (IRELAND) ORDER, 1919, DATED JANUARY 3, 1919, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE UNDER REGULATIONS 2F, 2G AND 2JJ.

1919. No. 13.

The Board of Trade, deeming it expedient to make further exercise of their powers under the Defence of the Realm Regulations as respects coal, hereby order as follows:—

1. No person shall on any sale or proposed sale of coal for shipment to Ireland or on any sale or proposed sale of coal in Ireland impose or attempt to impose any condition as to the sale of any other coal than that demanded by the purchaser or of any other article whatsoever.

2. Every person who sells coal in Ireland shall keep accurate records showing (*a*) the person, firm or company from whom he

purchased the coal, (*b*) the description under which the coal was sold to him, (*c*) the price which he paid for the coal, (*d*) the price at which he sold the coal, and the person to whom he sold it and the quantity sold to each person, and (*e*) unless the coal was sold at the retail price agreed upon with and published by the local authorities under the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917, the amount added to the cost for cost of handling and delivery.

3. Every person who sells coal in Ireland shall give inspection of such records and of all invoices, contracts and documents relating to any coal referred to therein to any person authorised by the Controller of Coal Mines, and shall make such returns as to his business as the Controller may from time to time require.

4. No person shall offer or agree to sell coal for shipment to Ireland without disclosing to the purchaser before the contract is completed the pit price or the price f.o.b. charged by the owner of the colliery from whom the coal is obtained.

5. Where coal is sold for shipment to Ireland the seller shall deliver to the purchaser an invoice and shall state therein the quantity and precise description of the coal, the name of the colliery from which the coal, or from which each description if more than one, was supplied, the pit or f.o.b. price of the coal, or of each description thereof, the insurance, transport and shipping charges, and the merchants' or factors' profit, if any. The seller shall also state on the invoice whether the coal is sold for bunkering or for consumption in Ireland.

6. No person shall re-sell for consumption in Ireland coal which has been sold for bunkering or shall re-sell for bunkering coal which has been sold for consumption in Ireland.

7. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

8. This Order may be cited as The Sale of Coal (Ireland) Order, 1919, and shall have effect from the thirteenth day of January, 1919.

A. H. Stanley.

[London Gazette, Jan. 10, 1919.]

(v.) Gas Coke Prices.

THE GAS COKE PRICES ORDER, 1918, DATED OCTOBER 1, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE UNDER REGULATIONS 2F TO 2JJ.

1918. No. 1240.

The Board of Trade in exercise of their powers under Regulations 2F to 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling them thereto hereby order as follows:—

1. This Order applies to all sales of gas coke or breeze in the United Kingdom for such industrial and other purposes as the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, or the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918, do not apply to.

2. (*a*) The maximum price of ordinary large gas coke delivered to a consumer by road vehicle shall in any district be the second

highest price fixed under the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918, for sales of coal in such district.

(*b*) The maximum price of unscreened breeze delivered to a consumer by road vehicle shall be 40 per cent. of the corresponding price of ordinary large gas coke.

3. (*a*) The maximum price of ordinary large gas coke or unscreened breeze delivered in railway wagon or barge load or cargo to a consumer, or to a retail merchant for delivery by road vehicle to consumers, shall be less than the price prescribed under Article 2 of this Order by 12*s*. per ton in the case of deliveries within the Metropolitan Fuel Area as defined in Section 124 of the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918, and in the case of deliveries in the rest of Great Britain by such amount as has been fixed by the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee for the district in respect of loading, cartage and delivery of coke, or, where no amount has been so fixed, by 10s. per ton.

(*b*) Where the transport charges by rail, barge or ship as the case may be, are not paid either in whole or in part by the gas undertaking from whose works the coke or breeze is supplied, the maximum price shall be reduced by the amount by which such charges to the destination are not borne by the gas undertaking; provided that in the case of coke or breeze delivered into barge at gas works within the Metropolitan Area the amount by which the maximum price for coke or breeze delivered at destination shall be reduced shall be 2*s*. 6*d*. per ton in respect of the service of lighterage plus any additional cost of transport by rail.

4. (*a*) Additional charges may be made for the services of breaking, screening washing coke or breeze provided that any dispute as to the cost of such services shall be submitted to the Controller of Coal Mines, whose decision shall be final and conclusive for all purposes. Any such charge shall be shown separately on the invoice.

5. The price of gas coke or breeze sold by a gas undertaking to a factor or wholesale merchant shall be 1*s*. 3*d*. per ton less than the price chargeable to a consumer under the provisions of this Order.

Provided that:—

(i) Where coke or breeze is dealt with by more than one factor or wholesale merchant before reaching the consumer or retail merchant the above amount of 1*s*. 3*d*. per ton shall be divisible between the different factors and wholesale merchants, and each seller, except in the case of the final sale to the consumer or retail merchant, shall at the time of the sale inform the purchaser how much of the above amount is included in the price, and shall show such amount on every quotation, sale note, document, or memorandum relating to the sale, and on the invoice, in order that the maximum price may not be exceeded.

(ii) Where payment is not made by the consumer or retail merchant before the date on which payment is due to the original owner of the coke or breeze or within thirty days of delivery of the same, whichever is the

later, the factor or wholesale merchant may make a charge not exceeding 2½ per cent. in respect of credit to the consumer or retail merchant.

6. Where a consumer purchases gas coke or unscreened breeze under a contract for not less than 50 tons of gas coke or unscreened breeze per month over a period of not less than 12 months the maximum price chargeable by the gas undertaking at the gas works, that is the price prescribed by Articles 2, 3 and 5 of this Order reduced by the costs of transport and handling, shall be reduced by 10 per cent. and the price chargeable by a factor or merchant in respect of coke supplied to a consumer under such a contract shall be correspondingly reduced.

7. The Board of Trade may by notice under the hand of the Controller of Coal Mines suspend the operation of this Order or any provision of this Order within the district of any local authority or larger areas for such times and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in the notice and may in like manner restore such operation.

8. The maximum prices and charges provided under this Order may be increased or reduced by the Controller of Coal Mines either generally or as regards any particular class or case.

9. All contracts for the purchase and sale of coke and breeze existing at the date when this Order comes into operation shall remain in force notwithstanding anything contained herein, but the prices payable under such contracts shall be modified so that it shall be a price not less than, and not exceeding, the price prescribed by this Order.

Any party to such contract may apply to the Controller for the variation of or relief against any term or condition of such contract.

10. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

11. This Order comes into force on the 7th day of October, 1918.

12. In the application of this Order to Scotland the Household Fuel and Lighting (Scotland) Order, 1918, shall be substituted for the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918, wherever reference to the latter Order is made.

13. This Order may be cited as the Gas Coke Prices Order, 1918.

A. H. Stanley.

[London Gazette, Oct. 4, 1918.]

(b) Transport of Coal.

THE COAL TRANSPORT ORDER, 1917, DATED JULY 4, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulations 2F to 2JJ and 9G(a) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and

(a) REGULATION 9G.—The other Orders which relate to the taking possession of Coal Mines made under Regulation 9G are printed in Class XXV, p. 407.

all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. With a view to effecting economies in transport and of facilitating the supply of coal such restrictions may be placed on the transport of coal from particular areas or particular collieries in the United Kingdom to particular areas or particular destinations as the Board of Trade may from time to time consider necessary, and when such restrictions are so placed it shall be the duty of every person affected thereby to comply with the requirements of the Board of Trade for the purposes of giving effect thereto.

2. Contracts for the sale of coal shall be abrogated to such extent, and as from such dates as may be deemed by the Board of Trade to be necessary in order to secure compliance with their requirements under this Order.

3. The requirements of the Board of Trade under this Order shall be notified in the form of directions issued from time to time by the Controller of Coal Mines. Such directions may relate to any or all of the following matter:—

(*a*) The restriction or discontinuance of the transport of coal from particular areas or particular collieries to particular areas or particular destinations, either absolutely or by any specified method of transport or otherwise than by such method of transport as may be specified.

(*b*) The contracts which are to be regarded as abrogated with a view to facilitating compliance with such directions.

(*c*) Furnishing information by and to such parties and in such forms as may be specified in the directions.

(*d*) Any other matters for which provision may be necessary for the purpose of this Order.

4. Infringements of this Order are summary offences subject to penalties under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

5. This Order may be cited as the Coal Transport Order, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade, this fourth day of July, 1917.

H. Llewellyn Smith.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, July 6th, 1917.]

DIRECTIONS OF THE CONTROLLER OF COAL MINES, DATED 4TH JULY, 1917, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RE-ORGANISING THE TRANSPORT OF COAL BY PUBLIC RAILWAY FOR INLAND CONSUMPTION.

ISSUED UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE COAL TRANSPORT ORDER, 1917.

1. No person shall, after the 8th September, 1917, without the consent of the Controller of Coal Mines, buy or sell, or offer to buy or sell, coal to be forwarded by public railway for inland consumption to any area other than those to which the coal in question may be so forwarded under the Coal Transport Re-organisation Scheme, as set out in these directions.

2. For the purposes of the aforementioned scheme, Great Britain has been divided into areas numbered from 1 to 20 on two maps* of England and Wales and of Scotland respectively, and the following table shows the areas to which coal produced in each of the areas specified in the first column may be forwarded by public railway for inland consumption for the purposes indicated in the second, third and fourth columns.

Area of Production.		Areas to which the forwarding of Coal by Public Railway for Inland Consumption is confined by these directions.		
		Steam and Manufacturing.	Gas and Coking.	House.
No.		Area No.	Area No.	Area No.
1.	Northumberland ...	1, 2, 3 ...	1	1, 2.
2.	Cumberland	2	2	2.
3.	Durham	2, 3	2, 3	2, 3.
4.	Lancashire	4, 6	4	4.
5.	Yorkshire	3, 4. 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16.	4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16	4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16.
6.	North Wales	6	6	6.
7.	North Stafford	6, 7, 9 ...	7, 9, 10 ...	6, 7, 9.
8.	Eastern Counties ...	—	—	—
9.	Shropshire	9, 12, 13 ...	9, 13... ...	9, 12, 13.
10.	Birmingham and District	9, 10, 11, 13, 14	—	9, 10, 11, 13, 14.
11.	Northants to Essex ...	—	—	—
12.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	12, 13, 14 ...	12	12, 13.
13.	South Western Counties	13	13	13.
14.	South Eastern Counties and London.	14	14	14.
15.	Derby and Nottingham...	4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16	4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16.	4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16.
16.	Leicester	10, 11, 14, 16	—	10, 11, 14, 16.
	SCOTLAND.			
17.	South Eastern	17	17	17.
18.	North Western	18	18	18.
19.	North Eastern	17, 18, 19 ...	19	17, 18, 19.
20.	South Western	18, 20 ...	20	20.

3. In accordance with the provisions of Sections 2 and 3 of the Coal Transport Order, 1917, every contract for the sale of coal is hereby abrogated as from 6.0 p.m. on the 8th September, 1917, in every case in which this is necessary in order that the re-allocation of the supplies of coal, as provided for in clause 6 of these directions, may be effected.

[On and from September 10th, new contracts for the sale of coal affected by the scheme will come into operation, and all necessary arrangements to this end must be completed not later than September 8th, but it is obviously desirable that completion should be reached as much in advance of that date as possible.]

* Copies of these maps, also a diagram illustrating the effect of the Scheme on the Area interchanges have been prepared by the Railway Clearing House, and may be obtained, with a pamphlet embodying full instructions, by all concerned, post free, on application to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 123, Seymour Street, London, N.W. 1.

4. Every Colliery Owner shall, on receipt of instructions from the District Coal and Coke Supplies Committee in whose area the Colliery is situated, furnish the Committee with returns giving the following information as respects forwardings by public railway, for inland consumption during June, 1917, of each description of coal produced at the Colliery :—

(*a*) In the case of coal sold direct to consumers or retail merchants, the name and address of the consumer or retail merchant, and the tonnage of each description forwarded by rail to each in the areas specified by the Committee, for each of the following purposes (*a*) Steam-raising and Manufacturing, (*b*) Gas-making, (*c*) Coke ovens, (*d*) Household use.

(*b*) In the case of coal sold to factors and wholesale merchants, the name and address of the factor or wholesale merchant and the tonnage of each description forwarded by rail to each in the areas specified by the Committee, for each of the following purposes : (*a*) Steam raising and Manufacturing, (*b*) Gas-making, (*c*) Coke ovens, (*d*) Household use.

(*c*) In the case of every consignment of coal during June, the destination of which was unknown to the Colliery Owner, the name, address, and business of the purchaser and the weight and description of each consignment.

(*d*) Such information as to the provision of wagons as the Committee may require.

Every Colliery Owner shall furnish the above returns to the District Coal and Coke Supplies Committee, so as to be in the hands of the Committee within 7 days of the date of the despatch of the instructions by the Committee to the Collieries in their area.

5. In every case in which the area of consumption of coal sold to a factor or merchant is unknown to the Colliery Owner, the District Coal and Coke Supplies Committees will apply to every such factor or merchant for a statement giving, as respects such coal, the tonnage of each description forwarded by rail for consumption in each of the areas as referred to in clause 4 of these directions, for each of the purposes named therein (*a*) Steam-raising and Manufacturing, (*b*) Gas-making, (*c*) Coke ovens, (*d*) Household use, and every such factor or merchant shall furnish such return to the Committee so as to be in their hands within three days of the date of application.

In cases where coal is sold by one factor or merchant to another, and the area of consumption of the coal is unknown to the seller, the seller shall state on the above-mentioned return the name and address of the purchaser and the weight and description of coal in each case.

6. On receipt of the returns specified in clause 4, the District Coal and Coke Supplies Committees will arrange for meeting the requirements of purchasers whose supplies have been affected by the scheme, out of the tonnage of coal which will be available and sufficient for the purpose, by diversion from other areas under the operation of the scheme. This tonnage will consist of the following :—

(*a*) The tonnage of coal hitherto forwarded by public railway from the areas specified in the first column of the table shown in clause 2 of these directions, to areas other than those specified in the second, third, and fourth columns as permissible areas for the coal in question.

(*b*) Such portion of the tonnage hitherto forwarded to other areas as it may be necessary for the Committee to divert under detailed instructions from the Controller of Coal Mines.

The District Coal and Coke Supplies Committees will inform each of the Colliery Owners in their area of the tonnages (if any) to be diverted from these areas, and will specify the factors, merchants, and direct consumers, whose supplies are to be reduced or discontinued, with the descriptions and quantities of coal to be diverted from each.

7. The whole tonnage of coal diverted under the operation of the scheme as mentioned in clause 6 shall be reserved by the Collieries for disposal in accordance with instructions to be given by the District Coal and Coke Supplies

Committee, who will notify each Colliery Owner in their area of the factors, merchants, and direct consumers to whom the coal is to be supplied after the 8th September, 1917, and of the descriptions and quantities to be supplied to each.

8. The Collieries will than communicate direct with the factors, merchants and direct consumers allotted to each, and in offering the authorised weight and description of coal will, at the same time, state whether the wagons can be supplied by the Colliery. If the Colliery is unable to provide wagons, or can provide only a portion of them, this must be stated when offering the coal, and the factors, merchants and direct consumers asked if they can provide wagons.

In cases where factors, merchants and direct consumers state they are unable to provide wagons, the Colliery must at once notify this, with full particulars, to the District Coal and Coke Supplies Committee, who will then endeavour to arrange for supplies of wagons, and if unable to do so, report the circumstances to the Controller of Coal Mines. It must, however, be understood that where factors, merchants and direct consumers are to-day providing the wagons for the existing supplies which are to be discontinued as from the 8th September under the instructions of the District Committee, they must continue to provide wagons for the new supplies substituted by the Committee, except in cases where the Collieries indicate their ability to meet demands with their own wagons or those of railway companies.

9. Every Colliery shall notify all factors, merchants and direct consumers to whom coal has been sold, the delivery of which will be affected by the scheme, of the discontinuance or reduction of supplies as from the 8th September, 1917. Such notifications shall be made :—

(*a*) In the case of coal forwarded to areas prohibited under clause 2 of these directions, as soon as possible after the publication of these directions ;

(*b*) In the case of coal forwarded to other areas in reduced quantities, as soon as possible after the receipt of instructions from the District Coal and Coke Supplies Committee as to the factors, merchants and direct consumers whose supplies will be affected.

10. These directions are designed so as to leave the initiative with the District Coal and Coke Supplies Committees. Factors, merchants and direct consumers whose supplies after the 8th September, 1917, are affected by the scheme are not to apply to Collieries for supplies in substitution, but must wait until they receive communications from such Collieries as are instructed by the District Coal and Coke Supplies Committees to provide the supplies required under the scheme. Provided that if any factor, merchant or direct consumer does not hear from a Colliery or Collieries respecting such supplies as affected under the scheme by August 27th, a communication shall at once be sent to the District Committee controlling the area, responsible for supplying such factor, merchant or direct consumer, furnishing details of the quantities and description of coal required, together with the names of Colleries from whom such supplies were actually drawn, and would continue to be drawn up to 6 p.m. on September 8th, 1917. Also that if a Colliery has not, by August 20th, 1917, received particulars of the allocation of its coal which is being displaced under the scheme, it shall, on that date, communicate with the District Coal and Coke Supplies Committee concerned.

11. The Controller of Coal Mines will furnish the District Coal and Coke Supplies Committees with information regarding the present distribution of certain special descriptions and qualities of coal which are required for certain purposes, such as for coke ovens, gas producers, and automatic stokers, and the names of firms who are entitled to priority in respect of their requirements of such fuel. Such firms will receive certificates issued by the Controller of Coal Mines entitling them to receive specified supplies of the special fuels mentioned in the certificate, and the Committees will take steps to provide the fuel in question, by diversion, where necessary, from firms who have not received certificates.

Every person shall comply with the instructions of the District Coal and Coke Supplies Committees with regard to the distribution of descriptions and qualities of coal, which it may be necessary to deal with, as special fuels under this clause

12. These directions do not affect :—

(*a*) Coal conveyed to a port for shipment, whether for export, coastwise or bunkers.

(*b*) Coal conveyed otherwise than by public railway from the Colliery.

(*c*) Anthracite.

In the case of rail-borne coal transhipped for delivery by barge or to be delivered by road vehicle, the point to which the traffic is forwarded by public railway is to be regarded as the destination for the purpose of complying with these directions.

13. These directions may be revoked or varied by the Controller of Coal Mines as occasion arises.

GUY CALTHORP.

Controller of Coal Mines.

(c) Household Fuel and Lighting.

(i) *In England and Wales*, p. 226.
(ii) *Local Authorities* (*Fuel and Lighting*) *England and Wales*, p. 272.
(iii) *In Scotland*, p. 274.
(iv) *Local Authorities* (*Fuel and Lighting*) *Scotland*, p. 304.

(i) In England and Wales.

THE HOUSEHOLD FUEL AND LIGHTING ORDER, 1918, DATED JUNE 28, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE. (a)

1918. No. 818.

Cancelled.

The Board of Trade deeming it expedient to make further exercise of their powers under the Defence of the Realm Regulations as respects coal, gas and electricity hereby order as follows :—

PART I.—THE SCOPE OF THE ORDER.

Coal, gas and electricity used for domestic or quasi-domestic purposes.

1. This Order extends to coal, gas and electricity used for heating or cooking or for any other than industrial purposes, but exclusive of lighting. It also extends to gas and electricity used for lighting purposes in connection with any house, building or other premises in respect of which the provisions of this Order apply.

It extends to coal, gas and electricity used for industrial purposes where such industry, trade or business is carried on in a dwelling house or other building used in connection with a dwelling house.

It extends to coal used for the generation or production of gas or electricity in a private works, for consumption in a house, building or other premises in respect of which the provisions of this Order as to fuel apply.

It extends to coal, gas and electricity used in laundries, bakehouses, dairies, greenhouses and other industrial or trade premises carrying on occupations or businesses of a domestic or quasi-domestic character.

It extends to coal, gas and electricity used in any premises for industrial purposes where the total quantity to be used in any year shall not exceed 100 tons.

(a) This Order, except as regards clause 127, has been cancelled and a new Order substituted, viz., The Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1919, dated June 23, 1919 (London Gazette, July 1, 1919).

In case of dispute as to whether any such premises come within the scope of this clause, the decision of the Controller of Coal Mines shall be final and conclusive in every case.

Definition Coal and Fuel.

2. In this Order (except where the context clearly indicates the contrary) "Coal" means anthracite and all other kinds of coal, coke, briquettes and any other solid fuel of which coal or coke is a constituent; "Fuel" means coal, gas and electricity used for all purposes except lighting coming within the scope of this Order.

The Controller of Coal Mines to exercise powers.

3. The Controller of Coal Mines for the time being appointed by the Board of Trade, hereinafter referred to as the "Controller," shall be responsible to and is hereby authorised by the Board of Trade to exercise all the powers belonging to the Board of Trade in relation to the subject matter of this Order, and he shall take such action and enforce such measures as are necessary to give effect to this Order, and for this purpose he may make such rules and issue such instructions as may be required, and such rules and instructions shall be deemed to be part of this Order and shall have the same effect as if they had been included in this Order.

Such rules and instructions shall be deemed to be Statutory Rules and Orders and shall be published in manner provided therefor.

Suspension of Order or part thereof.

4. The Controller may suspend from time to time and for any period, and in any district or part of a district of a Local Authority, the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Order as he may think fit, and may in like manner restore such operation.

Definition of Local Authority, etc.

5. This Order applies to England and Wales and throughout this Order the expression "Local Authority" means the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, the Council of a Metropolitan Borough, the Council of a Municipal Borough or other Urban District, the Council of a Rural District, or the Council of the Isles of Scilly; "Month" means a calendar month; "Quarter" means a three-monthly period ending as nearly as possible on the 31st March, the 30th June, the 30th September or the 31st December in any year; and "Person" includes any firm or association or body of persons, a company, corporation or other corporate body.

Part II.—Allowances for Fuel and Lighting.

Scale of fuel allowances (Dwelling-houses).

6. Subject to the provisions of this Order the allowances of fuel in respect of any dwelling-house or part thereof, or flat or tenement in separate occupation, shall not exceed the quantity prescribed in accordance with the following table or such other

quantity, whether less or more, as the Controller may subsequently determine, for any period of time or in respect of any district:—

Where the number of rooms occupied is—	The fuel allowance for the year shall not exceed—	
	A. Tons Cwts.	B. Tons Cwts.
Not more than 2	3 10	3 0
3	4 0	3 10
4	4 10	4 0
5	5 0	4 10
6	6 0	5 0
7	7 0	6 0
8	8 0	7 0
9	9 0	8 0
10	10 0	9 0
11	11 0	10 0
12	12 0	11 0

and for every additional room 1 ton until a maximum of 20 tons is reached, thereafter any additional allowance not exceeding 1 ton per room shall be in the discretion of the Local Fuel Overseer (to be appointed as hereinafter provided).

Provided always that where the number of people habitually resident in a flat or tenement or dwelling-house or part thereof in separate occupation of not more than 12 rooms exceeds 6, the scale allowance as determined by the above table shall be increased by 1 ton.

The two scales indicated in the table shall apply as follows:—

A. To the counties of—

Cheshire, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Durham, Herefordshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Monmouthshire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Rutlandshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Westmorland, Worcestershire and Yorkshire, in England; and

To Wales.

B. To the counties of—

Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire (including the Isle of Ely), Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Kent, Norfolk, Northamptonshire (including the Soke of Peterborough), Oxfordshire, Somersetshire, Surrey, Suffolk, Sussex, and Wiltshire, in England;

To the Metropolitan Fuel Area as specially defined;

(*See clause* 124.)

Conversion of fuel into coal, gas, or electricity.

7. Consumers may take the allowance of fuel to which they are entitled under the table either in coal, gas, and/or electricity at their option, in accordance with the following rules:—

In calculating the prescribed quantity:

(*a*) Anthracite shall count as fuel at the same rate as ordinary coal.

(*b*) 3 tons of coke shall only count as 2 tons of fuel, and so in proportion for other quantities.

(*c*) Briquettes not sold by weight and not exceeding 2½ lbs. each in weight shall count as 1,000 to the ton and so in proportion.

(*d*) 15,000 cubic feet of gas shall count as 1 ton of fuel.

(*e*) 800 Board of Trade units of electricity shall count as 1 ton of fuel.

The quantity of fuel to be taken as gas or electricity must be calculated to the nearest quarter of a ton.

The allowance of fuel to be taken as coal shall not be less in any case than 2 tons 10 cwts, except with the previous assent of the Local Fuel Overseer.

Any quantity of fuel allowed additional to 20 tons may be required to be taken either wholly or partly as coke.

The Controller may by notice alter the conversion equivalents set out in this clause either by increase or decrease at any time and for any district without prejudice to any matters or things done under this Order and without revision of any requisitions or certificates dealt with under this Order.

Scale of lighting allowances (Dwelling-houses).

8. Subject to the provisions of this Order in addition to the allowances for fuel as set out in clause 6 hereof, there shall be allowed for lighting the quantities of gas and/or electricity prescribed in accordance with the following table or such other quantities, whether less or more, as the Controller may subsequently determine for any period of time or in respect of any district:—

Where the number of rooms occupied is—	The lighting allowance for the year shall not exceed—	
	either cubic feet of gas.	or B. of T. units of electricity.
1, 2 or 3	7,500	120
4, 5 or 6	11,250	180
7, 8 or 9	15,000	240
10, 11 or 12	18,750	300
13, 14 or 15	22,500	360
16, 17 or 18	26,250	420
19, 20 or 21	30,000	480

Gas or electricity allowed for lighting under this clause may at the option of the consumer be used for other domestic purposes, but cannot be converted into coal.

Where gas and electricity are both used for lighting the consumer may elect to take under this clause part of the allowance as gas and part as electricity, 750 cubic feet of gas being taken for this purpose as equivalent to 12 B. of T. units of electricity, and *vice versa*. Conversion may only take place by multiples of these quantities.

Definition of rooms and occupation.

9. Rooms shall only count where furnished and in actual occupation, except that bedrooms furnished but only occasionally occupied shall count as rooms. The following shall not count as rooms, viz.: Sculleries not used as kitchens, bathrooms, halls not used as sitting rooms, dressing rooms not used as bedrooms, boxrooms, cellars, pantries not containing fireplaces or stoves, storerooms, greenhouses attached to houses and outbuildings.

There shall not be any allowance in respect of a dwelling house or part thereof or flat or tenement which is permanently unoccupied, and similarly any allowance shall be withdrawn or varied in respect of any temporary cessation of occupation exceeding one month in the year of the whole or part of any premises. In calculating the extent of such withdrawal or variation the consumption of fuel and lighting for the months from May to October shall be deemed to be half the consumption for the months from November to April, but within those respective periods the consumption of fuel and lighting shall be spread equally over the several months.

Where a consumer has more than one place of residence the allowances or assessments of his several places of residence shall be considered together in relation to the actual occupation thereof.

Gas and electricity, quarterly allowances.

10. Not more than one-third of the total allowance of gas and/or electricity under clauses 6, 7 and 8 hereof may be taken in any one quarter of the year subject to such reasonable adjustment as may be necessary when the quarter appreciably exceeds a three-monthly period and subject also to adjustment in respect of any reduction in the quantities taken in any previous quarter of the year, commencing 1st July, or such other approximate date as may relate to the premises concerned.

Additonal allowances of fuel.

11. Additional allowances not exceeding 5 tons of fuel in a year in respect of each separate household may be granted by the Local Fuel Overseer on the application of the householder, where the absence of an additional fire or additional heating or cooking or lighting is shown to cause material hardship, on all or any of the following grounds:—

(1) The presence of aged or infirm persons, invalids or young children.

(2) The occupation of separate rooms by lodgers.

(3) The use of rooms for a business or profession in a dwelling house or other building used in connection therewith.

(4) The necessity for the upkeep of fires and light during the night as well as the day by reason of the hours during which the householder or other resident is engaged at work.

(5) Illness, but in this case the allowances shall be of a temporary character only in accordance with a medical certificate to be provided by the applicant.

An additional allowance shall be in fuel or in such specific fuel as coal, coke, gas or electricity as the Local Fuel Overseer may determine. An additional allowance or part thereof may be used for lighting.

An additional allowance may in the discretion of the Local Fuel Overseer be made contingent upon the existence of surplus supplies of coal, coke or other fuel in any month.

Further additional allowances not exceeding 5 tons of fuel in a year may be granted on the application of the householder where the supply is required for actual consumption in connection with any industrial, trade or manufacturing process carried on in a dwelling house or other building used in connection with a dwelling house, such allowances to be distinct from the allowances (if any) granted for the reasons stated in the preceding part of this clause.

Special assessments of fuel and lighting.

12. (*a*) The occupier of a dwelling house or part thereof or flat or tenement exceeding 15 rooms as defined above; or

(*b*) The occupier of any building not used or only partly used as a dwelling house

may apply to the Local Fuel Overseer for the district in which the premises are situated to be assessed individually having regard to his special requirements in the way of heating, cooking, lighting, or other services, the extent and nature of his buildings, the purposes for which he consumes fuel and lighting, his previous consumption within one or more of the three years prior to the 1st July, 1918, and any other special circumstances, and the amount of such assessment shall be the maximum quantity to be allowed in respect of such premises either for fuel under clause 6 hereof or for lighting under clause 8 hereof as the case may be. Such assessment may be allowed subject to such conditions as the Local Fuel Overseer may determine.

The Controller may direct that any applications or certain classes of applications under this clause be referred to him for assessment in the first instance.

Joint assessments.

13. Single assessments of fuel and/or lighting supplies shall on request of any consumer or if required by the Local Fuel Overseer be made—

(*a*) for a residential estate or farm where the proprietor, occupier or manager supplies fuel and/or lighting to his tenants, servants and workpeople.

(*b*) for a block of flats or tenements where the proprietor or manager undertakes wholly or partly the supply of lighting or heating or the provision of hot water or other services involving the consumption of fuel.

(*c*) for a group of houses, cottages or rooms managed on a communal basis.

(*d*) for a dwelling house occupied by more than one household in common.

(*e*) for a dwelling house part of which is occupied by a sub-tenant, but such part is not separately assessed for rating purposes.

Such assessments shall have regard to any previous practice with regard to the supply or distribution of fuel and/or lighting and in the discretion of the Local Fuel Overseer or the Controller, shall be either a total quantity calculated in respect of each separate household in accordance with the tables in clauses 6 and 8 hereof, or by special assessment in accordance with the provisions of clause 12 hereof.

Where such assessments are made the application or requisition shall be submitted by the proprietor, occupier, manager or responsible householder and the certificates to be issued for the supplies of fuel and/or lighting shall show the several allowances in detail, and the proprietor, occupier, manager or responsible householder submitting the application or requisition shall be under obligation to ensure the supply of the allowances so stated therein in full to each separate tenant, sub-tenant or householder.

Upon the request of a separate tenant, sub-tenant or householder, setting out that he is unable to obtain his proper allowance of fuel and/or lighting, separate certificates of supply may be issued to each separate tenant, sub-tenant or householder in place of the one certificate, if the Local Fuel Overseer thinks fit, without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against the proprietor, occupier, manager or responsible householder in default under this clause.

Fuel for private production of gas or electricity.

14. Where fuel is required for the generation or production of gas and/or electricity, not for public sale and distribution, but for consumption in a house, building or other premises in respect of which the provisions of this Order as to fuel apply, the allowance of fuel to be made for such purpose shall be limited to the amount actually required for the generation or production of the quantities of gas and/or electricity to which such house, building or other premises is entitled under the provisions of clauses 6 to 13 hereof inclusive.

Fuel allowed for specific purposes.

15. Where fuel is allowed under an assessment for a specific purpose it shall not be applied to any other purpose without the previous assent of the Local Fuel Overseer.

Fuel required for industrial purposes not within the scope of this Order may be purchased or acquired with household fuel, and in addition thereto, upon the declaration of the consumer as to the industrial purposes for which it is required and the production of the proper authority.

Period of allowance or assessment.

16. Allowances and assessments shall run for one year calculated from the first day of July, or from such approximate date being the date of the last meter readings in the case of gas and electricity. In the case of coal and coke allowances and assessments shall relate to such part of such year commencing 1st July as there may still be to run at the date of the requisition or assessment, the quantity allowed or assessed shall be adjusted as provided in clause 9 hereof; or in the alternative such allowances and assessments shall run for one year from the date of the requisition.

Except that where it is known or there is reason to suppose that an occupation is only temporary, allowances and assessments shall be for one or more months in the discretion of the Local Fuel Overseer, and shall be renewed from time to time.

Provided that where the Local Fuel Overseer has reason to believe that in any premises fuel and/or lighting is being consumed at a rate exceeding that which would be reasonable under the allowance or assessment determined for such premises under or by this Order, he may cancel the yearly allowance or assessment and in its place grant and renew from time to time an allowance or assessment for one or more months as he may think fit.

Appeals.

17. There shall be an appeal from the decision of the Local Fuel Overseer, upon any allowance or assessment under clauses 6 to 14 hereof inclusive, in the first instance to the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee hereinafter referred to, and in the second instance to the Controller. The decision of the Controller shall be final in every case.

Miner's coal.

18. Coal supplied to miners and other regular workers at collieries or in connection therewith, either directly or indirectly, and whether free or at a nominal or reduced price, in accordance with any agreement or with any previously established practice relating to wages' payments or in substitution therefor, shall be continued and shall not be reduced by reason of any of the provisions of clauses 6 to 14 hereof, inclusive; nor shall any form of requisition or other application be required from miners and such other persons entitled to such supplies.

Part III.—Local Fuel and Lighting Committees, Local Fuel Overseers, &c.

Appointment of Local Fuel Overseer.

19. Each Local Authority shall, within 14 days of the date on which this Order comes into effect, appoint a person who shall be known as the Local Fuel Overseer for the district of such Local Authority or for such part thereof as is included in the Order and the Local Authority may at its own or shall at the Controller's instance vary or renew or determine such appointment from time to time as may be required or deemed expedient.

Provided that with the assent of the Controller two or more Local Authorities may unite for the purpose of appointing a common Local Fuel Overseer where their districts or parts thereof can be conveniently treated as one by reason of their size or configuration, and, with such assent, a single Local Authority may divide its district into more than one where such district is of such extent that it can be most conveniently treated as more than one district, and may appoint a Local Fuel Overseer for each part of such divided district.

Provided always that where a Local Authority does not comprise within its district an independent means of supply for coal such as a railway depot or river or canal wharf or harbour, it shall unite with the adjacent district in which the depot, wharf or harbour is situate through which its supplies are obtained.

The word "district" as hereinafter used in this Order means the district for which a Local Fuel Overseer is appointed under this clause.

Public Office of Local Fuel Overseer.

20. The Local Authority or Authorities shall establish in each district an office or offices which shall be open during the usual business hours of offices in the district and at such other times as may be found necessary, and shall give public notice of the name of the Local Fuel Overseer for such district and the address of such office or offices as aforesaid to the intent that all communications relating to the supply and distribution of fuel and lighting to consumers within such district shall be sent to such office or offices and dealt with by such Local Fuel Overseer.

Where more than one office is established the Local Authority shall apoint an assistant to the Local Fuel Overseer responsible for the conduct of each such office.

Local Fuel and Lighting Committee—Constitution.

21. The Local Authority or Authorities may appoint in each district, to supervise and assist the Local Fuel Overseer, a Local Fuel and Lighting Committee which shall be constituted as follows:—

One member who shall undertake the duties of Coal Merchants' Supervisor hereinafter referred to, to be nominated or elected by persons registered as coal merchants within the district.

One member to be nominated or elected by persons licensed as coal dealers within the district, or where they so wish registered coal merchants and licensed coal dealers may unite in the joint nomination or election of two persons to serve on such committee, one of whom shall however be the Coal Merchant's Supervisor.

One member to be nominated by the gas company or companies, or other undertakers (if any) to represent the gas works either situated within the district or authorised to supply within the district.

One member to be nominated by the electricity company or companies or other undertakers (if any) to represent the electricity works, either situated within the district or authorised to supply within the district.

If a Local Authority desires or if the Controller requires:

One member to be nominated by the railway company or companies having depots or sidings through which coal is supplied within the district.

One member to be nominated by the canal company or companies having wharves through which coal is supplied within the district.

One member to be nominated by the harbour board or company or river conservancy having wharves or accommodation through which coal is supplied within the district

In any case there shall be appointed by the Local Authority an equal number of members to those to be appointed under the headings already mentioned, but not being less than five, and in addition a Chairman of the Committee, which members are hereinafter specially referred to as the "independent members."

The Local Fuel Overseer shall also be a member of the Committee, but shall not vote upon any appeal from any decision given, or action taken, by him or upon any matter involving additional expense to the Local Authority.

A representative of the Road Transport Board may attend any meeting of the Committee at which questions of cartage or road transport are to be discussed, but shall not vote at such meeting.

Enlarged Local Fuel and Lighting Committees.

22. The Controller may on the application of a Local Authority or of two or more Local Authorities uniting for the purposes of this Order, agree to such additions to or variations in the constitution of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee as he may think desirable.

In particular, where the gas and/or electricity undertaking in any district is owned by the Local Authority, the Controller may agree to the Chairman of the Committee of the Council charged with the oversight of such undertaking being *ex officio* a member of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, provided always that an additional independent member be at the same time nominated to such Committee by the Local Authority.

Secretary.

23. A Secretary may be appointed by the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, but such Secretary shall have no executive authority in relation to any matter or thing under this Order apart from the Local Fuel Overseer.

Local Fuel and Lighting Committee: Minutes, Procedure, etc.

24. A Local Fuel and Lighting Committee may, subject to the approval of the Controller, make such rules as it thinks fit for the conduct of business, the time and place of meetings, the constitution of a quorum, the appointment of sub-committees and the procedure to be followed.

Only the independent members of the Committee shall vote upon any question or decision involving expense to the Local Authority.

A Local Fuel and Lighting Committee shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties as the Controller shall from time to time assign to it, and in the exercise of such powers and the discharge of such duties shall comply with the directions of the Controller.

Minutes shall be kept of all proceedings of a Local Fuel and Lighting Committee and copies shall be sent to the Controller. Copies of the minutes certified by the Chairman and/or Secretary shall be *prima facie* evidence of the decisions of the Committee.

Any rules or instructions made or issued by a Local Fuel Overseer or a Local Fuel and Lighting Committee under this Order affecting the public generally shall be published in a newspaper circulating within the district of such Overseer or Committee.

Disqualification of Local Fuel Overseer, etc.

25. Neither the Local Fuel Overseer nor the Chairman nor any member of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee to be nominated by the Local Authority as independent members, shall be interested directly or indirectly in the supply or distribution of fuel or lighting on his own or any other account; but the mere fact of holding shares in any company interested in the supply or distribution of

fuel or lighting shall not be a disqualification provided that the fact is disclosed, and the Committee shall not dissent to such nomination or appointment on that account.

Provided further, that the Controller may, on representations that any member of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee referred to in this clause, is not independent and impartial, require the removal of such member and the nomination of some further member to take his place.

Relations and functions of Local Fuel Overseer and Local Fuel and Lighting Committee.

26. The Local Fuel Overseer shall be responsible to and shall report direct to the Controller, or to the officers to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the execution of all duties definitely laid upon him by this Order or by any rules or instructions made by the Controller under this Order, and he shall comply with any directions given to him by the Controller.

Wherever a discretion is conferred upon the Local Fuel Overseer, or wherever a decision of the Local Fuel Overseer is not declared to be final by this Order or by any rules or instructions issued thereunder, the Local Fuel Overseer shall act with the advice and approval of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, or where he has acted without such advice and approval there shall be an appeal to the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, who may confirm or vary such action as it thinks proper.

The Local Fuel Overseer shall make such reports to the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee as may be necessary for this purpose.

All communications from the Controller shall be sent to the Local Fuel Overseer, who shall submit to the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee such as are of a general character affecting the terms of this Order or comprise or vary any rules or instructions issued thereunder.

Duties of Local Fuel Overseer.

27. It shall be the duty of the Local Fuel Overseer, in addition to any other duties falling to him under this Order:—

(1) To report to the Controller upon the requirements for storing, handling, delivering and retailing coal within his district, and to recommend such alterations or additions as may be necessary to meet such requirements.

(2) To establish a record of all persons, horses, carts, motor vehicles or other staff or equipment employed in connection with the storage, handling and delivery of coal by persons regularly engaged in the coal trade. (*See clause* 47 *hereof.*)

(3) To establish a record of all auxiliary means of storing, handling, delivering and retailing coal other than the regular means provided by persons engaged in the coal trade within the district for use at the moment when such regular means shall be found to be insufficient, and to settle the terms and conditions under which all such auxiliary means may be used.

(4) To provide for the safe custody and control of any reserve stock of coal provided by the Local Authority and to use such reserve stock for the supply of dealers, subject

to any conditions which he may think fit, or of consumers in quantities not exceeding 1 cwt. at one time where the available stocks of coal in the possession of persons engaged in the coal trade in the district are insufficient to meet current requirements or otherwise as the Controller may direct.

(5) To report to the Controller any failure in the proper provision for the supply of coal to all merchants and dealers within the district.

(6) To deal with all questions and complaints, whether of consumers or merchants or dealers, relating to the supply, sale or delivery of coal to consumers within the district.

(7) To deal with all questions and complaints of consumers relating to the supply, sale or distribution of gas and electricity within the district arising out of the Order.

(8) To carry out the instructions of the Controller from time to time communicated to him.

Records, Returns, etc., of Local Fuel Overseer.

28. The Local Fuel Overseer shall keep such records and make such reports and returns from time to time to the Controller as the Controller may determine.

All records, reports, returns, correspondence, books, papers and documents of the Local Fuel Overseer shall be treated as private and confidential, and deemed to be the property of the Controller, and shall be accessible and open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the duly authorised representatives of the Controller, who may make extracts therefrom.

Duties of Local Authority as to reserve stocks, bye-laws, etc.

29. The Local Authority shall, by its officers or servants, afford all necessary assistance to the Local Fuel Overseer in the execution of his duties and the administration of this Order, and in particular shall

(*a*) establish a reserve stock of coal, where in the opinion of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee or the Controller such reserve stock is necessary to safeguard the interests of consumers within the district, and determine the extent and manner of user of such stock. The assent of the Controller is required to the establishment of every reserve stock by a Local Authority under the Order. Such reserve stock of coal shall be at the disposal of the Local Fuel Overseer, subject to any directions that the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee may give;

(*b*) at the instance of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee direct how and when deliveries of coal shall be made and where and how stocks of coal shall be stored, having regard to the byelaws, statutory and other regulations governing or purporting to govern such deliveries or such storage, and such directions shall have effect notwithstanding any of such byelaws, statutory or other regulations where it is expedient to further such deliveries or such storage. For the purposes of this sub-section of this clause a Local Authority shall be deemed to include a County Council;

(*c*) at the request of the Local Fuel Overseer provide, as the Controller may direct, for the checking of any particulars relating to any consumer whose premises are within its district in connection with the determination of any allowance of fuel or lighting under the provisions of clauses 6 to 14 hereof inclusive;

(*d*) as required by the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, be responsible for and undertake the distribution among registered coal merchants and licensed coal dealers of supplies of coal allocated by the Controller to meet any emergency or temporary shortage within the district.

Reserve stocks of coal for blocks of flats or tenements.

30. The Local Fuel and Lighting Committee may, with the assent of the Controller, make an Order requiring the owner or landlord or manager of a block of flats or tenements, containing more than 25 separate occupiers not adequately provided with facilities for the storage of coal up to a minimum quantity of 6 cwts. for each flat or tenement separately occupied, to provide such additional facilities for the storage of coal as will make up this minimum quantity for each flat or tenement, or in the alternative to provide a common store and maintain such stock of coal at his own expense for use in an emergency as may be necessary for that purpose. Any owner or landlord or manager of a block of flats or tenements supplying coal to the tenants under this latter alternative shall comply with the terms and provisions of this Order, and shall be treated as engaged in the coal trade to that extent.

The owner or landlord or manager of a block of flats or tenements shall afford the Local Fuel Overseer such particulars as may be necessary for the purposes of this clause.

Appeals to the Controller.

31. There shall be an appeal to the Controller from any decision of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee upon the application, interpretation or meaning of this Order or of any rules or instructions issued thereunder or upon any question of principle arising thereout.

There shall not be an appeal to the Controller from any decision of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee upon any question of fact except with the previous assent of the Committee.

Where a Local Fuel and Lighting Committee is not appointed there shall be an appeal to the Controller from any decision of the Local Fuel Overseer or from any exercise of his discretion, and in such case the Controller shall stand in the place of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee for all purposes.

The decision of the Controller shall be final in every case.

Appointment of Coal Merchants' Supervisor.

32. In each district as determined under clause 19 hereof, persons engaged in the coal trade, who shall be registered or licensed in accordance with the terms of this Order, shall at the request of the Local Fuel Overseer within 14 days nominate and appoint for the district a representative who may be one of themselves or one of their salaried servants, who shall be known as the Coal Merchants' Supervisor for the district, and shall vary or

renew or determine such appointment from time to time as may be agreed between them or as may be required or deemed expedient by the Controller.

If such persons shall fail to nominate and appoint a representative, the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee shall appoint in their place one of their number or one of their then existing salaried servants, who shall act as the Coal Merchants' Supervisor for such district, and if such person shall refuse or fail so to act the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee may appoint any person whom it sees fit to act in his stead. A person appointed by the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee may only be removed with the assent of the Committee, except at the instance of the Controller.

The Coal Merchants' Supervisor shall forthwith notify the Controller and the Local Fuel Overseer for the district of his address and of any change therein from time to time, and all communications in relation to any matters arising under this Order shall be sent to him at such address.

Duties of Coal Merchants' Supervisor.

33. It shall be the duty of the Coal Merchants' Supervisor, in addition to any other duties falling on him under this Order, to assist and advise the Local Fuel Overseer at all times upon questions involving persons engaged in the coal trade referred to him or coming to his attention, and in particular at the request of the Local Fuel Overseer—

(1) To nominate a coal merchant or dealer to undertake the supply of coal to any consumer within the district whose requisition has not been accepted.

(2) To enquire into and report upon the failure to deliver, or delay in the delivery of coal, the execution of orders out of rotation, the failure to secure or maintain any reserve stock appointed, the absence of provision for the sale of coal in small quantities, or any other neglect to comply with the terms of the Order by persons engaged in the coal trade.

(3) To report upon the quality or class of coal supplied to consumers and generally to deal with questions requiring expert or special knowledge in connection with coal.

(4) To advise on questions of prices and to help in securing the observance of any orders or instructions that may be given relating to the sale of coal.

(5) To report upon the adequacy of the facilities provided by persons engaged in the coal trade for storing, handling, delivering, and retailing coal within the district, and to make recommendations for such additions or improvements as he may think necessary and feasible.

The Coal Merchants' Supervisor shall also advise and assist all persons engaged in the coal trade with regard to the terms and provisions of this Order or to any rules or instructions made and issued thereunder.

Persons engaged in the coal trade in any district shall afford the Coal Merchants' Supervisor for such district such particulars as he may require in relation to any matter arising under this Order and required to be dealt with by him, and shall keep him advised of any matters needing his attention.

Coal Merchants' Supervisor: Reports, returns, &c.

34. The Coal Merchants' Supervisor shall keep such records and make such reports and returns from time to time to the Controller as the Controller may determine.

All records, reports, returns, correspondence, books, papers and documents of the Coal Merchants' Supervisor, relating to any matter arising out of or in connection with this Order shall be treated as private and confidential and deemed to be the property of the Controller, and shall be accessible and open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the duly authorised representatives of the Controller, who may make extracts therefrom.

Matters affecting coal trade to be referred to Coal Merchants' Supervisor.

35. The Local Fuel Overseer shall confer with the Coal Merchants' Supervisor on all matters and questions arising within their district relating to the supply, sale, delivery or distribution of coal and affecting persons engaged in the coal trade, and where they differ as to any step to be taken there shall be an appeal to the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee.

Co-ordination and regulation of cartage facilities.

36. Subject to any directions of the Road Transport Board, the Local Fuel Overseer and the Coal Merchants' Supervisor acting together, or in default of their agreement the Local Fuel Overseer with the assent and approval of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee may:—

(*a*) require the coal merchants or dealers within the district to re-arrange the cartage facilities necessary for the supply and delivery of coal so as to secure the most economical user of such cartage facilities, and, further, may require one coal merchant or dealer to undertake the cartage or delivery of coal for another coal merchant or dealer upon such terms as may be determined fairly in relation to the cost of such service but not to the prejudice of such merchant's or dealer's trade or business, and in particular may prescribe the streets or localities to be served by persons hawking coal in quantities not exceeding 1 cwt. at any time, and may prohibit such persons hawking coal in any other streets;

(*b*) where there has been a failure to supply coal in any particular street or locality within the district or where there is an urgent need of coal in any particular street or locality, direct any coal merchant or dealer within the district to make such deliveries of coal in such quantities and in such order or rotation as they think fit in the interests of the consumers, having regard to the requirements of the district as a whole and to the ability of such coal merchant or dealer to make such deliveries, and failure to make such deliveries without reasonable excuse shall be an offence under this Order.

Except as provided above, the Local Fuel Overseer shall not interfere with the direction or management of the offices or wharves or depots of any coal merchant or dealer, but shall make any representations as to any action which should in his opinion be taken through the Coal Merchants' Supervisor for the district, and in his default, through the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee or the Controller.

Coke, gas and electricity: Co-operation with trade representatives on Committee.

37. Where any of the matters dealt with under clauses 32 to 36 hereof, inclusive, relates to coke to be supplied, sold or delivered from a gas works within the district, the Local Fuel Overseer shall act with the advice and assistance of the representative of the gas works, to be nominated to the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee under clause 21 hereof, who shall for this purpose have the same powers and be subject to the same duties as the Coal Merchants' Supervisor.

In all matters that relate to or affect the supply of gas or electricity under this Order the Local Fuel Overseer shall act with the advice and assistance of the representatives of the gas or electricity companies or undertakings upon the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, respectively, and such representatives shall for these purposes have the same powers, and be subject to the same duties as the Coal Merchants' Supervisor in so far as they are applicable.

Where no Committee, trade representatives to be nominated.

38. Where a Local Fuel and Lighting Committee shall not be appointed, representatives shall still be nominated by the gas or electricity companies or undertakings, respectively, within any district, to discharge the duties falling on such representatives under clause 37 hereof.

Power to remove Local Fuel Overseers, Coal Merchants' Supervisors, etc.

39. The Controller shall, by any duly authorised representative, have power to enquire into the acts or defaults of the Local Fuel Overseers, Coal Merchants' Supervisors, and representatives nominated by gas or electricity companies or undertakings, and to call for such reports and to take such action as he thinks fit, and may require the removal of any such person holding office and the appointment or nomination of another in his place without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against the person so removed.

Part IV.—Coal Distribution Agencies:—

Registration and Licensing.

Registration and Licensing of Distribution Agencies.

40. After 28 days from the date upon which this Order comes into effect, no person shall deal in or sell or deliver coal to a consumer unless he is the holder either of a certificate of registration or of a licence issued by the Local Fuel Overseer for the district in which the depot, wharf, office, or other premises from which he proposes to deal in or sell coal is situate.

Application for a separate certificate of registration or a licence should be made to the Local Fuel Overseer in respect of each depot, wharf, office, or other premises from which it is proposed to deal in or sell coal. Forms of application shall be obtained from such Local Fuel Overseer.

A person carrying on business at more than one address may register with the Local Fuel Overseer an address to which he wishes all communications in relation to this Order or any matters to arise thereunder to be sent and communications sent to him at such address shall have effect as if they had been sent to all other addresses registered by him in any one district.

Provided always that a person who sells or deals in coal direct to consumers by trucks and forwards or arranges for the forwarding of such trucks to stations throughout the country or parts thereof may, on application to the Controller, register with the Controller, and such registration shall be good for the whole area comprised within this Order or any part thereof. The Controller shall advise all Local Fuel Overseers of the persons registering with him under this provision.

Registration of merchants.

41. Where a person engaged in the coal trade obtains supplies of coal, either from a colliery direct or through a factor, such person shall be entered in a register, and shall take out a certificate of registration for each depot, wharf, office, or other premises owned or controlled by him at which he sells or otherwise deals in coal. Such person is hereinafter referred to as a "registered coal merchant."

Colliery proprietors or companies or factors supplying coal direct to consumers shall take out a certificate of registration in each district (subject to the proviso in clause 40 hereof) to which they intend so to supply coal and for the purposes of this Order be treated as registered coal merchants.

Gas companies producing coke for sale or distribution direct to consumers under this Order shall take out certificates of registration for each separate works, depot, or office, at which the coke is sold or otherwise dealt in, and for the purposes of this Order be treated as registered coal merchants.

Licensing of dealers.

42. Where a person engaged in the coal trade obtains supplies of coal from or through another merchant being a registered coal merchant but not being a colliery or factor, such person shall take out a licence and shall be entered in a separate register. Such person is hereinafter referred to as a "licensed coal dealer."

A person acting as agent for a registered coal merchant and carrying on business in his own name and accepting responsibility for the supplies of consumers but ensuring the delivery of such supplies through such registered coal merchant shall take out a licence and be included as a licensed coal dealer.

Form of application for, and certificate or licence.

43. Every application for a certificate of registration or for a licence shall be in such form as may be prescribed, and shall contain a true statement of all particulars specified therein.

Every certificate of registration and every licence shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Controller, and may be granted and held subject to such conditions as the Controller may from time to time determine.

There shall not be any charge for any certificate of registration or licence.

Refusal, transfer or cancellation of certificate or licence.

44. Where a person has not been engaged in selling or otherwise dealing in coal prior to January 1st last the Local Fuel Overseer may, with the assent of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, refuse a certificate of registration or licence to such person.

Where a person engaged in the coal trade sells or otherwise deals in coal to a less extent on the average than 1 ton in each week the Local Fuel Overseer may refuse a certificate of registration or a licence to such person, or may suspend or cancel any certificate or licence already issued.

Where a person holding a certificate of registration or licence transfers his business or where such business is transferred at death to some other person, such certificate or licence shall on request to the Local Fuel Overseer be transferred into the name of such other person.

Where a person who has received a certificate of registration or a licence under clause 41 or 42 hereof has by himself or by his servants failed to observe the terms of this Order, or of any rules and instructions made thereunder, or has failed to comply with the directions of the Local Fuel Overseer as defined by this Order, the Local Fuel Overseer may, with the assent of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, revoke or suspend, for such period as he may think fit, any such certificate or licence, subject to any appeal which may be made to the Controller in this event.

Public notice of registration required.

45. Every person holding a certificate of registration or licence under this Order shall exhibit and keep exhibited in a conspicuous position at the depot, wharf, office, or other premises to which such certificate or licence relates either the certificate or licence or such other notice in a form to be approved by the Controller to the effect that the person is so registered or licensed in respect of such premises.

Where a person carries on business on his own account, not at any fixed address, but by means of hawking in the streets, he shall carry with him such certificate or licence or such other notice as may be prescribed, which shall be produced on demand to a Local Fuel Overseer, Coal Merchants' Supervisor, or anyone duly authorised by the Local Fuel Overseer or by the Controller.

Return of premises at which coal is received or delivered.

46. A registered coal merchant shall supply to the Local Fuel Overseer and the Controller a statement showing the depots, wharves, and other premises at which he receives and from which he delivers coal, so that returns may be obtained as to the quantities of coal supplied to, or delivered from, each such depot, wharf, or other premises, and any other particulars relating thereto which may be required from time to time.

Registers of men, horses, plant, equipment, etc.

47. The Controller may (1) where such registers are not otherwise available require registers to be established and maintained in such form as he may direct of all persons, horses, carts, motor vehicles or other staff or equipment employed in connection with the storage, handling, and delivery of coal, by registered coal merchants or licensed coal dealers, and (2) in conjunction with the Road Transport Board, where such Board is concerned, take

any steps expedient for the purpose of maintaining effective control over such staff and equipment for the purposes of this Order.

Supplies of coal to licensed coal dealers.

48. A licensed coal dealer shall from time to time declare the source or sources from which he obtains his supplies of coal, and shall not after the given date set out in cause 40 hereof be supplied by any person unless such person is satisfied that the licensed coal dealer holds the necessary licence under clause 42 hereof. A licensed coal dealer shall not obtain supplies direct from a colliery or through a factor or from any source not previously declared by him except on notice to the Local Fuel Overseer.

Where a licensed coal dealer draws supplies regularly from one or more merchants, it shall not be necessary for him to produce his licence on each occasion, provided such merchants have noted the fact of the licence, and, in the case of the servant or carman coming to such merchants for supplies, such servant or carman is known to them as the duly authorised servant of the holder of the licence.

A receipt must be taken for, and a sale note must be given with every supply of coal to a licensed coal dealer, stating the class or quality of the coal supplied, the price paid therefor or applicable thereto, and the date, time, and place of the sale, and such sale note must be produced on request to any consumer or to the Local Fuel Overseer or to anyone duly authorised by him or by the Controller or to the Coal Merchants' Supervisor. This provision shall also apply to the case of the hawker, trolleyman, or other servant employed by any registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer. This provision shall not apply to coke unless expressly so required by the Local Fuel Overseer.

Miscellaneous exceptions.

49. Auctioneers may only sell coal to persons holding certificates of registration or licences except with the previous assent of the Local Fuel Overseer.

When the occupier of any premises is removing from one house to another he may dispose of his coal to the incoming tenant, or such other person as may be previously approved by the Local Fuel Overseer.

In these cases a certificate of registration or a licence shall not be required for the dealing in or sale of coal.

Part V.—Procedure.

All dealings in fuel and/or lighting to be subject to procedure laid down in Order.

50. After 42 days from the date on which this Order comes into effect no person shall sell, deliver, purchase, obtain or in any way acquire fuel and/or lighting for consumption in any premises to which this Order applies unless he has complied with the procedure laid down in the following provisions of this Order.

Registration of small consumers.

51. Every person requiring for consumption in any premises coal not exceeding 1 cwt. at one time, up to a total quantity not exceeding 2 tons 12 cwts. in any period of 12 months, or such further quantities as may be determined from time to time by the Controller for any district, and gas not exceeding 7,500 cubic feet in any quarter, or 22,500 cubic feet in any period of 12

months, and electricity not exceeding 40 Board of Trade units in any quarter, or 120 Board of Trade units in any period of 12 months, may be required by the Local Fuel Overseer, with the assent of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, to state the name and address of the registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer from whom he intends to purchase or otherwise acquire the coal, irrespective of the quantity required, and it shall be an offence in that event to purchase or otherwise acquire coal from any other merchant or dealer than the one stated without the previous assent of the Local Fuel Overseer.

In this connection such additional checks upon the sale or distribution of coal or coke in small quantities, being 1 cwt. or less at one time, including a system of coupons, may be introduced as the Controller may at the request of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee determine.

Applications for fuel and lighting: Forms.

52. Subject to the provisions of clause 13 hereof every consumer requiring to be supplied with fuel and/or lighting in quantities exceeding the quantities set out in clause 51 above, or such further quantity of coal as may be determined from time to time by the Controller for any district, shall obtain and fill up in writing, as the Controller shall direct, an application for fuel and lighting in such form as shall be approved by the Controller, and shall sign the same.

Separate applications shall be made out in respect of each premises in separate occupation for which a supply of fuel and/or lighting is desired subject to the provisions hereof.

The forms of application shall be obtainable at the offices of every registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer and at any other places at which orders for the sale or delivery of fuel are received by or for such registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer and at the offices to be established under clause 20 hereof

Applications for fuel and lighting: Acceptance for coal and coke supplies.

53. The consumer shall, when any such form of application is properly filled up and signed by him, hand or send it to a registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer for his acceptance in respect of the supplies of coal or coke or both. It is not necessary that the same registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer should supply both.

The registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer accepting the same, whether for coal or coke, or both, shall add his name and address as required and sign the same. He shall also certify as to the correctness of any particulars given by the consumer within his knowledge and particularly as to the quantities of coal and/or coke acquired since May 1st last by such consumer in respect of the premises the subject of the application, and where he cannot agree the correctness of such particulars shall state such fact on the application.

The registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer shall, when an application submitted to him for acceptance is apparently wrongly filled up or to his knowledge or belief inaccurate or fraudulent in any material particular, either return such application to the consumer for amendment or note thereon such observations as will call the attention of the Local Fuel Overseer or the Controller to the circumstances.

Applications for fuel and lighting not to be altered on acceptance.

54. A registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer shall not alter an application submitted to him for acceptance in any material particular nor shall he solicit any consumer to requisition more coal or coke than that originally stated by such consumer.

Applications for fuel and lighting not accepted, placing of.

55. Where a registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer refuses to accept an application, whether in respect of coal or coke or both, he shall return such application to the consumer, and in default of the consumer finding a registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer willing to accept the same, the consumer shall forward such application to the Local Fuel Overseer for his district who shall arrange with the Coal Merchants' Supervisor or in respect of coke with the representative of the gas companies or undertakings to be nominated to the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee (if any) or otherwise nominated to advise and assist the Local Fuel Overseer, for the acceptance of such application by some registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer within such district.

A registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer shall at the request of a consumer accept or refuse an application within a period not exceeding five days and in default shall be deemed to have accepted such application.

Applications for fuel and lighting. Acceptance by gas or electricity undertakers assumed.

56. Where gas or electricity is being supplied to any premises by a company or undertaking offering a supply to the public for reward, such company or undertaking shall be deemed to have accepted the application in respect of the supply of gas or electricity to such premises without further formality. Where gas or electricity is being supplied from some private source or is being produced by the consumer for his own purposes, full particulars of such source shall be stated on the application and the acceptance of the person (other than the consumer) undertaking such supply shall be obtained in the same manner as for coal and coke above.

Applications for fuel and lighting to be sent to Local Fuel Overseer. Time Limit.

57. The application for fuel and lighting, when completed as provided in the preceding clauses, shall be sent to the Local Fuel Overseer of the district in which the premises referred to in the application are situate.

All such applications must be sent in not later than twelve weeks from the date upon which this Order comes into effect or such later date as the Local Fuel Overseer may determine. After such date the Local Fuel Overseer shall not be under any obligation to accept and deal with any application unless he is satisfied as to the reason for the delay or failure to comply with the terms of this clause.

Local Fuel Overseer to issue requisitions.

58. The Local Fuel Overseer shall within seven days of the receipt of an application for fuel and lighting issue or cause to be issued to the consumer in respect of the premises referred to in the application a requisition for fuel and lighting. Separate forms of requisition shall be issued for allowances under the scales set out in clauses 6 and 8 hereof and for special assessments to be made under clause 12 hereof.

The forms of requisition shall provide separately for the sale, delivery, purchase, or acquisition of coal, coke, gas and electricity, and the consumer shall elect, subject to the terms of this Order in what form and proportions he desires to take his fuel and lighting allowances.

The allowances of gas and electricity for lighting shall be added to and combined with the allowances of gas and electricity for fuel (if any) and the consumer may use such combined or total allowances either for fuel or lighting as he may think fit.

Full particulars to be stated on application or requisition.

59. The consumer may be required by any application or requisition for fuel and lighting to give full particulars as to the premises separately occupied by him in respect of which the supply of fuel and/or lighting is desired, the purpose for which the fuel is required, the previous consumption of fuel and/or lighting, the stock of coal and coke on hand available for use, and the quantity acquired in any way since May 1st last, and any other particulars which in the opinion of the Controller would enable him or the Local Fuel Overseer, as the case may be, to apply the scales of allowances set out in clauses 6 and 8 hereof, or to judge as to the needs and reasonableness of the requisition for special assessment under clause 12 hereof. Such requisition shall relate to such period as may be determined under clause 16 hereof.

Requisition to be returned to Local Fuel Overseer.

60. Requisitions shall be returned to the Local Fuel Overseer within 14 days of the date of issue completed as required.

Where an application for fuel and lighting has not been received in respect of any premises the Local Fuel Overseer may by direct notice to the consumer require such consumer to complete and return a requisition for such premises occupied by him within fourteen days of the date of such notice.

Duplicate requisitions an offence.

61. A consumer shall not sign and submit more than one requisition for the supply of fuel and lighting for the same premises except with the previous assent of the Local Fuel Overseer or except by way of a claim for additional allowance under clause 11 hereof.

Requisitions may be for a less quantity of fuel and/or lighting than that allowed under clauses 6 and 8 hereof respectively. In such case the consumer may without the previous assent of the Local Fuel Overseer submit a supplementary requisition at a later date for any quantity of fuel and/or lighting still due to him under such clauses or either of them.

The Local Fuel Overseer shall be responsible for seeing that not more than one requisition at one time is being fulfilled in respect of each premises in separate occupation within his district, except with his assent.

Requisitions: Certificates.

62. The Local Fuel Overseer shall, if the particulars shown on a requisition are correct and agree with the application, issue certificates to the registered coal merchants or licensed coal dealers named thereon to supply such proper quantities of coal and coke required by such requisition, and at the same time issue

certificates to the gas or electricity company or undertaking, or both, for the supply of the proper quantities of gas and/or electricity required by such requisition. Where the particulars shown on a requisition are incorrect, but the Local Fuel Overseer is satisfied as to the proper allowances to be made to the consumer, he shall issue certificates accordingly and at the same time issue an advice note of the fact to the consumer setting out such proper allowances as certified. Such certificates shall only be issued in the name (and address) of the registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer who is to supply as stated in the requisition.

Otherwise the Local Fuel Overseer shall only issue certificates after enquiry sufficient to determine what are the proper allowances for any premises, and shall then issue certificates and an advice note to the consumer accordingly.

If a certificate or certificates shall not have been issued within 14 days of the receipt of the requisition, the Local Fuel Overseer shall issue an interim certificate to the registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer named on such requisition for a supply of coal and/or coke up to a given quantity or up to a given quantity per month until such time as he is able to issue the necessary certificate or certificates.

A gas or electricity undertaking shall continue the supply of gas or electricity pending the issue of the certificate, and the consumer shall be entitled to take such gas or electricity up to the quantity to which he is entitled under the terms of this Order, or where that is not ascertained up to his previous normal consumption as stated on his requisition without question as to correctness or validity of it under the terms of the Order.

Where a supply of coal for industrial purposes is included on a requisition and is not covered by the terms of clause 11 hereof, such supply may only be granted on receipt of an authority signed by such person or persons as may be agreed or determined by the Controller.

Certificates to be in detail, and supplies not to be interchangeable.

63. Where a certificate for a supply of fuel and/or lighting relates to premises in more than one occupation as provided by clause 13 hereof, or relates to various purposes and uses, the total allowances of fuel and/or lighting under such certificate shall be set out on the certificate in detail so as to show the parts of such allowances attributable to each separate occupation or to each several purpose, and fuel and/or lighting shall only be obtained and applied as stated therein.

Apart from the preceding paragraph of this clause, no significance shall attach to the kinds or qualities of coal or coke stated on a certificate, but the certificate shall be deemed to relate to a total quantity of coal or coke irrespective of kinds or qualities.

A certificate for a supply of coal may, at the request of the consumer, be met by a supply of coke provided that the quantity of coke supplied is treated as in fulfilment of an equivalent quantity of coal as provided by clause 7 hereof. Except as provided in this clause, certificates for fuel shall not be treated as interchangeable.

Requisitions not to constitute contracts.

64. A requisition shall not in itself be deemed to impose any obligation on a consumer to purchase or take delivery of the quantity of fuel and lighting stated in such requisition or in any certificate issued in respect thereof, nor shall the acceptance of a requisition or a certificate issued in respect thereof by a registered coal merchant or a licensed coal dealer be deemed to constitute a contract for the supply of the quantity of coal or coke stated on such requisition or certificate, nor shall the acceptance of a requisition or a certificate issued in respect thereof be deemed to impose any new or additional obligation to supply gas or electricity on any company or undertaking in fulfilment of the quantity stated therein.

Applications and Requisitions private.

65. Applications and requisitions for fuel and lighting, and all information contained therein or obtained in connection therewith shall be deemed to be private and confidential and shall not be communicated to any person not requiring to see such application or requisition or to have such information for the purpose of the execution of this Order.

Variation of requisitions and transfer of certificates.

66. Where a consumer desires to cancel or vary his requisition he must apply to the Local Fuel Overseer for the district who will recall any certificates issued in respect thereof and at the same time obtain a certified statement as to what supplies (if any) have been made to such consumer under such certificates, and he will then cancel such certificates and substitute therefor such new certificates in respect thereof as may be desired by such consumer for any allowances of fuel and/or lighting still due under such requisition amended as may be necessary or desired by such consumer.

A transfer of a certificate from one registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer to another shall only take place at the discretion of the Local Fuel Overseer, and there shall be no obligation upon him to cancel or vary such certificate for this purpose except for good cause shown. The acceptance of the registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer to whom such certificate is to be transferred is necessary before the transfer can take place.

Applications for additional allowances.

67. Special forms of application shall be used in connection with claims for additional allowances under clause 11 hereof. Such applications shall be forwarded to the Local Fuel Overseer, who shall, within 14 days, issue the necessary certificate for any additional supply approved by him. Such applications may only be made after a requisition has been submitted and approved in respect of the premises concerned.

Removals.

68. When the occupier of any premises is removing or about to remove from such premises he shall give notice to the Local Fuel Overseer of such removal and of the address to which he is removing in every case in which fuel and lighting are being obtained under the requisition of such occupier for such premises.

The Local Fuel Overseer shall on such notice recall any certificates issued in respect of such premises and obtain a certified statement as to what supplies (if any) have been made under such certificates, and the quantity of fuel and/or lighting so supplied if in excess of the quantity properly allowed for consumption under the certificates in respect of the period of time

elapsed since the date of the requisition shall be brought into account in any new requisition of such occupier in respect of any new premises, subject to any adjustment in respect of the stock of coal or coke which may be left behind at such premises. The Local Fuel Overseer shall, if the removal is out of the district, forward an advice of such excess to the Local Fuel Overseer of the district in which the new premises are situate as shown by the address given by such occupier.

Such action shall be without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against such consumer for failure to comply with the terms and provisons of this Order.

On every change of occupation a new requisition shall be submitted for the unexpired period of twelve months calculated from the 1st July last, as provided under clause 16 hereof.

An occupier may be required in respect of any occupation commenced subsequent to the date of this Order to afford evidence to the Local Fuel Overseer of his district that he has complied with the requirements of this clause. It shall be an offence under the Order to fail to give the notice prescribed by this clause.

Certificates at disposal of Local Fuel Overseer.

69. A Local Fuel Overseer may call in a certificate under a requisition at any time and for any purpose and require such certificate to be accompanied by a statement showing in detail what supplies have been made under such certificate, and may cancel such certificate and issue such new one in its place at his discretion.

A registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer shall not supply or deliver coal in quantities exceeding 1 cwt. at one time to any consumer after the date referred to in clause 50 hereof unless he is the holder of a certificate or temporary permit, issued by a Local Fuel Overseer in respect of such consumer. Where the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee is of opinion that it is necessary to postpone the operation of this part of this clause in order to facilitate the continuance of the coal trade it may make such reasonable postponement thereof as it may think necessary.

Certificates completed to be returned to Local Fuel Overseer.

70. When a registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer has completed the supply and delivery of coal or coke to any consumer under a certificate issued in respect of such consumer's requisition, he shall complete the declaration to that effect provided in the form of certificate and return it forthwith to the Local Fuel Overseer issuing it. Such consumer cannot then obtain or acquire any further supplies of coal or coke, as the case may be, for that year or other period specified except with the express permission of the Local Fuel Overseer.

Part VI.—Duties of Consumers.

Duties of consumers.

71. A person being a consumer shall not—

(*a*) after the given date set out in clause 40 order, purchase, obtain, or in any way acquire or attempt to acquire coal except from a registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer;

(*b*) after such date order, purchase, obtain, or in any way acquire or attempt to acquire coal or coke from more than one registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer, without the previous assent of the Local Fuel Overseer;

(*c*) after the date on which this Order comes into effect, take delivery of or in any way acquire or attempt to acquire any quantity of coal which, together with any quantity of coal in his possession available for use in connection with any premises, would exceed either the yearly allowance under clause 6 hereof for such premises, or when such allowance shall have been approved, the additional allowance under clause 11 hereof, or the special assessment or revised allowance under clause 12 hereof. Provided always that prior to the determination of any special assessment under clause 12 hereof for premises used as dwelling-houses the allowance in respect of such premises shall be deemed not to exceed 20 tons;

(*d*) after the submission of a requisition to a Local Fuel Overseer in respect of any premises in his occupation take delivery of or in any way acquire coal in quantities of 1 cwt. or less at one time from any hawker or trolley-man or person dealing in coal except where it can be shown that such quantity of coal was necessary for the prevention of hardship by reason of any failure to receive supplies under the requisition. The onus of proof shall be upon the consumer;

(*e*) consume or cause or permit to be consumed upon any premises in his occupation in any quarter gas or electricity to an amount exceeding one-third of a total yearly amount of 22,500 cubic feet of gas, or 120 Board of Trade units of electricity, or such further quantities as may be allowed under the certificates issued upon his requisition, subject to any adjustments which may be permitted in respect of any reduction in consumption in the preceding quarters of the year;

(*f*) fail to give notice of removal as required by clause 68 hereof;

(*g*) waste, or permit to be wasted, any fuel or lighting; and for the purposes of this clause, cinders capable of being further consumed shall be deemed to be coal;

(*h*) make, or connive at the making of any false statement on any requisition or other application made in connection with or for any of the purposes of this Order.

Orders for coal to be in writing.

72. Every order for coal subsequent to a requisition shall be in writing, in a form to be approved by the Controller, and the consumer shall be required to state on this form, particulars of any existing stock of coal which he has available for use in connection with the premises in respect of which the order is placed.

An order may be a continuing order for a delivery at regular intervals and such order shall not need to be renewed in respect of each delivery.

All orders for coal outstanding at July 1st are hereby cancelled unless they are for such quantities as comply with the provisions of clause 71 (*c*) hereof.

Evidence in support of requisition to be afforded.

73. Every consumer shall, if requested so to do, afford the Local Fuel Overseer or the Controller, or any duly authorised representative of either of them, such evidence in support of his requisition or any application thereunder as he may require, and shall further give every assistance to enable any particulars advanced by him in support of his requisition or other application to be verified.

Stock of coal on hand in fulfilment of requisition.

74. The stock of coal in the possession of the consumer at the date of the requisition shall be deemed to be in full or part satisfaction of the coal requirements for the year.

Stock not to exceed a year's allowance and not to be acquired in winter months.

75. A consumer shall not have in his possession at any time coal more than sufficient to satisfy his allowance for a period of 12 months and coal shall not be acquired for stock during the period from 1st October to 30th April without the previous assent of the Local Fuel Overseer.

Where a consumer has a stock of coal in excess of the quantity referred to above, the Controller, or any person duly authorised by him, may take possession of such excess and apply it in such manner as may be thought fit upon such terms as may be determined. Except that where a consumer within 42 days of the date of this Order advises the Local Fuel Overseer of the district of the existence of such excess stock, the Local Fuel Overseer may, if he think fit, issue to such consumer a certificate authorising the holding of such excess stock as shall be declared, or any part thereof, and such stock or part thereof shall be held by such consumer for his own benefit for such period of time and under such conditions as the Local Fuel Overseer shall direct.

Determination of stocks.

76. In determining the stock of coal to which a consumer is entitled under clause 75 hereof or the excess stock under such clause, regard shall be had to the extent to which such consumer has elected to take his fuel allowance in gas or electricity.

Special reserve stocks for consumers.

77. A Local Fuel Overseer may grant to a consumer a certificate entitling such consumer to hold such additional stock as he may think fit and subject to such conditions as he may determine, provided that such stock is not disposed of or consumed in such a way as to increase the allowance of such consumer for any period.

Part VII.—Duties of Coal Merchants and Dealers.

Requisition not to be accepted where impossible of fulfilment.

78. A registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer shall not accept an application or a requisition for fuel and lighting unless he has a reasonable expectation of being able to discharge all orders to be received under such application or requisition or unless he is required to accept such application or requisition by a Local Fuel Overseer or the Controller.

79. A registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer shall not— Duties as to supplies.

(*a*) supply or deliver coal to any premises on behalf of any consumer after the given date set out in clause 50 hereof (1) unless he is the holder of a certificate issued by a Local Fuel Overseer in respect of such premises of such consumer or (2) unless the quantity to be supplied or delivered does not exceed 1 cwt. at one time or such other quantity as may be from time to time determined by the Controller, and the registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer is not aware that any requisition has been submitted by and approved for such premises of such consumer and he has complied with the provisions of clause 51 hereof so far as applicable thereto.

(*b*) after the date on which this Order comes into effect sell, deliver, or in any way supply coal for consumption to any person which together with any quantity of coal in his possession available for use in connection with any premises would exceed either the allowance under clause 6 hereof for such premises or, when such allowance shall have been approved, the additional allowance under clause 11 hereof, or the special assessment or revised allowance under clause 12 hereof. Provided always that prior to the determination of any special assessment under clause 12 hereof for premises used as dwelling-houses, the allowance in respect of such premises shall be deemed not to exceed 20 tons.

(*c*) make any supply of coal in contravention of the provisions of clause 63 hereof except with the previous assent of the Local Fuel Overseer.

80. Every registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer shall keep at the office or depôt at which orders are received and dealt with by him under any certificates, a record in a form to be approved by the Controller of all such certificates, and shall enter on such record against such certificates the dates and quantities of all coal sold, supplied or delivered by him in respect of any such orders. Record of all deliveries to be kept.

The record and all orders, receipts or vouchers for the supplies or deliveries of coal, together with the books and accounts of such merchant or dealer, shall be open to the inspection, at all reasonable times, of the duly authorised representatives of the Local Fuel Overseer or the Controller.

Amendments may only be made on such record with the assent of the Local Fuel Overseer or the Controller or their duly authorised representatives. Mistakes which are corrected shall be shown on the record and evidence in support of the alteration afforded.

81. Where a registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer receives an application for fuel and lighting for acceptance which, in his opinion, could be best executed by transfer to another registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer, he may transfer such application, before acceptance, to such other Exchange of applications by merchants, etc.

registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer who is willing to accept the same and such other registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer is hereby authorised to accept such application and to execute any orders received and complete the supplies required under any certificate issued thereunder. A certificate may only be transferred with the assent of the Local Fuel Overseer.

The Local Fuel Overseer may, with the assent of the Coal Merchants' Supervisor for the district, or on the advice of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, require any delivery of coal to consumers within his district to be transferred from one depot to another within the district or from one registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer to another within such district as may be most convenient for the delivery of the same, and in such latter case the requisition or certificate thereunder shall be transferred to the registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer required to execute it, and he shall execute any orders thereunder equitably in rotation with any other orders that he may then have or may receive.

Small sales of coal at depots.

82. Every registered coal merchant and licensed coal dealer shall, if required by the Local Fuel Overseer with the approval of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, provide and thereafter maintain at each of his depots adequate provision for the sale of coal by retail in quantities not exceeding 1 cwt. (but not less than ½ cwt.) at one time.

Deliveries to be in rotation.

83. Every registered coal merchant and licensed coal dealer shall, as far as possible and subject to any special requirement of this Order, make deliveries of coal in rotation to all consumers, in accordance with the dates of their respective orders, without variation except in so far as may be necessary to make up full loads for delivery.

Limit to deliveries to dwelling houses at one time. Summer months.

84. Except as provided in clause 93 hereof and subject to the provisions of this Order, from the 1st May to the 31st October in any year, coal may be delivered to a consumer in instalments not exceeding 4 tons at one time up to a full year's allowance permitted by this Order in accordance with the requisition or certificate relating thereto, provided that where the capacity of one vehicle (including a trailer) exceeds 4 tons, a full load may be delivered and provided also that the last instalment of any order may be 6 tons or any less quantity as may be required to complete the allowance.

A second instalment shall not be delivered until provision has been made for the delivery of a first instalment as above in respect of all orders then received by the registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer, and so for subsequent instalments.

This restriction on deliveries only applies to coal required for a separate dwelling house and shall not apply in respect of buildings not used or only partly used as a dwelling house or dwelling houses, or to blocks of flats or tenements, hotels, institutions, boarding houses or other premises in respect of which coal is purchased collectively on behalf of all occupiers.

Provided always that if he considers it necessary in the public interest to further restrict deliveries of coal during this period the Controller may by notice apply the restrictions set out in the next succeeding clause.

Limit to deliveries to dwelling houses at one time. Winter months.

85. Except as provided in clause 93 hereof, and subject to the provisions of this Order, during the months from the 1st November to the 30th April in any year, coal shall not be delivered to any consumer in any month in excess of one-ninth of the full year's allowance under the requisition or certificate or one ton where such quantity is less than one ton unless the registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer has completed all orders under requisitions or certificates accepted by him up to this extent for such month, or unless the delivery of a larger quantity has been required by the Local Fuel Overseer by notice in writing sent to such registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer.

Except that when coal is carted loose the minimum quantity shall be the usual load for the district but not exceeding 30 cwts.

Coal shall not during these months be delivered in execution of any order where the available stock in the possession of the consumer is in excess of one-ninth of the full year's allowance under the requisition applicable thereto or of one ton where such quantity is less than one ton so long as any orders remain unexecuted where the available stock in the possession of any other consumer is less than such quantity.

Priorities in delivery

86. The Controller may determine such priorities in the delivery of coal in quantities exceeding 1 cwt. at one time either in respect of certain classes of consumers or in respect of certain classes of buildings as he may think fit in the public interest, and may make rules accordingly.

Merchants' reserve stocks.

87. Every registered coal merchant shall be required to hold such minimum stock of coal at each of his depots and for such period of time as may be required by the Local Fuel Overseer with the approval of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee or by the Controller, and if at any time within such period he shall not hold stock in excess of such minimum stock, then he shall not sell or deliver any coal except (*a*) to a consumer in such quantity as may be determined by the Local Fuel Overseer, as the maximum to be sold at one time or in respect of one purchase or transaction, (*b*) to a licensed coal dealer for re-sale to consumers on similar conditions, or (*c*) to such persons and in such quantities by the express direction of the Local Fuel Overseer or the Controller, until such time as he again holds stocks in excess of such minimum.

Pooling of stocks.

88. With the assent of the Local Fuel Overseer the registered coal merchants may establish a common stock on behalf of them all or of some of them and may agree the terms and conditions to be applied to the provision and use of such stock.

In an emergency the Local Fuel Overseer may require stocks to be pooled, but not so as to prejudice the trade of any one merchant, and may determine subject to appeal to the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee or to the Controller the terms and conditions under which such pooling shall take place.

Returns by merchants and dealers.

89. A registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer shall make such returns and reports to the Local Fuel Overseer or the Controller as the Controller may from time to time direct, and it shall be an offence under this Order to fail to make such returns.

Offence not to make deliveries.

90. A registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer shall make such deliveries as the Local Fuel Overseer may direct, and shall observe any directions and instructions of the Local Fuel Overseer, under the terms of this Order, and it shall be an offence to refuse or fail to make such deliveries without reasonable cause.

In addition to the powers conferred on the Local Fuel Overseer by clauses 36 and 81 hereof relating to deliveries, the Local Fuel Overseer may nominate, with the assent of the Coal Merchants' Supervisor or the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, a coal merchant or dealer for his district or any part thereof, who shall undertake the delivery of any supply of coal in an emergency when other and more regular arrangements cannot be made.

Offence to supply small quantities when other provision made.

91. A registered coal merchant or a licensed coal dealer shall not knowingly sell, supply or deliver coal to a consumer in quantities of 1 cwt. or less when such consumer is obtaining supplies under a requisition, whether accepted by him or by another merchant or dealer. Further, a registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer may require a consumer attempting to acquire coal in quantities of 1 cwt. or less to declare the stock in his possession, and where such stock exceeds 10 cwts. shall refuse to supply or deliver coal to such consumer in such quantities.

Reserve stocks of Licensed Coal Dealers.

92. The Local Fuel Overseer may with the approval of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee determine the stocks to be held by licensed coal dealers so as to ensure their continuance in business at all times, but in exercising this power regard shall be had to the circumstances and ability of the licensed coal dealer to make and hold such stock, and in no case shall such stock exceed 50 tons without the licensed coal dealer's assent.

Truck deliveries to private consumers.

93. A registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer selling, supplying or delivering coal by the truck to a private consumer must give previous notice thereof to the Local Fuel Overseer of the district to which the coal is to be forwarded and such notice shall give full particulars as to name and address of the person to be supplied, the premises in respect of which the supply is made, and the extent of the supply.

Within the period from October 1st to April 30th in any year, the Local Fuel Overseer may in his discretion refuse to permit such supply to be made by the truck in any case and within the period from 1st May to 30th September in any year in any case in which there has not been a previous practice for coal to be so supplied.

Advertising or touting prohibited.

94. A registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer or any one acting on their behalf shall neither advertise nor tout nor canvass for customers or orders, except to such extent as may be permitted by the Local Fuel Overseer or the Controller. It shall be an offence under this Order, unless previously asked so

to do so by a consumer, to send a form of application to such consumer if he shall not have been supplied with coal previously by such merchant or dealer sending out such form of application; or to use the forms supplied by the Local Fuel Overseer or by the Controller for the furtherance of his trade, except in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Order.

This clause shall not have effect with regard to existing advertisements so long as no renewed or extended arrangement is entered into, nor shall it have any effect with regard to signs or notices on an office or shop or wharf or depot belonging to or in the occupation of such merchant or dealer for the purposes of his business of trading in coal or on any vehicle or other equipment used by him for the purposes of his business, nor shall it have any effect in relation to notices of prices to be charged for coal or to notices relating to any of the provisions of this Order.

Part VIII.—Duties of Undertakers of Gas and Electricity Supplies and other Clauses applicable thereto.

Not to accept certificates for new or increased supplies

95. A company or undertaking supplying or offering to supply gas or electricity for reward (hereinafter referred to as an undertaker of gas or electricity supply) shall not accept a certificate of the Local Fuel Overseer for a supply of gas or electricity to any consumer in excess of his previous consumption unless it is able to make such additional supply without prejudice to its other consumers or unless it is expressly required so to do by the Local Fuel Overseer. In the event of refusal the certificate shall be returned to the Local Fuel Overseer for adjustment.

Relief from obligation to supply.

96. Where an undertaker of gas or electricity supply is by reason of the provisions of this Order prevented from making a supply or from making a full supply to any consumer it shall to that extent be relieved of any obligation resting upon it by statute or otherwise from making such supply.

Records and returns.

97. An undertaker of gas or electricity supply shall keep such records of its supplies to consumers as the Controller may require, and such records, together with any orders, receipts, or vouchers for such supplies, and the books and accounts of such undertaker shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the duly authorised representatives of the Local Fuel Overseer of the district in which any consumer's premises are situate, or of the Controller.

Further, an undertaker of gas or electricity supply shall make such returns to the Local Fuel Overseer or the Controller as the Controller may from time to time direct for the purposes of this Order.

Meter readings.

98. An undertaker of gas or electricity supply shall take readings of the meters of all consumers not less frequently than once in each quarter, and such other meter readings as, in the opinion of the Controller, may be found necessary to ensure the observance of the restrictions on consumption laid down in this Order.

For the purposes of the quarterly accounts and returns required under this Order the meter readings for each quarter shall be taken as nearly as possible to the quarter days as defined in clause 5 hereof. The system of taking meter readings shall as far as possible proceed according to some regular arrangement each quarter, so that the interval between the readings of the meter of any one consumer shall be approximately three months.

The meter readings shall, for the purposes of this Order, be final.

Restrictions on fitting and equipment of premises.

99. An undertaker of gas or electricity supply shall not, after the date on which this Order comes into effect, without the previous assent of the Local Fuel Overseer, make any new supplies for the purpose either of lighting or fuel, nor shall it fit or equip or permit or authorise to be fitted or equipped any premises with additional appliances for the purpose of using gas or electricity for fuel without such assent. This clause shall extend to any other persons undertaking the fitting or equipping of premises with appliances for the use of gas or electricity for fuel.

Where premises have been fitted or equipped for the purpose of using gas or electricity for fuel since May 1st last the Local Fuel Overseer may, in his discretion, refuse to permit an additional supply of gas or electricity for such premises in respect of such new fittings or equipment.

Removals: Failure to give notice.

100. When a consumer fails to give notice of removal as required by clause 68 hereof, he shall be assumed to have consumed the gas and/or electricity shown by the next meter readings after his removal.

Quarterly return of excess consumption.

101. An undertaker of gas or electricity supply shall, not later than six weeks after the close of any quarter, make a return to the Local Fuel Overseer for each district in which it makes supplies showing for each consumer in such district the excess supply (if any) which such consumer has taken in such quarter for any premises in his occupation over the allowance shown for such consumer on the certificate received from the Local Fuel Overseer for such premises.

In calculating such excess supply due allowance shall be made for the interval which has actually accrued between the meter readings for that and the previous quarter and rateable adjustments made. Due allowance shall also be made for any reduction in consumption in any previous quarter of the year commencing July 1st.

Reserve stocks of Coal.

Gas and electricity undertakers.

102. An undertaker of gas or electricity supply shall maintain such reserves of coal for the purposes of its undertaking as the Controller may determine, and shall report to the Local Fuel Overseer or Overseers concerned and to the Controller any failure on its part to maintain such reserves.

The Controller may in such event direct such general reduction or limitation in the supply of gas or electricity to consumers as he may deem necessary to provide against a failure of supply.

Part IX.—The Sale of Coal.

Maximum prices to be fixed.

103. The Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, with the approval of the Controller, may from time to time determine the maximum prices of coal to consumers, but in determining such maximum prices only those members of the Committee who are defined as independent members in clause 21 hereof shall vote upon any question coming up for decision.

Principles to be observed in fixing maximum prices.

104. In determining the maximum prices of coal to consumers the following principles shall apply:—

(*a*) Coal shall be divided into classes or qualities which shall, as far as possible, follow the usual custom or practice of the trade, and coal shall only be sold or dealt in in accordance with the classes or qualities so established unless the controller shall require the coal to be mixed or sold in a particular way, in which case the prices shall relate to the coal as sold under such requirement. Where coal is sold under a registered or trade name such name may only be added, in brackets, after the description of the class or quality.

(*b*) Separate prices shall be fixed for sales in quantities of 4 cwts. and over, and for sales in quantities less than 4 cwts. Separate prices may also be fixed for sales in quantities less than 1 ton, but exceeding 4 cwts.

(*c*) Separate prices shall be fixed to accord with the conditions and circumstances attaching to the sale or delivery of the coal.

Direction of Controller as to prices.

105. The Local Fuel and Lighting Committee shall observe any directions of the Controller in determining the maximum prices of coal.

Coal for resale included.

106. Where coal is sold for resale, the maximum prices of such coal at every stage shall be determined under this Order, in so far as they are not already determined by the Wholesale Coal Prices Order, 1917.

Maximum prices and terms to be observed.

107. Coal shall not be sold to, or purchased by, consumers at prices exceeding the maxima so determined, nor shall any charges be made or paid by any person under any pretext for special services rendered to consumers where such services have been brought into reckoning in determining the maximum prices.

Restricted deliveries under order to be paid for as delivered.

108. When coal is delivered in restricted quantities, in consequence of any of the provisions of this Order, such coal shall be charged and paid for at the appropriate price as for the quantity delivered, and shall not, unless the consumer so desires, be deemed to be a part delivery in fulfilment of any then outstanding order for a larger quantity.

Coal to be sold by weight.

109. Every sale of coal to which the provisions of this Order apply shall be by weight, except that coke may be sold by measure in quantities of 1 cwt. or less, where such has been the previous practice, with the assent of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee.

Purchases and sales to be unconditional.

110. No conditions involving the purchase of any other article or any other payments than those permitted under this Order shall attach to a sale of coal. Where by reason of special circumstances attaching to any delivery or supply of coal the merchant or dealer is of opinion that the cost of such delivery or supply warrants an additional charge, he may apply to the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee to have an additional charge per ton or per cwt. determined in respect of such delivery.

Maximum prices for coke at all stages

111. Maximum prices for coke to consumers shall be fixed in relation to the maximum prices for coal, and this Order shall extend to the fixing of maximum prices for coke at all stages from the point of manufacture to the point of consumption, clauses 103 to 110 hereof, inclusive, shall apply.

Public notice of current or maximum prices.

112. A notice in a form to be approved by the Controller of the maximum prices determined for any district or such less prices as may be charged shall be exhibited and kept exhibited in a conspicuous position in all offices or other places at which orders for the sale or delivery of coal are received and at the office or offices to be established under clause 20 hereof respectively.

The charging of prices in accordance with such notice shall be conclusive evidence that such charging of prices is approved and that the prices charged are correct.

Prices to be exhibited by hawkers and trolley men.

113. Subject to any byelaw of any Local Authority, no person being the owner of or employed in connection with or in charge of a vehicle offering for sale coal in quantities not exceeding 2 cwts. in such vehicle shall sell or offer for sale such coal unless there shall be affixed on prominent and conspicuous parts of such vehicle so as to be visible on both sides thereof, metal tablets on which shall be clearly marked in a permanent and legible manner the price per cwt. at which the coal is offered for sale, and such person shall not alter, deface, remove or exchange such figure or figures except at the place of loading or at the office of his employer; and no person in charge of a vehicle to which is affixed a metal tablet as above shall on a sale of any such coal charge to the purchaser any price greater than that marked on the said metal tablet.

Provided always that coal of one class or quality only shall be sold upon such a vehicle except with the previous assent of the Local Fuel Overseer, which assent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

Coal to be paid for on delivery.

114. Any coal to be supplied under an order under a requisition or certificate in respect thereof shall be paid for on or before delivery if the registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer so require, and it shall be no cause of complaint that coal cannot be obtained where it is not shown that payment has been tendered on or before delivery if so required.

Evidence in support of price required.

115. Any person selling or dealing in coal may be required to produce evidence to show that the coal which he is selling or dealing in is of a class or quality entitling him to charge the prices which he is demanding, and for this purpose shall, on the request of a Local Fuel Overseer, Coal Merchants' Supervisor or other authorised representative of the Controller, or on the request

of the purchaser, produce a sale ticket or loading ticket, as provided under clause 48 hereof, or produce the invoice relating to the purchase of coal by him from the colliery or factor.

Evidence in support of correctness of any charges required.

116. A purchaser of coal may require the seller to produce evidence as to the correctness of the charges made by him in accordance with this Order. A Local Fuel Overseer, Coal Merchants' Supervisor or any authorised representative of the Controller may require any person selling or dealing in coal to satisfy him as to the correctness of the prices exhibited by such person, or as to the prices charged or proposed to be charged for any supply or delivery, or as to the quantity of coal contained in any bag or other receptacle or load being offered for sale or being delivered.

Part X.—Enforcement and Penalties.

Controller or Local Fuel and Lighting Committees to prosecute.

117. The Controller may confer upon every Local Fuel and Lighting Committee appointed under this Order, subject to such approval as he may direct, the power of enforcing within its district this Order and all rules and instructions made or to be made by the Controller under the powers conferred upon him by this Order and the Controller shall in that event authorise every Local Fuel and Lighting Committee and such officers and other persons as it may designate or appoint for the purpose, to prosecute any summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations occasioned by any breach of this Order or of any rule or instruction the power of enforcing which is conferred on the Committee. The Controller may also undertake prosecutions on his own account concurrently with any Local Fuel and Lighting Committee and may designate officers to carry out this work on his behalf.

Authority to prosecute to be presumed.

118. In any proceedings taken by a Local Fuel and Lighting Committee or by an officer or other person designated or appointed by it or by the Controller for the purpose of prosecution in respect of a breach of this Order or of any rules or instructions of the Controller made thereunder, it shall be presumed until the contrary is proved that the authority conferred by clause 117 hereof applies.

Offences under Defence of the Realm Regulations.

119. Any failure or neglect on the part of any person to observe or conform to the terms and provisions of this Order is a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Readjustment of coal or coke where gas or electricity consumed in excess.

120. Where a consumer shall have taken in connection with any premises more gas or electricity in any quarter than the quantity allowed under the terms of this Order, the Local Fuel Overseer may, in his discretion, call in any certificates under the requisition of such consumer in respect of such premises relating to coal or coke, and may cancel such certificates, issuing in their place new certificates for such less quantity of coal or coke as may then be due to such consumer after the conversion of such quantity of coal and/or coke into gas or electricity as may be necessary to provide against such excess consumption.

And where such consumer shall have obtained all the coal or coke due to him under such certificates may reduce the allowances of coal or coke of such consumer for any future period as may be necessary for such purpose.

Power to cut off supplies from consumers.

121. An undertaker of gas or electricity supply may, and at the request of the Local Fuel Overseer, with the approval of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, shall, cut off the supply to any consumer in respect of any premises at which more than the amount allowed has been consumed in any quarter or prior to the conclusion of such quarter, and shall restore such supply on such terms and conditions as may be necessary to secure the observance of the restrictions on consumption laid down in this Order.

An undertaker of gas or electricity supply may for the purposes of this clause enter upon the premises of such consumer, and any costs to be incurred in connection with the cutting off or restoration of any supply of gas or electricity shall be borne by such consumer.

Any action taken under this clause shall be without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against such consumer for failure to observe the terms and provisions of this Order.

Contracts affected by terms of Order.

122. Where by reason of any compliance with the provisions of this Order the fulfilment of any contract by any party thereto is interfered with, the necessity of complying with the provisions of this Order shall be a good defence to any action or proceeding taken against such party in respect of the non-fulfilment of such contract so far as it is due to such interference.

Part XI.—Metropolitan Fuel Area—Special Clauses.

Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917.

123. This Order shall be read in conjunction with the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, dated 10th August, 1917, and made by the Board of Trade, but, subject to clause 125 hereof, the terms and provisions of this Order shall in case of difference prevail.

Metropolitan Fuel Area defined.

124. The Metropolitan Fuel Area for the purposes of this Order shall comprise the City of London and the district of any Local Authority so far as such district is included within the Metropolitan Police District, and the following districts or parts thereof of Local Authorities without the Metropolitan Police District, namely:—

The Municipal Boroughs of—

Hemel Hempstead and St. Albans.

The Urban Districts of—

Caterham, Chertsey, Chorley Wood, Dartford, Egham, Epping, Esher and the Dittons, Leatherhead, Rickmansworth, Romford, Walton-on-Thames, Watford, and Weybridge.

The Rural Districts of—

Bromley, Epsom, Hatfield, and Watford.

The following parishes in the following Rural Districts—

Chertsey.—The parishes of Byfleet, Pyrford and Thorpe.

Dartford.—The parishes of Darenth, Stone, Sutton-at-Hone and Wilmington.

Dorking.—The parish of Effingham.

Epping.—The parishes of Epping Upland, Theydon Bois, and Theydon Garnon.

Eton.—The parishes of Denham, Horton, Iver, and Wyrardisbury.

Godstone.—The parishes of Chelsham, Tandridge (detached), Tatsfield, Titsey, and Woldingham.

Hemel Hempstead.—The parishes of Bovingdon, Flaunden, Great Gaddesden, and King's Langley.

Ongar.—The parishes of Lambourne, Theydon Mount, Stapleford Abbots and Stapleford Tawney.

Reigate.—The parishes of Chaldon, Chipstead, Gatton, Kingswood, Merstham, and Walton-on-the-Hill.

Romford.—The parishes of Havering-atte-Bower, Hornchurch, and Noak Hill.

St. Albans.—The parishes of Redbourn, St. Michael Rural, St. Peter Rural, St. Stephen's, and Sandridge Rural.

Metropolitan Fuel Area Special Provisions.

125. This Order shall have effect in the Metropolitan Fuel Area subject to the following modifications:—

(*a*) There shall not be established in respect of any district or part of a district of a Local Authority included in this area a Local Fuel and Lighting Committee.

(*b*) All appointments of Local Fuel Overseers (referred to as Local Coal Overseers in the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917), or Coal Merchants' Supervisors shall continue under this Order without express confirmation.

(*c*) The Local Fuel Overseer and Coal Merchants' Supervisor for any district or part of a district shall report direct to the Controller in all things and shall carry out the Order under his immediate supervision.

(*d*) Wherever, in respect of such a district or part of a district, there is a reference to the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee such reference shall be read as though the Controller were mentioned in its place.

(*e*) Representatives of undertakers of gas or electricity supply shall be nominated to advise and assist the Local Fuel Overseer or the Controller, as the case may be, and to comply with the requirements of clause 38 hereof.

(*f*) Any registration or licensing of coal distribution agencies completed under the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, shall remain in effect until cancelled by the Controller, and steps shall not be taken to enforce the provisions of Part IV. of this Order, excepting clauses 48 and 49, without the previous assent of the Controller.

(*g*) All requisitions and certificates issued under or in pursuance of the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, are cancelled as at 1st August next, but any supplies made under such requisitions or certificates from the date upon which this Order comes into effect until such date shall comply with the terms and provisions of this Order.

(*h*) All questions relating to or arising out of supplies of coal to, or reserve stocks of, registered coal merchants trading within the area shall be dealt with by the Controller.

(*i*) The maximum prices of coal and coke within the area shall be fixed by the Controller.

(*j*) All prosecutions for infringements of this Order shall be undertaken by the Controller or on his behalf.

Part XII.—Miscellaneous.

Power of entry to inspect premises.

126. Any person specially authorised in writing by the Controller may enter upon any premises, (*a*) in which he has reason to believe that any coal is being kept in contravention of this Order or (*b*) in respect of which a requisition has been received and carry out such inspection and examination of the premises as he may think necessary.

Repeals of Previous Orders.

127. The Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917, dated the 11th September, 1917, (a) and made by the Board of Trade is hereby cancelled in respect of all sales of coal coming within the scope of this Order, but the maximum prices fixed by Local Authorities under such Order shall remain in force until revised or withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

Part II. of the Lighting, Heating and Power Order, 1918, dated the 26th March, 1918, (b) and made by the Board of Trade is hereby cancelled in respect of any premises supplied or to be supplied with gas or electricity under the terms and provisions of this Order.

Copies of Order to be open to inspection.

128. A copy of this Order shall be open to inspection at every office or coal depot at which a registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer receives orders for the sale or delivery of coal and at every office to be established under the provisions of clause 20 hereof.

Short title.

129. This Order may be cited as the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918, and shall be read in conjunction with the Local Authorities (Fuel and Lighting) Order, 1918.

Date of operation.

130. Subject to the provision of clause 4 hereof, this Order shall come into effect upon the 1st July, 1918.

A. H. Stanley.

Board of Trade,
7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.1.

Dated 28th June, 1918.

(a) *See ante*, p. 207. (b) *See ante*, p. 305.

NOTICE UNDER THE HOUSEHOLD FUEL AND LIGHTING ORDER, 1918, DATED JANUARY 10, 1919, ISSUED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Variation in Conversion Equivalents.

1. The Controller of Coal Mines, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him under Clause 7 of the above Order, hereby gives notice that the conversion equivalent for gas in terms of fuel shall be increased to 18,750 cubic feet to the ton and for electricity to 1,000 Board of Trade units to the ton as from the meter readings taken for the close of the quarter ending December 31st last (except in those cases in which a higher conversion equivalent has already been specially agreed).

2. Further, the Controller of Coal Mines determines that the allowances for lighting under Clause 8 or the special assessments for lighting agreed under Clause 12 of the above Order shall from such meter readings be likewise increased by 25 per cent.

3. Such variation in the conversion equivalent for lighting allowances shall be without prejudice to any action taken or to be taken in connection with excess consumptions of gas or electricity in the quarter just closed.

4. Further, under the powers conferred upon him by Clause 4 of the above Order, the Controller of Coal Mines agrees to the suspension of Clause 99 referring to the restrictions on gas and electrical fittings as from the date of this notice.

Guy Calthrop,

Controller of Coal Mines.

Board of Trade—Coal Mines Department,
Household Fuel and Lighting Branch,
Holborn Viaduct Hotel, London, E.C.1.

January 6, 1919.

[London Gazette, Jan. 10, 1919.]

Notice to Consumers. F.H.F. 1, A and B.

[Separate notices were issued June 30, 1918, for England (North and Wales) and England (South). The differences in the two notices are indicated below.]

A.—*For issue in England north of the following Counties, but excluding the Counties named, viz.:—Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, and for issue in Wales.*

B.—*For issue in England south of the following Counties named, viz.:—Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk.*

THE HOUSEHOLD FUEL AND LIGHTING ORDER, 1918.

Private Dwelling Houses, Flats, Tenements, and Similar Buildings.

1. This Order applies to all coal, gas and electricity used in such buildings whether for heating, cooking, lighting or for any other purpose. (Clause 1.)

Coal includes coke, anthracite, briquettes and patent fuels. (Clause 2.)

2. The quantity of coal, gas and electricity allowed for fuel and lighting is set out in the following table. (Clauses 6 and 8):—

Where the number of rooms occupied is	Fuel. The year's allowance shall not exceed—		Lighting. The year's allowance shall not exceed—	
	Tons.		Either Gas	or Electricity.
	A (North).	B (South.)	*Cubic feet.*	*B.T. units.*
Not more than 2 ...	3½	3	7,500	120
" " 3 ...	4	3½	7,500	120
" " 4 ...	4½	4	11,250	180
" " 5 ...	5	4½	11,250	180
" " 6 ...	6	5	11,250	180
" " 7 ...	7	6	15,000	240
" " 8 ...	8	7	15,000	240
" " 9 ...	9	8	15,000	240
" " 10 ...	10	9	18,750	300
" " 11 ...	11	10	18,750	300
" " 12 ...	12	11	18,750	300
" " 13 ...	13	12	22,500	360
" " 14 ...	14	13	22,500	360
" " 15 ...	15	14	22,500	360
" " 16 ...	16	15	26,250	420
" " 17 ...	17	16	26,250	420
" " 18 ...	18	17	26,250	420
" " 19 ...	19	18	30,000	480
" " 20 ...	20	19	30,000	480
" " 21 ...	21	20	30,000	480

Notes.—An additional ton of fuel is allowed where the number of persons habitually resident in a house, flat or tenement in separate occupation, exceeds six, up to 12 rooms.

Where both gas and electricity are used for lighting the consumer may take part of his lighting allowance in gas and part in electricity, 750 cubic feet of gas being taken as 12 B.T. units of electricity in the table, and *vice versa*.

20 tons of fuel is the maximum under the scale.

3. The occupier of a dwelling house, flat, or tenement of over 15 rooms may appeal to the Local Fuel Overseer to be specially assessed for both fuel and lighting where such occupier is of opinion that allowances under the scale are insufficient and would cause hardship. (Clause 12.)

4. Fuel may be taken as coal, gas or electricity at the option of the consumer in accordance with the following rules. (Clause 7):—

In calculating a ton of fuel:—

(*a*) Anthracite shall count as fuel at the same rate as ordinary coal.

(*b*) 3 tons of coke shall count as 2 tons of fuel, and so in proportion for other quantities.

(*c*) Briquettes (not exceeding 2½ lbs. in weight) shall count as 1,000 to the ton.

(*d*) 15,000 cubic feet of gas shall count as 1 ton of fuel.

(*e*) 800 Board of Trade units of electricity shall count as 1 ton of fuel.

The quantity of fuel to be taken as gas or electricity must be calculated to the nearest quarter of a ton.

5. Rooms shall only count when furnished and in actual occupation, except that bedrooms furnished but only occasionally occupied shall count as rooms. (Clause 9.) Rooms without fireplaces shall count.

The following shall not count as rooms:—Sculleries not used as kitchens, bathrooms, halls not used as sitting rooms, dressing-rooms not used as bedrooms, pantries not containing fireplaces or stoves, box-rooms, cellars, store-rooms, greenhouses attached to houses, and outbuildings.

Rooms exceeding 4,000 cubic feet in size, or, say, 16 feet by 20 feet floor area exclusive of recesses or bay windows, count as two rooms, and rooms over 8,000 cubic feet in size count as three rooms.

Where a dwelling house, flat or tenement is to be unoccupied for a month or more in the year, the allowance must be reduced proportionately, a winter month (November to April) counting as equal to two summer months (May to October). Where a consumer has more places of residence than one, he must state the periods of his occupation of each and claim allowances accordingly. Special allowances will be made for servants or caretakers in this case.

6. Additional allowances for both fuel and lighting may be granted to consumers by the Local Fuel Overseer *where necessary to prevent hardship* in the following cases. (Clause 11):—

(*a*) The presence of aged or infirm persons, invalids or young children.

(*b*) The occupation of separate rooms by lodgers.

(*c*) The use of rooms for a business or profession in a dwelling house or other building in connection therewith.

(*d*) Night and day workers living in the same house.

(*e*) Illness (temporary allowance to be granted on a medical certificate.)

Other causes of hardship should be reported to the Local Fuel Overseer for his consideration.

These allowances cannot be made except for good cause shown, and only to a very limited extent as supplies of fuel permit. Additional allowances may also be made for industrial purposes where an industry is carried on at home. Forms of application (F.H.F. 6) may be obtained from the Local Fuel Overseer.

7. Single assessments for fuel and lighting will be made on request for:—

(*a*) Residential estates, where the proprietor, occupier or manager supplies fuel or lighting to his tenants, servants or workpeople.

(*b*) Blocks of flats or tenements where the manager or proprietor undertakes the supply of fuel or lighting wholly or partly.
(*c*) Groups of houses, cottages, homes, etc., worked on a communal basis.
(*d*) Dwelling houses occupied by more than one household in common.
(*e*) Dwelling houses let off to sub-tenants on separate agreements (not to include ordinary lodgers).

Where there are common servicecs a single assessment shall be required by the Local Fuel Overseer.

The person undertaking the supply of fuel or lighting shall in such cases be under obligation to make supplies to each tenant, sub-tenant, servant or other occupant in accordance with the full amount included for them in the single assessment. (Clause 13.)

8. All questions, complaints or difficulties which consumers may have in relation to the supply of fuel and lighting under this Order should be referred to the Local Fuel Overseer to be appointed under the Order by the Local Authority for the district in which the consumer's premises are situated. (*See* Part III. of the Order.)

Where a consumer is dissatisfied with any decision or action of the Local Fuel Overseer, there is an appeal to the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee to be appointed by the Local Authority for the purpose, or in default, to the Controller. (Clause 17.)

9. All coal merchants and dealers must register or be licensed and must exhibit in their order offices notices stating that they are so registered or licensed. After July 28th, 1918, consumers may only deal with merchants and dealers who are registered or licensed. (*See* Part IV. of the Order.)

10. The Order comes into effect on the 1st July, 1918. Six weeks after this date, fuel and lighting in excess of certain minimum quantities can only be supplied if the consumer has made an application upon the proper form (F.H.F.2) and has complied with the procedure laid down. After filling up the form himself he must present it to the registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer with whom he intends to deal for acceptance for both coal and coke. Coal and coke may be obtained from separate merchants or dealers. A gas company is a merchant for this purpose.
The consumer should continue with his previous regular merchant or dealer by preference, so as to avoid any dislocation of coal distribution.

If the merchant or dealer refuses to accept the application, the consumer must forward it to the Local Fuel Overseer who will secure a merchant or dealer to accept it.

Upon receipt of an application for fuel and lighting, the Local Fuel Overseer will within 7 days issue a requisition upon which the consumer will be advised of his previous consumption of gas and electricity (Form F.H.F.3), except where a claim is made for special assessment when full particulars are required from the consumer (Form F.H.F.4).

Upon this requisition the consumer must show in what manner he wishes to take his fuel and lighting allowance, and return it completed to the Local Fuel Overseer within 14 days.

The Local Fuel Overseer, if satisfied as to the correctness of the particulars on the application and requisition, will issue certificates to the merchants or dealers and to the gas or electricity companies or undertakings authorizing the necessary supplies.

The forms referred to above will be obtainable after the 28th July, at the offices of all registered coal merchants or licensed coal dealers, at gas offices and electricity offices and at the office of the Local Fuel Overseer. (*See* Part V. of the Order.)

Further instructions as to procedure are set out on the forms.

All applications for fuel and lighting must be received before the 30th September. Applications after that date cannot be properly provided for and trouble will be experienced in obtaining supplies.

11. The minimum quantities referred to in paragraph 9 are:—

Coal or Coke	A.—3 tons 5 cwts., or 1 cwt. per week throughout the year, with 2 cwts. for the 13 winter weeks. B.—2 tons 12 cwts, or 1 cwt. per week throughout the year.
Gas	22,500 cubic feet. Not more than 7,500 to be consumed in any quarter.
Electricity	120 B. of T. units. Not more than 40 to be consumed in any quarter.

Where a consumer does not require more than these quantities, the only step necessary for such consumer to take is when required so to do by public notice to be issued by the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee to register with some registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer for the supply of the coal which he requires. A form of registration is provided for the purpose (F.H.F.63).

12. The allowances of gas or electricity will be for one year commencing from the 1st of July, the allowance of coal will be for one year from the date of the requisition provided it is received and dealt with prior to the 30th September, after that date the allowance of coal will be for such part of the year commencing from the 1st July as there is still to run. (Clause 16.)

Any stock of coal or coke or other fuel in the possession of the consumer at the date of his requisition must be declared and treated as in whole or part fulfilment of the allowance for the year. (Clause 74.)

Allowance of gas or electricity must not be consumed at a greater rate than one-third in any quarter. Where, however, a saving is made in one quarter it may be consumed in any succeeding quarter of that year. (Clause 10.)

13. Alterations in the quantities of fuel and lighting on a requisition can only be made on application to the Local Fuel Overseer. The transfer of certificates from one registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer to another can only be made with the assent of the Local Fuel Overseer. (Clause 66.)

14. An occupier obtaining coal under a requisition must give notice of removal to the Local Fuel Overseer, otherwise his supplies at his new house will be stopped. (A form of Notice of Removal is supplied (F.H.F.11.) Copies can be obtained from the Local Fuel Overseer. It is an offence under the Order not to give notice of removal as required. (Clause 68.)

15. A consumer shall not (Clause 71):—

(*a*) Order, purchase, obtain or in any way acquire or attempt to acquire coal from any registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer other than those with whom he has placed and who have accepted his application for supplies.

(*b*) After July 1st, take delivery of or in any way acquire a quantity of coal which together with any quantity of coal in his possession would exceed the allowance to which he is entitled.
(NOTE.—20 tons shall be deemed to be the maximum prior to special assessment in every case.)

(*c*) Take deliveries of or in any way acquire coal from a trolley man or hawker in quantities of 1 cwt. or less after having submitted a requisition, with intent to secure additional supplies of coal.

(*d*) Submit more than one requisition in respect of the same house or premises in separate occupation.

(*e*) Consume gas or electricity in excess of the allowance attributable to his house or premises.

(*f*) Waste or permit to be wasted any fuel or lighting. Cinders capable of being further consumed are to be included in fuel for this purpose.

(*g*) Make or connive at the making of any false statement on any application or requisition in connection with the Order.

16. All orders for coal must be in writing and the stock on hand must be declared at each time of ordering. (Form of Order (F.H.F.10.) (Clause 72.)

17. A consumer shall not have in stock at any time coal in excess of one year's allowance under the Order after adjustment, in respectc of the gas or electricity to be consumed by him. Stocks must be declared as provided above, and where they are in excess of the permitted quantity, the advice of the Local Fuel Overseer should be taken. The excess stock may be taken for the supply of other consumers in case of need, or the Local Fuel Overseer may agree to its being held in reserve on such terms as shall be settled. (Clauses 75, 76 and 77.)

Coal for stocking purposes may only be acquired in the summer months (May to October). (Clause 75.)

18. Registered coal merchants and licensed coal dealers have been placed under restriction as to the quantities of coal to be delivered at one time in summer and in winter to secure an equitable distribution. It may be necessary to reduce deliveries in case of shortage to one ton per month or even less. Where such restrictions are introduced the effect will be to automatically cancel all supplies in excess of the one ton or other limit for the month, irrespective of the amount allowed by the requisition and certificates. Cases of hardship should at once be brought to the attention of the Local Fuel Overseer. (Clauses 84 and 85.)

19. Coal may only be supplied by truck direct to consumers upon previous notice to the Local Fuel Overseer, and then only to the extent of the proper allowance. In the summer months the Local Fuel Overseer will permit trucks to be forwarded where that has been the previous practice of the consumer in obtaining his supplies. In the winter months the Local Fuel Overseer may refuse to permit trucks of coal to be supplied direct to the consumers unless it is to the public advantage. It is not intended to permit of an increase in this practice. Applications for the supply of coal by truck must be made to the Local Fuel Overseer. (Clause 93.)

20. Meter readings will be taken at least once in each quarter. (Clause 98.) Where a consumer take an excess quantity of gas or electricity he must be reported to the Local Fuel Overseer by the gas or electricity company or undertaking. The Local Fuel Overseer may cancel such consumer's supply of coal, present or future, to an extent necessary to meet such excess, or he may prosecute such consumer for an offence under the Order. (Clauses 101 and 120.)

After a prosecution, a consumer still taking gas or electricity in excess is liable to have his gas or electricity cut off. (Clause 121.)

Restrictions are placed by the Order upon the fitting of appliances for the use of gas or electricity without the assent of the Local Fuel Overseer. (Clause 99.)

21. Maximum prices for coal and coke in various quantities and under various conditions as to delivery shall be fixed and advertised by the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, and any question or complaint of overcharge shall be referred to the Local Fuel Overseer. Similarly the Local Fuel Overseer shall deal with all questions or complaints as to the quality or quantity of coal supplied to consumers. (*See* Part IX. of the Order.)

22. A consumer must supply such evidence to the Local Fuel Overseer as he requires for the purposes of the Order in connexion with any application or requisition for fuel and lighting. (Clause 73.)

A Local Fuel Overseer is authorised by the Controller to enter upon any premises (A) in which he has reason to believe that any coal is being kept in contravention of this Order, or (B) in respect of which a requisition has been received, and carry out such inspection and examination of the premises as he may think necessary. (Clause 126.)

23. The Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918, is made under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and any offence under the Order is

a summary offence under those Regulations, for which the maximum penalty that may be inflicted is imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of six months or a fine of £100 or both. (Clause 119.)

Notes.—(*a*) The Order applies to all buildings and premises in which coal, gas or electricity is consumed for heating, cooking, or other than industrial purposes, such as hotels, clubs, restaurants, hospitals, asylums, homes, shops, warehouses, theatres, churches, chapels, baths, libraries, railway stations, etc. It also applies to laundries, bakeries and quasi-domestic industries. It may on notice be extended to all industrial users taking 100 tons of fuel or less per annum. Special assessments of fuel and lighting will on application be made in such cases, and special rules will apply to the supplies. The Order must be consulted in full in this connection.

(*b*) The Order does not apply to coal supplied to miners by established practice as part of their wages. (Clause 18.)

(*c*) The Local Fuel and Lighting Committee may increase the minimum quantities of coal and coke set out in paragraph 11 above up to

A. 3 tons 18 cwts., or allow an extra 1 cwt. per week for 13 additional weeks.

B. 3 tons 5 cwts. or allow an extra 1 cwt. per week for 13 winter weeks.

Board of Trade—Coal Mines Department,
Household Fuel and Lighting Branch,
Holborn Viaduct Hotel, London, E.C.1.

30*th June*, 1918.

The Household Coal (Requisition) Order, 1918, dated September 7, 1918, made by the Board of Trade.

1918. No. 1117.

Cancelled.(a)

The Board of Trade deeming it expedient to make further exercise of their powers under the Defence of the Realm Regulations as respects coal hereby Order as follows:—

1. All persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of coal to which the Household Fuel and Lighting Order 1918 applies and which has been or is being consigned in truck loads to consumers are hereby required to hold such coal at the disposal of the Board of Trade and to deliver it if and when required to the Local Fuel Overseer for the area in which such coal may be.
2. The compensation to be paid for any coal so requisitioned shall be determined in default of agreement by a single arbitrator appointed by the Controller of Coal Mines.
3. This Order may be cited as the Household Coal (Requisition) Order, 1918.

W. F. Marwood,
A Secretary to the Board of Trade.

[London Gazette, Sept. 10, 1918.]

(**a**) Cancelled by the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1919 (London Gazette, July 1, 1919).

(ii) Local Authorities (Fuel and Lighting) England and Wales.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FUEL AND LIGHTING) ORDER, 1918, DATED JUNE 28, 1918, MADE BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

1918. No. 820.

Cancelled.(a)

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled;—

To the Councils of the several Metropolitan Boroughs, Municipal Boroughs, and other Urban Districts in England and Wales;—

To the Councils of the several Rural Districts in England and Wales;—

To the Council of the Isles of Scilly;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by Regulations numbered 2J and 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, We, the Local Government Board, may, by arrangement with the Board of Trade, confer and impose on any local authorities and their officers any powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge of any functions assigned to local authorities by certain orders made by the Board of Trade under the Defence of the Realm Regulations;

And whereas by the Local Authorities (Retail Coal Prices) Order, 1917, made in pursuance of the said Regulations numbered 2J and 2JJ, We conferred and imposed upon every Local Authority as therein defined and upon such of their officers as they might designate or appoint for the purpose, the powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge within their District, in conformity with the Defence of the Realm Regulations, of the functions assigned to Local Authorities by the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917, made by the Board of Trade:

And whereas the Board of Trade have, in pursuance of the said Regulation numbered 2JJ, made the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918: (b)

Now therefore, in pursuance of Our powers in that behalf, and by arrangement with the Board of Trade, We hereby Order as follows:—

ARTICLE I.—In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears:—

(*a*) The expression "Local Authority" means, as the case may be, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, the Council of a Metropolitan Borough, the Council of a Municipal Borough or other Urban District, the Council of a Rural District, or the Council of the Isles of Scilly;

(a) Cancelled by the Local Authorities (Fuel and Lighting) Order, 1919, and a new Order substituted (London Gazette, July 4, 1919).

(b) HOUSEHOLD FUEL AND LIGHTING ORDER, 1918.—That Order is printed p. 226.

(*b*) The expression "District" means the District subject to the jurisdiction of the Local Authority for the purposes of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, or of the Public Health Act, 1875,(a) as the case may be.

ARTICLE II.—From and after the 1st day of July, 1918, the Local Authorities (Retail Coal Prices) Order, 1917, shall be rescinded.

ARTICLE III.—We hereby confer and impose upon the Local Authority and upon such of their Officers as they may designate or appoint for the purpose the powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge within their District, or any part thereof, in conformity with the Defence of the Realm Regulations, of the functions assigned to Local Authorities by the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorise a Local Authority or any of their Officers to take any legal proceedings to enforce that Order, or to prosecute any person for any offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations occasioned by any breach of that Order, except under a power conferred upon such Authority or Officer in the manner provided by that Order.

ARTICLE IV.—(1) Any expenses incurred by a Local Authority in the execution of this Order shall be defrayed in like manner as if the expenses had been incurred in the execution of the Public Health Act, 1875,(b) or the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as the case may be.

(2) Where any Local Authorities have combined for any of the purposes of this Order, any expenses incurred by those Local Authorities under this Order shall be defrayed in such proportions as may be agreed upon, or in default of agreement as may be determined by the Local Government Board.

ARTICLE V.—This Order may be cited as "The Local Authorities (Fuel and Lighting) Order, 1918."

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Twenty-eighth day of June, in the year One thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

(L.S.) *W. Hayes Fisher*,
President.

H. C. Monro,
Secretary.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, July 2nd, 1918.]

(a) DISTRICTS OF ENGLISH AND WELSH LOCAL AUTHORITIES.—Many of the municipal boroughs and urban districts are now co-terminous with a single parish: the rural districts comprise groups of parishes and as originally constituted, and still in certain cases, are co-terminous with a poor law union—minus the boroughs or other urban districts within the union. A statement showing what parishes were on April 1st, 1915, within the district of each borough, urban, or rural district council ("Statement of the County Boroughs, &c., in England and Wales") is published by H.M. Stationery Office.

The Council of the Isles of Scilly, which was established by 53 & 54 Vict., c. clxxvi. (confirming an Order of the Local Government Board), has amongst other powers those of a Rural District Council.

(b) PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.—(38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.)—Public Health (London) Act, 1891.—(54 & 55 Vict. c. 76).

(iii) Household Fuel and Lighting (Scotland).

THE HOUSEHOLD FUEL AND LIGHTING (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1918, DATED SEPTEMBER 18, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1918. No. $\frac{1215}{S.\ 54}$.

Cancelled.(a)

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

This Order falls into four sections.

The first section contains those provisions which specifically affect consumers of fuel and lighting, and is in three parts:—

I. The Scope of the Order (Clauses 1–5).

II. Allowances for Fuel and Lighting (Clauses 6–17).

III. Duties of Consumers (Clauses 18–27).

The second section relates to the organization to be set up and the procedure to be followed to give effect to the Order, and is in one part:—

IV. Organization (Clauses 28–46).

The third section contains those additional provisions which affect persons engaged in the supply and distribution of fuel and lighting, and is in three parts:—

V. Registration and Licensing (Clauses 47–55).

VI. Duties of Coal Merchants and Dealers (Clauses 56–72).

VII. Duties of Undertakers of Gas and Electricity Supplies (Clauses 73–80).

The fourth section relates to the sale of coal, and is in one part:—

VIII. The Sale of Coal (Clauses 81–94).

A final part comprises those general provisions which are common to all sections:—

IX. General Provisions (Clauses 95–102).

The Board of Trade deeming it expedient to make further exercise of their powers under the Defence of the Realm Regulations as respects coal, gas and electricity hereby order as follows:—

PART I.—THE SCOPE OF THE ORDER.

Coal, gas and electricity used for domestic or quasi-domestic purposes.

1. This Order extends to coal, gas and electricity used:—
   (*a*) for heating or cooking in any premises;
   (*b*) for industrial purposes either in a dwelling-house or in a building adjacent to or connected with a dwelling-house and occupied as part thereof; or in a laundry,

(a) Cancelled, except as regards Clause 99, by the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1919 (London Gazette, July 1, 1919).

bakehouse, dairy, farm, greenhouse, or other industrial or trade premises in which occupations of a domestic or quasi-domestic character are carried on; or in any premises where the total quantity used in the preceding year ended the 30th June, 1918, shall not have exceeded 100 tons (determined in accordance with the provisions of clause 7 hereof);

(*c*) for lighting purposes in any premises where the use of coal, gas or electricity for any other purpose comes within the scope of this Order in virtue of the foregoing provisions of this clause.

(*d*) for the production or generation in a private works of gas or electricity to be consumed in any premises where the use of coal, gas or electricity for any other purpose comes within the scope of this Order in virtue of the foregoing provisions of this clause.

In case of dispute as to whether any premises come within the scope of this clause, the decision of the Controller of Coal Mines shall be final and conclusive in every case.

Definition of Coal and Fuel.

2. In this Order (except where the context clearly indicates the contrary) "Coal" means anthracite and all other kinds of coal, coke, briquettes and any other solid fuel of which coal or coke is a constituent; "Fuel" means coal, gas and electricity used for all purposes except lighting.

The Controller of Coal Mines to exercise powers.

3. The Controller of Coal Mines for the time being appointed by the Board of Trade, hereinafter referred to as the "Controller," shall be responsible to, and is hereby authorized by, the Board of Trade to take such action and enforce such measures as are necessary to give effect to this Order, and for this purpose to make such rules and issue such instructions as may be required.

Suspension of Order or part thereof.

4. The Controller may suspend from time to time and for any period, and in any district or part of a district of a Local Authority, the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Order as he may think fit, and may in like manner restore such operation.

Definition of Local Authority, etc.

5. This Order applies to Scotland and throughout this Order the expression "Local Authority" means the Council of a County or Burgh,(**a**) or any District Committee to which a County Council shall delegate its powers under this Order; "Month" means a calendar month; "Quarter" means a three-monthly period ending as nearly as possible on the 31st March, the 30th June, the 30th September or the 31st December in any year; "Person" includes any firm or association or body of persons, a company, corporation or other corporate body; "Dwelling-house" includes any part of a dwelling-house in separate occupation.

(**a**) *See* footnote (**b**), p. 304.

PART II.—ALLOWANCES FOR FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Scale of fuel allowances (Dwelling houses).

6. Subject to the provisions of this Order, the allowance of fuel in respect of any dwelling-house shall not exceed the quantity prescribed in accordance with the following table or such other quantity, whether less or more, as the Controller may subsequently determine, for any period of time or in respect of any district:—

Where the number of rooms occupied is—	The fuel allowance for the year shall not exceed—
	Tons.
Not more than 3 ...	4
4 ...	5
5 ...	6
6 ...	7
7 ...	8
8 ...	9
9 ...	10
10 ...	11
11 ...	12
12 ...	13

and for every additional room 1 ton until a maximum of 20 tons is reached, thereafter any additional allowance not exceeding 1 ton per room shall be in the discretion of the Local Fuel Overseer (to be appointed as hereinafter provided).

Provided always that where the number of people habitually resident in a dwelling-house of not more than 12 rooms exceeds 6, the scale allowance as determined by the above table shall be increased by 1 ton.

Conversion of fuel into coal, gas and electricity.

7. Consumers may take the allowance of fuel to which they are entitled under the table in coal, gas, and electricity in such proportions as they think fit, in accordance with the following rules:—

In calculating the prescribed quantity:—

(*a*) Anthracite shall count as fuel at the same rate as ordinary coal.

(*b*) 3 tons of coke shall only count as 2 tons of fuel, and so in proportion for other quantities.

(*c*) Briquettes not sold by weight and not exceeding 2½ lbs. each in weight shall count as 1,000 to the ton and so in proportion.

The tons of briquettes to be taken as equivalent to a ton of fuel shall, subject to the approval of the Controller, be determined by the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee (to be appointed as hereinafter provided) in respect of any particular class of briquettes.

(*d*) 15,000 cubic feet of gas shall count as 1 ton of fuel.

(*e*) 800 Board of Trade units of electricity shall count as 1 ton of fuel.

The quantity of fuel to be taken as gas or electricity must be calculated to the nearest quarter of a ton.

The allowance of fuel to be taken as coal shall not be less in any case than 2 tons 12 cwts., except with the previous assent of the Local Fuel Overseer.

Any quantity of fuel allowed additional to 20 tons may be required to be taken either wholly or partly in such specific form of fuel as the Local Fuel Overseer may determine.

Provided always that a consumer may not, without the assent of the Local Fuel Overseer, elect to take for consumption more gas or electricity than the quantity taken in the previous year.

The Controller may, by notice at any time and for any district, alter the conversion equivalents set out in this clause or may establish additional conversion equivalents without prejudice to any matters or things done under this Order and without revision of any requisitions or certificates dealt with under this Order.

Scale of lighting allowances (Dwelling houses).

8. Subject to the provisions of this Order, and in addition to the allowances for fuel as set out in clause 6 hereof, there shall be allowed for lighting in dwelling-houses the quantities of gas and/or electricity prescribed in accordance with the following table or such other quantities, whether less or more, as the Controller may subsequently determine for any period of time or in respect of any district:—

Where the number of rooms occupied is—	The lighting allowance for the year shall not exceed—	
	either cubic feet of gas.	or B. of T. units of electricity.
1, 2 or 3	9,000	150
4, 5 or 6	13,500	225
7, 8 or 9	18,000	300
10, 11 or 12	22,500	375
13, 14 or 15	27,000	450
16, 17 or 18	31,500	525
19, 20 or 21	36,000	600

Gas or electricity allowed for lighting under this clause may at the option of the consumer be used for other domestic purposes, but cannot be converted into coal.

Where gas and electricity are both used for lighting the consumer may elect to take under this clause part of the allowance as gas and part as electricity, 750 cubic feet of gas being taken for this purpose as equivalent to 12 B. of T. units of electricity, and *vice versa*. Conversion may only take place by multiples of these quantities.

Definition of rooms and occupation.

9. Rooms shall only count where furnished and in actual occupation, except that bedrooms furnished but only occasionally occupied shall count as rooms. The following shall not count as rooms, viz.: Sculleries not used as and in place of

kitchens, bathrooms, halls not used as sitting rooms, dressing rooms not used as bedrooms, boxrooms, cellars, pantries not containing fireplace or stoves, storerooms, greenhouses attached to houses and out-buildings.

There shall not be any allowance in respect of a dwelling-house or part thereof which is permanently unoccupied, and similarly any allowance shall be withdrawn or varied in respect of any temporary cessation of occupation exceeding one month in the year of the whole or part of any premises. In calculating the extent of such withdrawal or variation the consumption of fuel and lighting for the period from May to October shall be deemed to be half the consumption for the period from November to April, but within those respective periods the consumption of fuel and lighting shall be spread equally over the several months.

Where a consumer has more than one place of residence the allowances to be made in respect of his several places of residence shall be considered together in relation to the actual occupation thereof.

Additional allowances of fuel and lighting.

10. An additional allowance not exceeding 5 tons of fuel in a year in respect of a dwelling-house may be granted by the Local Fuel Overseer on the application of the occupier, where the absence of an additional allowance would cause material hardship, on all or any of the following grounds:—

(1) The presence of aged or infirm persons, invalids or young children.

(2) The occupation of separate rooms by lodgers.

(3) The use of rooms for a business or profession in a dwelling-house or other building used in connection therewith.

(4) The necessity for the upkeep of fires and light during the night as well as the day by reason of the hours during which the occupier or other resident is engaged at work, or exceptional exposure to the weather suffered by such occupier or other resident while at work or the physical conditions under which such occupier or other resident actually works.

(5) Illness, but in this case the allowance shall be of a temporary character only in accordance with a medical certificate to be provided by the applicant.

An additional allowance shall be in fuel or in such specific fuel as coal, coke, gas or electricity as the Local Fuel Overseer may determine. An additional allowance or part thereof may be used for lighting.

An additional allowance may in the discretion of the Local Fuel Overseer be made contingent upon the existence of surplus supplies of coal, coke or other fuel in any month.

Further additional allowances not exceeding 5 tons of fuel in a year may be granted where the supply is required for consumption in connection with any industrial, trade or manufacturing process carried on in a dwelling-house or other building adjacent to or connected with a dwelling-house and occupied

as part thereof, such allowances to be distinct from the allowances (if any) granted for the reasons stated in the preceding part of this clause.

Special assessments of fuel and lighting.

11. The occupier of any premises (other than a dwelling-house) to which this Order applies shall, on his request and on compliance with the procedure to be laid down for that purpose, be assessed individually having regard to his special requirements in the way of heating, cooking, lighting, or other services, the extent and nature of his buildings, the purposes for which he consumes fuel and lighting, his previous consumption within one or more of the three years prior to the 1st July, 1918, and any other special circumstances, and the amount of such assessment shall be the maximum allowance of fuel and lighting permitted under the Order in respect of such premises. Such allowance may be granted subject to such conditions as the Local Fuel Overseer may determine.

The occupier of a dwelling-house exceeding 15 rooms calculated in accordance with clause 9 hereof, may apply to the Local Fuel Overseer to be assessed individually under the provisions of this clause.

Joint assessments.

12. Single assessments of fuel and/or lighting supplies shall if required by the Local Fuel Overseer be made—

(*a*) for a residential estate or farm where the proprietor, occupier or manager supplies fuel and/or lighting to his tenants, servants and workpeople;

(*b*) for a tenement or block of flats where the proprietor or manager undertakes wholly or partly the supply of lighting or heating or the provision of hot water or other services involving the consumption of fuel;

(*c*) for a group of houses, cottages or rooms managed on a communal basis;

(*d*) for a dwelling-house occupied by more than one household in common;

(*e*) for a dwelling-house part of which is occupied by a sub-tenant, but such part is not separately assessed for rating purposes.

Such assessments shall have regard to any previous practice with regard to the supply or distribution of fuel and/or lighting and in the discretion of the Local Fuel Overseer or the Controller, shall be either a total quantity calculated in respect of each separate dwelling-house in accordance with the tables in clauses 6 and 8 hereof, or by special assessment in accordance with the provisions of clause 11 hereof.

Where such a single assessment is to be made, the application or requisition shall be submitted by the proprietor, occupier, manager or other responsible person, and the certificates to be issued for the supplies of fuel and/or lighting shall in addition to any allowance required for common services show the several allowances remaining due to each tenant, sub-tenant or occupier in detail, and the proprietor, occupier, manager or other responsible person submitting the application or requisition shall not appropriate or vary in any respect the allowances so stated therein as due to each separate tenant, sub-tenant or occupier without his assent.

Upon the request of a separate tenant, sub-tenant or occupier, setting out that he is unable to obtain his proper allowance of fuel and/or lighting, separate certificates of supply may, if the Local Fuel Overseer thinks fit, be issued in place of the one certificate, in respect of the allowances remaining due to each separate tenant, sub-tenant or occupier, but without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against the proprietor, occupier, manager or other responsible person in default under this clause.

Fuel for private production of gas or electricity.

13. Where fuel is required for the generation or production of gas and/or electricity, not for public sale and distribution, but for consumption in any premises in respect of which the provisions of this Order as to fuel apply, the allowance of fuel to be made for such purpose shall be limited to the amount actually required for the generation or production of the quantities of gas and/or electricity to which such premises are entitled under the provisions of clauses 6 to 12 hereof, inclusive, and such allowance of fuel shall be additional to any allowance under any other provisions of this Order.

Fuel allowed for specific purposes.

14. Where any allowance of fuel is stated to be for a specific purpose it shall not be applied to any other purpose without the previous assent of the Local Fuel Overseer.

Period of allowance.

15. Allowances shall run for one year calculated from the first day of October, or from such approximate date being the date of the last meter readings in the case of gas and electricity. In the case of coal, allowances shall relate to such part of such year commencing the first day of October as there may still be to run at the date of the requisition, and the quantity allowed shall be adjusted as provided in clause 9 hereof; or in the alternative such allowances shall run for one year from the date of the requisition as the Local Fuel Overseer may decide.

Provided that where it is known or there is reason to suppose that an occupation is only temporary, the allowance shall be for one or more months in the discretion of the Local Fuel Overseer, and shall be renewed from time to time.

Provided further that where the Local Fuel Overseer has reason to believe that in any premises fuel and/or lighting is being consumed at a rate exceeding that which would be reasonable under the allowance determined for such premises under or by this Order, he may cancel the yearly allowance and in its place grant and renew from time to time an allowance for one or more months as he may think fit.

Appeals.

16. There shall be an appeal from the decision of the Local Fuel Overseer, upon any allowance under clauses 6 to 13 hereof, inclusive, to the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, and further from the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee to the Controller. The decision of the Controller shall be final in every case.

Miners' Coal.

17. Coal supplied to miners and other regular workers at collieries or in connection therewith, either directly or indirectly, and whether free or at a nominal or reduced price, in accordance with any existing agreement or with any previously established practice relating to wages' payments or in substitution therefor,

shall be continued and shall not be reduced by reason of any of the provisions of clauses 6 to 13 hereof, inclusive; nor shall any form of requisition or other application be required from miners and such other persons entitled to such supplies.

The person responsible for such supplies shall make a return to the Local Fuel Overseer of the district in which the miner or other person resides of the quantity supplied or to be supplied to such miner or other person.

Part III.—Duties of Consumers.

Duties of consumers as to procedure.

18. After 42 days from the date on which this Order comes into effect, no person being a consumer shall purchase, obtain, or in any way acquire fuel and/or lighting for consumption in any premises to which this Order applies unless he has complied with the following provisions:—

(*a*) Every person requiring fuel and/or lighting for consumption in any premises as coal not exceeding 2 cwts. at one time, up to a total quantity not exceeding 3 tons 5 cwts. in any period of 12 months, or such further quantity as may be determined from time to time by the Controller for any district, and gas not exceeding 8,000 cubic feet in any quarter, or 24,000 cubic feet in any period of 12 months, and electricity not exceeding 50 Board of Trade units in any quarter, or 150 Board of Trade units in any period of 12 months, shall, if required by the Local Fuel Overseer with the assent of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, state the name and address of the registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer from whom he intends to purchase, obtain or otherwise acquire the coal, and such person shall not in that event purchase, obtain or otherwise acquire coal from any other merchant or dealer than the one stated without the previous assent of the Local Fuel Overseer.

(*b*) Subject to the provisions of clause 12 hereof, every person requiring to be supplied with fuel and/or lighting for consumption in any premises in quantities exceeding the quantities set out in paragraph (*a*) of this clause, whether of coal, gas or electricity, or such further quantity of coal as may be determined from time to time by the Controller for any district, shall obtain and fill up in writing, as the Controller shall direct, an application for fuel and lighting in such form as shall be approved by the Controller, and shall sign the same, and shall subsequently complete as required a requisition in respect of each such premises in separate occupation for which a supply of fuel and/or lighting is desired by him. The Local Fuel Overseer or the Controller shall issue or cause to be issued a certificate or certificates in respect of the quantities of coal, gas or electricity determined as the

allowance for such premises and supplies shall thereafter only be made in accordance with such certificate or certificates.

In any case an application for fuel and lighting under this sub-section shall be completed prior to the 30th November next.

(*c*) A person shall not, except with the previous assent of the Local Fuel Overseer or except by way of claim for an additional allowance under clause 10 hereof, submit more than one requisition for the same period for the supply of fuel and/or lighting for the same premises.

(*d*) A person shall, if required, give in any application or requisition for fuel and lighting, full particulars as to the premises separately occupied by him in respect of which the supply of fuel and/or lighting is desired, the purpose for which the fuel and/or lighting is required, the previous consumption of fuel and/or lighting, the stock of coal on hand available for use and the quantity acquired in any way since the 1st May last, and any other particulars which in the opinion of the Controller would enable him or the Local Fuel Overseer, as the case may be, to determine the allowance in respect of such premises under clauses 6 to 13 hereof, inclusive.

Duties of consumers as to supplies.

19. A person being a consumer shall not, in respect of any premises to which this Order applies—

(*a*) after 28 days from the date on which this Order comes into effect, except within the terms of clause 55 hereof, order, purchase, obtain, or in any way acquire or attempt to acquire coal except from a registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer; or without the previous assent of the Local Fuel Overseer, order, purchase, obtain, or in any way acquire or attempt to acquire coal or coke from more than one registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer;

(*b*) after the date on which this Order comes into effect take delivery of or in any way acquire or attempt to acquire for consumption in any premises any quantity of coal which, together with any quantity of coal in his possession available for use in such premises, would exceed the allowance under clauses 6 to 13 hereof, inclusive, for such premises. Provided always that prior to the determination of any allowance under clause 11 hereof for a dwelling-house the allowance in respect of such dwelling-house shall be deemed not to exceed 20 tons;

(*c*) after the submission of a requisition to a Local Fuel Overseer in respect of any premises in his occupation take delivery of or in any way acquire coal in quantities of 2 cwts. or less at one time from any hawker or trolley-man or person dealing in coal except where such consumer can show that such quantity of coal was necessary for the prevention of hardship by reason or any failure to receive supplies under the requisition;

(*d*) consume or cause or permit to be consumed upon any premises in his occupation in any year or other period, coal, gas, or electricity, exceeding the quantity determined under clauses 6 to 13 hereof inclusive, as the allowance in respect of such premises for a year or for such other period as the Local Fuel Overseer may certify.

(*e*) consume or cause or permit to be consumed upon any premises in his occupation in any quarter gas or electricity at a rate for such quarter exceeding one-third of the total yearly allowance of gas or electricity determined under clauses 6 to 13 hereof inclusive for such premises, subject to any adjustment which should be permitted in respect of any quantities not consumed in any previous quarter of the year; and subject always to any special conditions which the Local Fuel Overseer may determine in granting such allowance;

(*f*) waste, or permit to be wasted, any coal, gas, or electricity; and for the purposes of this clause, cinders capable of being further consumed shall be deemed to be coal.

Notice of removals.

20. Where a person is removing or about to remove from any premises in respect of which fuel and/or lighting is being obtained under a certificate or certificates issued in accordance with the procedure prescribed under this Order he shall give notice to the Local Fuel Overseer of such removal and of the address to which he is removing in such form as may be prescribed.

Where it shall be found that the quantity of fuel and/or lighting consumed or acquired for consumption in such premises is in excess of the quantity properly allowed for consumption in respect of the period of time elapsed since the date of the requisition or other date from which the allowance runs, calculated in accordance with clause 9 hereof, such excess shall be brought into account in any new requisition of such occupier in respect of any new premises, subject to any adjustment in respect of the stock of coal which may be left behind at such premises.

Such action shall be without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against such consumer for failure to comply with the terms and provisions of this Order.

A person may be required in respect of the occupation of any premises commenced after 42 days from the date on which this Order comes into effect to afford evidence to the Local Fuel Overseer of the district in which such premises are situate that he has complied with the requirements of this clause.

Orders for coal to be in writing.

21. Every order for coal subsequent to a requisition shall be in writing, in a form to be approved by the Controller, and the consumer shall be required to state on this form, particulars of any existing stock of coal which he has available for use in connection with the premises in respect of which the order is placed.

An order may be a continuing order for a delivery at regular intervals and such order shall not need to be renewed in respect of each delivery.

All orders for coal outstanding on the 1st October, 1918, are hereby cancelled unless they are for such quantities as comply with the provisions of clause 19 (*b*) hereof.

Stock of coal on hand in fulfilment of requisition.

22. The stock of coal in the possession of the consumer at the date of the requisition shall be deemed to be in full or part satisfaction of his coal requirements for the year.

Stock not to exceed a year's allowance and not to be acquired in winter months.

23. A consumer shall not have in his possession at any time coal more than sufficient to satisfy his allowance for a period of 12 months and shall not acquire coal except to meet current needs during the period from the 1st October to the 30th April in any year without the previous assent of the Local Fuel Overseer.

Method of dealing with excess stocks.

24. Where a consumer has a stock of coal in excess of the quantity referred to above, the Controller, or any person duly authorized by him, may take possession on behalf of the Board of Trade of such excess and apply it in such manner as he may think fit and upon such terms as may be determined by agreement or otherwise settled by a single arbitrator to be appointed by the Controller. Provided that where a consumer within 42 days of the date on which this Order comes into effect advises the Local Fuel Overseer of the district of the existence of such excess stock, the Local Fuel Overseer may, if he think fit, issue to such consumer a certificate authorizing the holding of such excess stock as shall be declared, or any part thereof, and such stock or part thereof shall be held by such consumer for his own benefit for such period of time and under such conditions as the Local Fuel Overseer shall direct.

Special reserve stock for consumer.

25. A Local Fuel Overseer may grant to a consumer a certificate entitling such consumer to hold such stock in excess of that permitted under clause 23 hereof, as he may think fit and subject to such conditions as he may determine, provided that such stock is not disposed of or consumed in such a way as to increase the allowance of such consumer for any period.

Evidence in support of requisition to be afforded.

26. Every consumer shall, if requested so to do, afford the Local Fuel Overseer or the Controller, or any duly authorized representative of either of them, such evidence in support of his requisition or any application thereunder as may be required, and shall further give every assistance to enable any particulars advanced by him in support of his requisition or other application to be verified.

Power of entry to inspect premises.

27. Any person specially authorized in writing by the Controller may enter upon any premises, (*a*) in which he has reason to believe that any coal is being kept in contravention of this Order or (*b*) in respect of which a requisition has been received and may carry out such inspection and examination of the premises as he may think necessary.

Part IV.—Organization.

Appointment of Local Fuel Overseer.

28. Each Local Authority shall, within 14 days of the date on which this Order came into effect, appoint a person who shall be known as the Local Fuel Overseer for the district of such Local Authority or for such part thereof as is included in the Order and the Local Authority may, and if required by the Controller shall, vary or renew or determine such appointment from time to time as may be required or deemed expedient.

Two or more Local Authorities may, with the consent of the Controller, and shall, if so required by the Controller, combine for the purpose of appointing a common Local Fuel Overseer, or for any other purposes under this Order where their districts or parts thereof can be conveniently treated as one by reason of their size or configuration, or when their supplies of coal cannot conveniently be separated and distinguished, and a single Local Authority may with such assent, and shall if so required, divide its district into more than one where such district is of such extent that it can be most conveniently treated as more than one district, and a Local Fuel Overseer shall be appointed for each part of a district so divided.

Public Office of Local Fuel Overseer.

The word "district" as hereinafter used in this Order means the district for which a Local Fuel Overseer is appointed under this clause.

29. The Local Authority or Authorities shall establish for each district an office or offices which shall be open during the usual business hours of offices in the district and at such other times as may be found necessary, and shall give public notice of the name of the Local Fuel Overseer for such district and the address of such office or offices as aforesaid to the intent that all communications relating to the supply and distribution of fuel and lighting to consumers within such district shall be sent to such office or offices and dealt with by such Local Fuel Overseer.

Local Fuel and Lighting Committee—Constitution.

30. The Local Authority or Authorities may appoint in each district, to supervise and assist the Local Fuel Overseer, a Local Fuel and Lighting Committee which shall be constituted as follows:—

Two members, one of whom shall undertake the duties of Coal Merchants' Supervisor, to be nominated or elected as provided in clause 39 hereof.

One member to be nominated by the gas company or companies, or other gas undertakers (if any) to represent the gas works either situated within the district or authorized to supply within the district, who shall undertake the duties of Local Gas Supervisor.

One member to be nominated by the electricity company or companies or other electricity undertakers (if any) to represent the electricity works, either situated within the district or authorized to supply within the district, who shall undertake the duties of Local Electricity Supervisor.

If the Local Authority or Authorities concerned desire, or if the Controller requires:—

Not more than two members to be nominated by the railway company or companies having depots or sidings within the district through which coal is supplied, or by the canal company or companies having wharves within the district through which coal is supplied, or by the harbour board or company or river conservancy having wharves or accommodation within the district through which coal is supplied.

In every case there shall be appointed by the Local Authority or Authorities an equal number of members to those to be appointed under the foregoing provisions, but not being less than five, and in addition a Chairman of the Committee, which members are hereinafter referred to as the "independent members."

The Local Fuel Overseer shall also be a member of the Committee, but shall not vote upon any appeal from any decision given, or action taken, by him or upon any matter involving expense to the Local Authority or Authorities.

A representative of the Road Transport Board may attend any meeting of the Committee at which questions of cartage or road transport are to be discussed, but shall not vote at such meeting.

Enlarged Local Fuel and Lighting Committees.

31. The Controller may, on the application of a Local Authority or of two or more Local Authorities combining for any of the purposes of this Order, agree to such additions to, or variations in, the constitution of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee as he may think desirable.

In particular, where the gas and/or electricity undertaking in any district is owned by the Local Authority, the Controller may agree to the Chairman of the Committee of the Council charged with the oversight of such undertaking being *ex officio* a member of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, provided always that an additional independent member be at the same time nominated to such Committee by the Local Authority.

Secretary.

32. A Secretary may be appointed by the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, but such Secretary shall have no executive authority in relation to any matter or thing under this Order apart from the Local Fuel Overseer.

Local Fuel and Lighting Committees: Minutes, Procedure, etc.

33. A Local Fuel and Lighting Committee may, subject to the approval of the Controller, make such rules as it thinks fit for the conduct of business, the time and place of meetings, the constitution of a quorum, the appointment of sub-committees and the procedure to be followed.

Only the independent members of the Committee shall vote upon any question or decision involving expense to the Local Authority.

A Local Fuel and Lighting Committee shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties as the Controller shall from time to time assign to it, and in the exercise of such powers and the discharge of such duties shall comply with the directions of the Controller.

Minutes shall be kept of all proceedings of a Local Fuel and Lighting Committee and copies shall be sent to the Controller.

Copies of the Minutes certified by the Chairman and/or Secretary shall be *prima facie* evidence of the decisions of the Committee.

Any rules or instructions made or issued by a Local Fuel Overseer or a Local Fuel and Lighting Committee under this Order affecting the public generally shall be published in a newspaper circulating within the district of such Overseer or Committee.

Disqualification of Local Fuel Overseer, etc

34. Neither the Local Fuel Overseer nor the Chairman nor any member of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee to be nominated by the Local Authority or Authorities as an independent member, shall be interested directly or indirectly in the supply or distribution of coal, gas or electricity.

The ownership of the local gas or electricity undertaking by the Local Authority shall not on that account disqualify those members of the Council who are not immediately concerned with the conduct of such undertakings; and the mere fact of holding shares in any company interested in the supply or distribution of coal, gas or electricity shall not be a disqualification provided that the fact is disclosed, and that the other members of the Committee shall not dissent to such nomination or appointment on that account.

Provided that the Controller may, on representations that any member of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee referred to in this clause, has not acted in a fair and impartial manner in relation to the conflicting interests of coal, gas, and electricity, require the removal of such member and the nomination of another person to take his place.

Relations and functions of Local Fuel Overseer and Local Fuel and Lighting Committee.

35. The Local Fuel Overseer shall be responsible to and shall report direct to the Controller, or to the officers to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the execution of all duties definitely laid upon him by this Order or by any rules or instructions made by the Controller under this Order, and he shall comply with any directions given to him by the Controller.

Wherever a decision of the Local Fuel Overseer is not declared to be final by this Order or by any rules or instructions issued thereunder, or is not required to be taken with the assent or approval of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, there shall be an appeal from such decision to the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, which may confirm or vary such decision as it thinks proper.

The Local Fuel Overseer shall make such reports to the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee as may be necessary for this purpose.

Records, Returns, etc. of Local Fuel Overseer.

36. The Local Fuel Overseer shall keep such records and make such reports and returns from time to time to the Controller as the Controller may determine.

All records, reports, returns, correspondence, books, papers and documents of the Local Fuel Overseer shall be treated as private and confidential, and deemed to be the property of the Controller, and shall be accessible and open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the duly authorized representatives of the Controller, who may make extracts therefrom.

Duties of Local Authority as to reserve stocks, byelaws, etc.

37. The Local Authority shall, by its officers or servants, afford all necessary assistance to the Local Fuel Overseer in the execution of his duties and the administration of this Order, and in particular shall—

(*a*) if the Controller so directs, or if in the opinion of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee a reserve stock of coal is necessary to safeguard the interests of consumers within the district and the Controller assents, establish such a reserve stock which shall be at the disposal of the Local Fuel Overseer, subject to any directions that the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee may give;

(*b*) at the instance of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee direct how and when deliveries of coal shall be made and where and how stocks of coal shall be stored, having regard to the byelaws, statutory and other regulations governing or purporting to govern such deliveries or such storage where it is expedient to further such deliveries or such storage, and such directions shall have effect notwithstanding any of such byelaws, statutory or other regulations;

(*c*) at the request of the Local Fuel Overseer provide, as the Controller may direct, for the checking of any particulars relating to any consumer whose premises are within its district in connection with the determination of any allowance of fuel or lighting under the provisions of clauses 6 to 13 hereof inclusive;

(*d*) as required by the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, be responsible for and undertake the distribution among registered coal merchants and licensed coal dealers of supplies of coal allocated by the Controller to meet any emergency or temporary shortage within the district.

Appeals to the Controller.

38. There shall be an appeal to the Controller from any decision of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee upon the application, interpretation or meaning of this Order or of any rules or instructions issued thereunder or upon any question of principle arising thereout.

There shall not be an appeal to the Controller from any decision of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee upon any question of fact except with the previous assent of the Committee.

Where a Local Fuel and Lighting Committee is not appointed there shall be an appeal to the Controller from any decision of the Local Fuel Overseer from which an appeal to the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee would have been competent if such Committee had been appointed.

Where a Local Fuel and Lighting Committee is not appointed, a decision of a Local Fuel Overseer, required to be taken with the assent or approval of such a committee, shall only be taken with the assent or approval of the Controller.

The decision of the Controller shall be final in every case.

Appointment of Coal Merchants' Supervisor.

39. In each district persons engaged in the coal trade, who shall be registered or licensed in accordance with the terms of this Order, shall within 14 days after request by the Local Fuel

Overseer nominate and appoint for the district two representatives to the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, one of whom shall represent the registered coal merchants and shall be known as the Coal Merchants' Supervisor for the district, and the other of whom shall represent the licensed coal dealers. Such appointments may from time to time be varied, renewed or determined either as may be required by the Controller or as may be agreed between the persons aforesaid engaged in the coal trade.

If such persons aforesaid shall fail to nominate and appoint such representative or representatives the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee shall appoint in their place a person chosen from among them or one of their then existing salaried servants, who shall act as the Coal Merchants' Supervisor for such district, and if such person shall refuse or fail so to act the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee may appoint any person whom it sees fit to act in his stead. A person appointed by the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee shall not be removed except with the assent of the Committee or at the instance of the Controller.

Where a Local Fuel and Lighting Committee is not appointed under clause 30 hereof the Local Fuel Overseer shall request the nomination and appointment of a Coal Merchants' Supervisor under this clause.

The Coal Merchants' Supervisor shall forthwith notify the Controller and the Local Fuel Overseer for the district of his address and of any change therein from time to time, and all communications in relation to any matters arising under this Order shall be sent to him at such address.

Duties of Coal Merchants' Supervisor.

40. The Coal Merchants' Supervisor shall assist and advise the Local Fuel Overseer at all times upon questions involving persons engaged in the coal trade referred to him or coming to his attention, and in particular at the request of the Local Fuel Overseer shall—

(1) nominate a coal merchant or dealer to undertake the supply of coal to any consumer within the district whose requisition has not been accepted;

(2) enquire into and report upon the failure to deliver or delay in the delivery of coal, the execution of orders out of rotation, the failure to secure or maintain any reserve stock appointed, the absence of provision for the sale of coal in small quantities, or any other neglect to comply with the terms of the Order by persons engaged in the coal trade;

(3) report upon the quality or class of coal supplied to consumers and generally deal with questions requiring expert or special knowledge in connection with coal;

(4) advise on questions of prices and help in securing the observance of any orders or instructions that may be given relating to the sale of coal;

(5) report upon the adequacy of the facilities provided by persons engaged in the coal trade for storing, handling, delivering, and retailing coal within the district, and make recommendations for such additions or improvements as he may think necessary and feasible.

Coal Merchants' Supervisor: Reports, returns, etc.

41. The Coal Merchants' Supervisor shall keep such records and make such reports and returns from time to time to the Controller as the Controller may determine.

All records, reports, returns, correspondence, books, papers and documents of the Coal Merchants' Supervisor, relating to any matter arising out of or in connection with this Order, shall be treated as private and confidential and deemed to be the property of the Controller, and shall be accessible and open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the duly authorized representatives of the Controller, who may make extracts therefrom.

Co-ordination and regulation of cartage facilities.

42. Subject to any directions of the Road Transport Board, the Local Fuel Overseer and the Coal Merchants' Supervisor acting together, or in default of their agreement the Local Fuel Overseer with the assent and approval of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee may:—

(*a*) require the coal merchants or dealers within the district to re-arrange the cartage facilities necessary for the supply and delivery of coal so as to secure the most economical user of such cartage facilities, and require one coal merchant or dealer to undertake the cartage or delivery of coal for another coal merchant or dealer upon such terms as may be determined fairly in relation to the cost of such service but not to the prejudice of such latter merchant's or dealer's trade or business, and in particular prescribe the streets or localities to be served by persons hawking coal in quantities not exceeding 2 cwts. at any time, and prohibit such persons from hawking coal in any other streets;

(*b*) where there has been a failure to supply coal in any particular street or locality within the district or where there is an urgent need of coal in any particular street or locality, direct any coal merchant or dealer within the district to make such deliveries of coal in such quantities and in such order or rotation as they think fit in the interests of the consumers, having regard to the requirements of the district as a whole and to the ability of such coal merchant or dealer to make such deliveries.

Except as provided above, the Local Fuel Overseer shall not interfere with the direction or management of the offices or wharves or depots of any coal merchant or dealer, but shall make any representations as to any action which should in his opinion be taken through the Coal Merchants' Supervisor for the district, and on his default, through the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee or the Controller.

Coke, gas and electricity: Co-operation with trade representatives on Committee.

43. Where any of the matters dealt with under clauses 39 to 42 hereof, inclusive, relates to coke to be supplied, sold or delivered from a gas works within the district, the Local Fuel Overseer shall act with the advice and assistance of the representative of the gas works, to be nominated to the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee under clause 30 hereof, who shall for

this purpose have the same powers and be subject to the same duties as the Coal Merchants' Supervisor in so far as they are applicable.

In all matters that relate to or affect the supply of gas or electricity under this Order the Local Fuel Overseer shall act with the advice and assistance of the representatives of the gas or electricity companies or undertakings upon the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, respectively, and such representatives shall for these purposes have the same powers, and be subject to the same duties as the Coal Merchants' Supervisor in so far as they are applicable.

Where no Committee, trade representatives to be nominated.

44. Where a Local Fuel and Lighting Committee has not been appointed, representatives shall still be nominated by the gas or electricity companies or undertakings, respectively, within any district, to discharge the duties falling on such representatives under clause 43 hereof.

Power to remove Local Fuel Overseers, Coal Merchants' Supervisors, etc.

45. The Controller shall, by any duly authorized representative, have power to enquire into the acts or defaults of any Local Fuel Overseer, Coal Merchants' Supervisor, Local Gas Supervisor or Local Electricity Supervisor, and to call for such reports and to take such actions as he thinks fit, and may require the removal of any such person holding office and the appointment or nomination of another in his place without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against the person so removed.

Procedure to give effect to Order.

46. The procedure to be adopted and the forms to be used to give effect to this Order shall be such as may be approved by the Controller, who may fix the limits of time within which any steps called for by the procedure shall be completed, and make such other rules and instructions as may be necessary for the purpose and in particular a Local Fuel Overseer may, by notice to any person, require such person within 14 days to comply with the procedure to be laid down in connection with any premises coming within the scope of this Order.

The form of application or requisition for fuel and/or lighting shall not in itself be deemed to constitute a contract for the sale, delivery, purchase or supply of any fuel and/or lighting referred to therein.

The form of application or requisition for fuel and/or lighting and all information contained therein or obtained in connection therewith shall be deemed to be private and confidential and shall not be communicated to any person not requiring for the purpose of the execution of this Order to see such form of application or requisition or to have such information.

Part V.—Registration and Licensing.

Registration and Licensing of Distribution Agencies.

47. After 28 days from the date on which this Order comes into effect, no person shall deal in or sell coal to a consumer in respect of any premises to which this Order applies unless such person dealing in or selling coal is the holder either of a certificate of registration or of a licence issued by the Local Fuel Overseer for the district in which the depot, wharf, office, or other premises from which he proposes to deal in or sell coal is situate.

A person carrying on business at more than one address may register with the Local Fuel Overseer an address to which he wishes all communications in relation to this Order or any matters to arise thereunder to be sent and communications sent to him at such address shall have effect as if they had been sent to all other addresses registered by him in the district of such Local Fuel Overseer.

Provided always that a person who sells or deals in coal by truck to a consumer in respect of any premises to which this Order applies and forwards or arranges for the forwarding of such trucks to stations throughout the country or parts thereof may, on application to the Controller, register with the Controller, and such registration shall be good for the whole area comprised within this Order or any part thereof.

Registration of merchants.

48. Where a person engaged in the coal trade obtains supplies of coal, either from a colliery direct or through a colliery agent or factor, such person shall be entered in a register, and shall take out a certificate of registration for each depot, wharf, office, or other premises owned or controlled by him at which he sells or otherwise deals in coal. Such person is hereinafter referred to as a "registered coal merchant."

Subject to the proviso in clause 47 hereof, colliery proprietors or companies, colliery agents or factors supplying coal direct either to consumers as aforesaid or to persons becoming licensed coal dealers under clause 49 hereof and purchasing their supplies of coal landsale, shall take out a certificate of registration in the district or districts in which their colliery or other depots, wharves or offices are situate and for the purposes of this Order be treated as registered coal merchants.

Gas companies and other persons producing coke for sale or distribution direct either to consumers as aforesaid or to persons becoming licensed coal dealers under clause 49 hereof shall take out certificates of registration for each separate works, depot, wharf or office, at which the coke is sold or otherwise dealt in, and for the purposes of this Order be treated as registered coal merchants.

Licensing of dealers.

49. Where a person engaged in the coal trade obtains the greater part of his supplies of coal from or through a merchant being a registered coal merchant but not being a colliery, colliery agent or factor, except where such colliery, colliery agent or factor is registered as a coal merchant under clause 48 hereof for landsale supplies, such person shall take out a licence and shall be entered in a separate register. Such person is hereinafter referred to as a "licensed coal dealer."

A person acting as agent for a registered coal merchant and carrying on business in his own name and accepting responsibility for the supplies of consumers as aforesaid but ensuring the delivery of such supplies through such registered coal merchant shall take out a licence as a licensed coal dealer.

Form of application for, and certificate or licence.

50. Every application for a certificate of registration or for a licence shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Controller, and shall contain a true statement of all particulars specified therein.

Every certificate of registration and every licence shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Controller, and may be

granted and held subject to such conditions as the Controller may from time to time determine.

There shall not be any charge for any certificate of registration or licence.

Refusal, transfer or cancellation of certificate or licence.

51. Where a person has not been engaged in selling or otherwise dealing in coal prior to the 1st January last the Local Fuel Overseer may, with the assent of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, refuse a certificate of registration or licence to such person.

Where a person engaged in the coal trade sells or otherwise deals in coal to a less extent on the average than 1 ton in each week the Local Fuel Overseer may refuse a certificate of registration or a licence to such person, or may suspend or cancel any certificate or licence already issued to such person.

Where a person holding a certificate of registration or licence transfers his business or where such business is transferred at death to some other person, such certificate or licence shall on request to the Local Fuel Overseer be transferred into the name of such other person.

Where a person who has received a certificate of registration or a licence under clause 48 or 49 hereof, respectively, has by himself or by his servants failed to observe the terms of this Order or of any rules and instructions made thereunder, or has failed to comply with the directions of the Local Fuel Overseer, the Local Fuel Overseer may, with the assent of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, revoke or suspend, for such period as he may think fit, any such certificate or licence, subject to any appeal which may be made to the Controller in this event.

Public notice of registration required.

52. Every person holding a certificate of registration or licence under this Order shall exhibit and keep exhibited in a conspicuous position at the depot, wharf, office, or other premises to which such certificate or licence relates either the certificate or licence or such other notice in a form to be approved by the Controller to the effect that the person is so registered or licensed in respect of such premises.

Where a person carries on business on his own account, not at any fixed address, but by means of hawking in the streets, he shall carry with him such certificate or licence or such other notice as may be prescribed, which shall be produced on demand to a Local Fuel Overseer, Coal Merchants' Supervisor, or anyone duly authorized by the Local Fuel Overseer or by the Controller in that behalf.

Return of premises at which coal is received or delivered.

53. A registered coal merchant shall supply to the Local Fuel Overseer and to the Controller a statement showing the depots, wharves, and other premises at which he receives and from which he delivers coal, so that returns may be obtained as to the quantities of coal supplied to, or delivered from, each such depot, wharf, or other premises, and any other particulars relating thereto which may be required from time to time.

Supplies of coal to licensed coal dealers.

54. A licensed coal dealer shall from time to time declare the source or sources from which he obtains his supplies of coal, and shall not obtain supplies from any source not previously declared by him except on notice to the Local Fuel Overseer.

After 28 days from the date on which this Order comes into effect no person shall supply coal to a coal dealer required by this Order to take out a licence unless such person is satisfied that the coal dealer holds a licence issued under clause 49 hereof, and for this purpose such person may require the licence to be produced.

Miscellaneous exceptions.

55. Auctioneers shall not sell coal except either to persons holding certificates of registration or licences or to such other persons as may previously be agreed by the Local Fuel Overseer.

When the occupier of any premises in respect of which this Order applies is removing to other premises he may dispose of his coal either to the incoming occupier, or to such other person as may previously be agreed by the Local Fuel Overseer.

A certificate of registration or a licence shall not be required for the dealing in or sale of coal within the terms of this clause or in connection with the dealing or sale of coal under a single assessment as defined in clause 12 hereof.

Part VI.—Duties of Coal Merchants and Dealers.

Duties as to acceptance of applications for fuel and lighting.

56. A registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer shall not accept an application for fuel and lighting in respect of coal unless he has a reasonable expectation of being able to discharge all orders to be received under such application or unless he is required to accept such application by the Local Fuel Overseer or the Controller.

A registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer shall at the request of a consumer accept or refuse an application within a period not exceeding five days and unless he refuses within that period shall be deemed to have accepted such application.

A registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer shall not alter an application submitted to him for acceptance in any material particular, nor shall he solicit any consumer to requisition for more coal than that originally stated by such consumer.

Duties as to supplies.

57. A registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer shall not—

(*a*) after 42 days from the date upon which this Order comes into effect or such later date as may be fixed by the Local Fuel Overseer supply or deliver coal to any premises to which this Order applies on behalf of any consumer unless (1) such merchant or dealer is the holder of a certificate issued by a Local Fuel Overseer in respect of such premises of such consumer or (2) the quantity to be supplied or delivered does not exceed 2 cwts. at one time up to a total quantity not exceeding 3 tons 5 cwts. in any period of twelve months, or such other quantity as may be determined from time to time by the Controller, and such consumer has complied with the provisions of clause 18 (*a*) hereof, so far as applicable;

(*b*) after the date on which this Order comes into effect sell, deliver, or in any way supply coal for consumption to any person which together with any quantity of coal in the possession of such person available for use in connection with any premises would exceed the

allowance under clauses 6 to 13 hereof, inclusive, for such premises. Provided always that prior to the determination of any allowance under clause 11 hereof, for premises used as a dwelling-house, the allowance in respect of such premises shall be deemed not to exceed 20 tons.

Record of all deliveries to be kept.

58. Every registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer shall keep at the office or depot at which orders are received and dealt with by him under any certificates, a record in a form to be approved by the Controller of all such certificates, and shall enter on such record against such certificates the dates and quantities of all coal sold, supplied or delivered by him in respect of any such orders.

The record and all orders, receipts or vouchers for the supplies or deliveries of coal, together with the books and accounts of such merchant or dealer, shall be open to the inspection, at all reasonable times, of the Local Fuel Overseer or of the Controller or of any person duly authorized by either of them.

Amendments may only be made on such record with the assent of the Local Fuel Overseer or the Controller or their duly authorized representatives. Mistakes which are corrected shall be shown on the record and evidence in support of the alteration afforded.

Exchange of applications by merchants, &c.

59. Where a registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer receives an application for fuel and lighting for acceptance in respect of coal which, in his opinion, could be best executed by transfer to another registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer, he may transfer such application, before acceptance, to such other registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer who is willing to accept the same and such other registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer is hereby authorized to accept such application and to execute any orders received and complete the supplies required under any certificate issued thereunder.

A certificate for supply issued by the Local Fuel Overseer under a requisition may only be transferred with the assent of the Local Fuel Overseer.

The Local Fuel Overseer may, with the assent of the Coal Merchants' Supervisor for the district, or of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, require any delivery of coal to consumers within his district to be transferred from one depot to another within the district or from one registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer to another within such district as may be most convenient for the delivery of the same, and in such latter case the requisition or certificate thereunder shall be transferred to the registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer required to execute it, and he shall execute any orders received thereunder equitably in rotation with any other orders that he may have at the date of transfer.

Small sales of coal at depots.

60. Every registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer shall, if required by the Local Fuel Overseer with the approval of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, provide and thereafter maintain at each of his depots adequate provision for the sale of coal by retail in quantities not exceeding 1 cwt. (but not less than ½ cwt.) at one time.

Limit to tonnage to be delivered at one time.

61. Every registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer shall comply with such restrictions upon the quantity of coal to be delivered at one time to consumers, in respect of any premises to which the provisions of this Order apply, as may be determined from time to time by the Local Fuel Overseer with the assent of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee and such restrictions shall be determined as may be necessary to secure the equitable distribution of the available supplies of coal among all consumers as aforesaid.

Deliveries to be in rotation in summer months.

62. Every registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer shall, as far as possible and subject to any special requirement of this Order or instruction of the Local Fuel Overseer, during the period from the 1st May to the 31st October in any year, make deliveries of coal in rotation to all consumers, in respect of any premises to which the provisions of this Order apply, in accordance with the dates of their respective orders, without variation except in so far as may be necessary to make up full loads for delivery.

Deliveries to be according to needs in winter months.

63. Coal shall not be delivered by a registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer during the period from the 1st November to the 30th April in any year to any consumer in respect of any premises to which the provisions of this Order apply, where the existing stock of coal in the possession of such consumer in respect of such premises exceeds his requirements for the next succeeding month as determined under clause 9 hereof, so long as any orders for coal of such merchant or dealer on behalf of other consumers remain unexecuted in respect of premises where the existing stock of coal in the possession of such other consumers is less than sufficient for the next succeeding month.

Priorities in delivery.

64. The Controller may determine such priorities in the delivery of coal in quantities exceeding 2 cwts. at one time either in respect of certain classes of consumers or in respect of certain classes of buildings as he may think fit in the public interest, and may make rules accordingly.

Merchants reserve stocks

65. Every registered coal merchant shall be required to hold such minimum stock of coal at each of his depots and for such period of time as may be required by the Local Fuel Overseer with the approval of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee or by the Controller, and if at any time within such period he shall not hold stock in excess of such minimum stock, he shall not sell or deliver any coal except (*a*) to a consumer in such quantity as may be determined by the Local Fuel Overseer, as the maximum to be sold at one time or in respect of one purchase or transaction, (*b*) to a licensed coal dealer for re-sale to consumers on similar conditions, or (*c*) to such persons and in such quantities as the Local Fuel Overseer may direct.

Pooling of stocks

66. With the assent of the Local Fuel Overseer the registered coal merchants may establish a common stock on behalf of them all or of some of them and may agree the terms and conditions to be applied to the provision and use of such stock.

In an emergency the Local Fuel Overseer may require stocks to be pooled, but not so as to prejudice the trade of any one

merchant, and may determine with the assent of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee the terms and conditions under which such pooling shall take place.

Returns by merchants and dealers.

67. A registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer shall make such returns and reports to the Local Fuel Overseer or the Controller as the Controller may from time to time direct.

A registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer shall afford the Coal Merchants' Supervisor such particulars as he may require for the purpose of discharging his duties under this Order.

Deliveries to be made to instructions of Local Fuel Overseer.

68. A registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer shall make such deliveries as the Local Fuel Overseer may direct, and shall observe any directions and instructions of the Local Fuel Overseer, under the terms of this Order.

In addition to the powers conferred on the Local Fuel Overseer by clauses 42 and 59 hereof, relating to deliveries, the Local Fuel Overseer may nominate, with the assent of the Coal Merchants' Supervisor or the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, a coal merchant or dealer for his district or any part thereof, who shall undertake the delivery of any supply of coal in an emergency to any consumer when other arrangements cannot be made.

Offence to supply small quantities when other provision made.

69. A registered coal merchant or a licensed coal dealer shall not knowingly sell, supply or deliver coal to a consumer in quantities of 2 cwts. or less when such consumer is obtaining supplies under a requisition, whether accepted by such merchant or dealer or by another merchant or dealer. Further, a registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer may require a consumer attempting to acquire coal in quantities of 2 cwts. or less to declare the stock of coal in his possession, and where such stock exceeds 10 cwts. shall refuse to supply or deliver coal to such consumer in such quantities.

Reserve stocks of Licensed Coal Dealers

70. The Local Fuel Overseer may with the approval of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee determine the stocks to be held by licensed coal dealers so as to ensure their continuance in business at all times, but in exercising this power regard shall be had to the circumstances and ability of the licensed coal dealer to make and hold such stock, and in no case shall such stock exceed 50 tons without the licensed coal dealer's assent.

Truck deliveries to private consumers.

71. A registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer selling, supplying or delivering coal by truck to a consumer in respect of any premises to which this Order applies, must give previous notice thereof to the Local Fuel Overseer of the district to which the coal is to be forwarded and such notice shall give full particulars as to the name and address of the person to be supplied, the premises in respect of which the supply is to be made, and the extent of the supply. Upon receipt of such notice the Local Fuel Overseer shall either assent to or refuse to permit such supply to be made.

The Local Fuel Overseer may in his discretion refuse to permit such supply to be made by the truck (*a*) in any case during the period from the 1st October to the 30th April in any year; and (*b*) in any case, in which there has not been a previous practice for coal to be so supplied, during the period from 1st May to the 30th September in any year.

All persons owning or having power to dispose of coal, which has been or is being consigned by truck to a consumer as aforesaid, and in respect of which no assent has been given under this clause, shall, if required by the Local Fuel Overseer of the district in which such coal may be, hold such coal at the disposal of such Local Fuel Overseer to be applied as he shall direct. The terms upon which such coal shall be disposed of shall be determined by agreement or in default, settled by a single arbitrator to be appointed by the Controller.

Advertising or touting prohibited

72. A registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer or anyone acting on his behalf shall neither advertise nor tout nor canvas for customers or orders, except to such extent as may be permitted by the Local Fuel Overseer or the Controller; and shall not send a form of application to any consumer who has not asked for the same or who has not since the 1st January, 1917, been supplied with coal by such merchant or dealer; and shall not use the forms supplied by the Local Fuel Overseer or by the Controller for the furtherance of his trade, except in accordance with the procedure laid down under this Order.

This clause shall not have effect with regard to existing advertisements so long as no renewed or extended arrangement is entered into; nor shall it have any effect with regard to signs or notices on an office or shop or wharf or depot belonging to or in the occupation of such merchant or dealer for the purposes of his business or trading in coal, or on any vehicle or other equipment used by him for the purposes of his business; nor shall it have any effect in relation to notices of prices to be charged for coal or to notices relating to any of the provisions of this Order.

Part VII.—Duties of Undertakers of Gas and Electricity Supply and other Clauses applicable thereto.

Certificates for new or increased supplies to be returned to Local Fuel Overseer.

73. Where gas or electricity is being supplied at the date when this Order comes into effect to any premises by a company or undertaking offering a supply to the public for reward, such company or undertaking shall be deemed to have accepted the application in respect of the supply of gas or electricity to such premises without further formality, and shall continue such supply.

A company or undertaking supplying or offering to supply gas or electricity for reward (hereinafter referred to as an 'undertaker of gas or electricity supply') shall on receipt of a certificate from the Local Fuel Overseer for a supply of gas or electricity to any consumer in excess of his previous consumption, unless it is able to make such additional supply without prejudice to its other consumers or unless it is required by the Local Fuel Overseer to make such additional supply, return such certificate to the Local Fuel Overseer who shall require such consumer to reduce the extent to which he proposes to consume gas or electricity.

Relief from obligation to supply.

74. Where an undertaker of gas or electricity supply is by reason of the provisions of this Order prevented from making a supply or from making a full supply to any consumer it shall to

that extent be relieved of any obligation resting upon it by statute or otherwise from making such supply.

Records and returns.

75. An undertaker of gas or electricity supply shall keep such records of its supplies to consumers as the Controller may require, and such records, together with any orders, receipts, or vouchers for such supplies, and the books and accounts of such undertaker shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the Local Fuel Overseer of the district in which the premises of any such consumer are situate, or of the Controller, or of any person duly authorized by either of them.

Further, an undertaker of gas or electricity supply shall make such returns to the Local Fuel Overseer or the Controller as the Controller may from time to time direct for the purposes of this Order.

Meter readings.

76. An undertaker of gas or electricity supply shall take readings of the meters of all consumers not less frequently than once in each quarter, and such other meter readings as, in the opinion of the Controller, may be found necessary to ensure the observance of the restrictions on consumption laid down in this Order.

For the purposes of any accounts and returns required under this Order the meter readings for each quarter shall be taken as nearly as possible to the quarter days set out in clause 5 hereof. The system of taking meter readings shall as far as possible proceed according to some regular arrangement each quarter, so that the interval between the readings of the meter of any one consumer shall be approximately three months.

The meter readings shall, for the purposes of this Order, be *prima facie* evidence of the quantity of gas or electricity consumed.

Restrictions on fitting and equipment of premises.

77. An undertaker of gas or electricity supply shall not, after the date on which this Order comes into effect, without the previous assent of the Local Fuel Overseer, make any new connection for the purpose of the supply of either lighting or fuel, nor shall it fit or equip or permit or authorize to be fitted or equipped any premises with additional appliances for the purpose of using gas or electricity for fuel without such assent. This clause shall extend to any other persons undertaking the fitting or equipping of premises with appliances for the use of gas or electricity for fuel.

Removals; Failure to give notice.

78. When a consumer fails to give notice of removal as required by clause 20 hereof, he shall be assumed to have consumed the gas and/or electricity shown by the next meter readings after his removal.

Quarterly return of excess consumption.

79. An undertaker of gas or electricity supply shall, not later than six weeks after the close of any quarter, make a return to the Local Fuel Overseer for each district in which it makes supplies showing for each consumer in such district the excess supply (if any) which such consumer has taken in such quarter for any premises in his occupation over the allowance or proportionate part thereof for such premises in accordance with the provisions of clause 19 (*d*) and (*e*) hereof.

In calculating such excess supply due allowance shall be made for the interval which has actually accrued between the meter readings for that and the previous quarter. Due allowance shall also be made for any consumption less than the allowance in any previous quarter of the year commencing the 1st October.

Reserve stocks of Coal. Gas and electricity undertakers.

80. An undertaker of gas or electricity supply shall maintain such reserves of coal for the purposes of its undertaking as the Controller may determine, and shall report to the Local Fuel Overseer or Overseers concerned and to the Controller any failure on its part to maintain such reserves.

The Controller may in such event direct such general reduction or limitation in the supply of gas or electricity to consumers as he may deem necessary to provide against a failure of supply.

Part VIII.—The Sale of Coal.

Maximum prices to be fixed.

81. The Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, with the approval of the Controller, may from time to time determine the maximum prices for coal to consumers, but in determining such maximum prices only those members of the Committee who are defined as independent members in clause 30 hereof shall vote upon any question coming up for decision.

Principles to be observed in fixing maximum prices.

82. In determining the maximum prices for coal to consumers the following principles shall apply:—

(*a*) Coal shall be divided into classes or qualities which shall, as far as possible, follow the usual custom or practice of the trade, and coal shall only be sold or dealt in in accordance with the classes or qualities so established unless the Controller shall require the coal to be mixed or sold in a particular way, in which case the prices shall relate to the coal as sold under such requirement. Where coal is sold under a registered or trade name such name may only be added in brackets, after the description of the class or quality.

(*b*) Separate prices shall be fixed for sales in quantities of 1 ton and over, under 1 ton but not less than 4 cwts., and under 4 cwts.

(*c*) Separate prices shall be fixed to accord with the conditions and circumstances attaching to the sale or delivery of the coal.

Directions of Controller as to prices.

83. The Local Fuel and Lighting Committee shall observe any directions of the Controller in determining the maximum prices for coal.

Coal for resale included.

84. Where coal is sold for resale, the maximum prices for such coal at every stage shall be determined under this Order, in so far as they are not already determined by the Wholesale Coal Prices Order, 1917.

Maximum prices and terms to be observed.

85. Coal shall not be sold to, or purchased by, consumers at prices exceeding the maxima so determined, nor shall any charges be made or paid by any person under any pretext for special services rendered to consumers where such services have been brought into reckoning in determining the maximum prices.

Restricted deliveries under order to be paid for as delivered.

86. When coal is delivered in restricted quantities, in consequence of any of the provisions of this Order, such coal shall be charged and paid for at the price appropriate to the quantity delivered, and shall not, unless the consumer so desires, be deemed to be a part delivery in fulfilment of any then outstanding order for a larger quantity.

Coal to be sold by weight.

87. Every sale of coal to which the provisions of this Order apply shall be by weight, except that coke may, with the assent of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, be sold by measure in quantities of 1 cwt. or less, where such has been the previous practice.

Purchases and sales to be unconditional.

88. No conditions involving the purchase of any other article or any other payments than those permitted under this Order shall attach to a sale of coal. Where by reason of special circumstances attaching to any delivery or supply of coal the merchant or dealer is of opinion that the cost of such delivery or supply warrants an additional charge, he may apply to the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee to have an additional charge per ton or per cwt. determined in respect of such delivery.

Maximum prices for coke at all stages.

89. Maximum prices for coke to consumers shall be fixed in relation to the maximum prices for coal, and this Order shall extend to the fixing of maximum prices for coke at all stages from the point of manufacture to the point of consumption. Clauses 81 to 88 hereof, inclusive, shall apply.

Public notice of current or maximum prices.

90. A notice in a form to be approved by the Controller, of the maximum prices determined for any district or such less prices as may be charged, shall be exhibited and kept exhibited in a conspicuous position in all offices or other places at which orders for the sale or delivery of coal are received and in the office or offices to be established under clause 29 hereof.

The charging of prices in accordance with such notice shall be *prima facie* evidence that such charging of prices is approved and that the prices charged are correct.

Prices to be exhibited by hawkers and trolley men.

91. Subject to any byelaw of any Local Authority, no person being the owner of or employed in connection with or in charge of a vehicle offering for sale from such vehicle coal in quantities not exceeding 2 cwts. shall sell or offer for sale such coal unless there shall be affixed on prominent and conspicuous parts of such vehicle so as to be visible on both sides thereof, metal tablets on which shall be clearly marked in a permanent and legible manner the price per cwt. at which the coal is offered for sale, and such person shall not alter, deface, remove or exchange such figure or figures except at the place of loading or at the office of his employer; and no person in charge of a vehicle to which is affixed a metal tablet as above shall on a sale of any such coal charge to the purchaser any price greater than that marked on the said metal tablet.

Coal of one class or quality only shall be sold upon such a vehicle except with the previous assent of the Local Fuel Overseer, which assent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

Coal to be paid for on delivery.

92. Any coal to be supplied under this Order shall be paid for on or before delivery if the registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer so requires.

Evidence in support of price required, where coal is hawked.

93. Any person selling or dealing in coal in quantities not exceeding 2 cwts. may be required to produce evidence to show that the coal, which he is selling or dealing in, is of a class or quality entitling him to charge the prices which he is demanding, and for this purpose shall, on the request of a Local Fuel Overseer, Coal Merchants' Supervisor or other authorized representative of the Controller, or on the request of the purchaser, produce a sale ticket or loading ticket, as provided in the next paragraph, or produce the invoice relating to the purchase of coal by him from the colliery or factor.

A receipt must be taken for, and a sale ticket or loading ticket must be given with every supply of coal by a registered coal merchant to a licensed coal dealer, stating the class or quality of the coal supplied and the price paid therefor or applicable thereto. This provision shall also apply to any servant employed by any registered coal merchant in the sale or delivery of coal in quantities of 2 cwts. or less at one time.

This provision shall not apply to coke unless expressly so required by the Local Fuel Overseer.

Evidence in support of correctness of any charges required.

94. A purchaser of coal may require the seller to produce evidence as to the correctness of the charges made by him in accordance with this Order. A Local Fuel Overseer, Coal Merchants' Supervisor or any authorized representative of the Controller may require any person selling or dealing in coal to satisfy him as to the correctness of the prices exhibited by such person, or as to the prices charged or proposed to be charged for any supply or delivery, or as to the quantity of coal contained in any bag or other receptacle or load being offered for sale or being delivered.

Part IX.—General.

Offences,—Defence of the Realm Regulations.

95. Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this Order or who neglects or fails to comply with any requirement or obligation imposed on him by or in virtue of this Order or who in any application, requisition, return, report or other document in pursuance of or for the purposes of this Order knowingly makes any false statement shall be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Readjustment of coal or coke where gas or electricity cousumed in excess.

96. Where a consumer shall have taken in connection with any premises more gas or electricity in any period than the quantity allowed under the terms of this Order, calculated in accordance with clause 9 hereof, the Local Fuel Overseer may, in his discretion, call in any certificate of supply in respect of such premises relating to coal or coke, and may cancel such certificate and issue in its place a new certificate for such quantity of coal or coke as represents the quantity due to such consumer after the conversion of such excess quantity of gas or electricity consumed into coal or coke and its deduction from the balance of the original quantity of coal or coke shown in such certificate.

Where such consumer shall have obtained all the coal or coke due to him under such certificate the Local Fuel Overseer may similarly reduce the allowance of coal or coke of such consumer for any future period.

97. Any undertaker of gas or electricity supply may, and at the request of the Local Fuel Overseer, with the approval of the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, shall cut off the supply to any consumer in respect of any premises at which more than the amount allowed has been consumed in any period or prior to the conclusion of such period, and shall restore such supply on such terms and conditions as may be necessary to secure the observance of the restrictions on consumption laid down in this Order. Power to cut off supplies from consumers.

An undertaker of gas or electricity supply may for the purposes of this clause enter upon the premises of such consumer, and any costs to be incurred in connection with the cutting off or restoration of any supply of gas or electricity shall be borne by such consumer.

Any action taken under this clause shall be without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against such consumer for failure to observe the terms and provisions of this Order.

98. Where by reason of any compliance with the provisions of this Order the fulfilment of any contract by any party thereto is interfered with, the necessity of complying with the provisions of this Order shall be a good defence to any action or proceeding taken against such party in respect of the non-fulfilment of such contract so far as it is due to such interference. Contracts affected by terms of Order.

99. The Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917, dated the 11th September, 1917, and made by the Board of Trade is hereby cancelled in respect of all sales of coal coming within the scope of this Order, but the maximum prices fixed by Local Authorities under such Order shall remain in force until revised or withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of this Order. Repeals of Previous Orders.

100. A copy of this Order shall be open to inspection at every office or coal depot at which a registered coal merchant or licensed coal dealer receives orders for the sale or delivery of coal and at every office to be established under the provisions of clause 29 hereof. Copies of Order to be open to inspection.

101. This Order may be cited as the Household Fuel and Lighting (Scotland) Order, 1918, and shall be read in conjunction with the Local Authorities (Fuel and Lighting) (Scotland) Order, 1918, of even date herewith. Short Title.

102. Subject to the provision of clause 4 hereof, this Order shall come into effect on the 1st October, 1918, but it shall be competent for any measures to be instituted under Parts IV and V hereof before that date. Date of operation.

W. F. Marwood,
A Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.1.

Dated 18th September, 1918.

(iv) Local Authorities (Fuel and Lighting) Scotland.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FUEL AND LIGHTING) (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1918, MADE BY THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND ON SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.

1918. No. $\frac{1191}{S. 51}$.

Revoked.(a)

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 2J as read with Regulation 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and by arrangement with the Board of Trade, I hereby order as follows:—

(1) In this Order the expression "Local Authority" shall mean the Council of a County or Burgh(b) or any District Committee to which a County Council shall delegate its powers under the Household Fuel and Lighting (Scotland) Order, 1918.

(2) I hereby confer and impose upon the Local Authority and upon such of their officers as they may designate or appoint for the purpose the powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge within their district, in comformity with the Defence of the Realm Regulations, of the functions assigned to Local Authorities by the Household Fuel and Lighting (Scotland) Order, 1918.

(3) (*a*) Any expenses incurred by a Local Authority in the execution of this Order shall be defrayed out of the public health general assessment provided that such expenses shall not be reckoned in any calculation as to the statutory limit of that assessment.

(*b*) Where any Local Authorities have combined for any of the purposes of this Order, any expenses incurred by these Local Authorities under this Order shall be defrayed in such proportions as may be agreed upon, or in default of agreement as may be determined by me.

(4) A District Committee, Parish Council, School Board or other local body may make available without charge, or on such terms as may be agreed, to a Local Authority or to any Committee appointed by the Authority, any of their premises and the services of any of their officers for the purposes of the Household Fuel and Lighting (Scotland) Order, 1918.

(5) The Local Authorities (Retail Coal Prices) (Scotland) Order, 1917, made by the Secretary for Scotland on the 11th September, 1917, is hereby revoked.

(6) This Order may be cited as the Local Authorities (Fuel and Lighting) (Scotland) Order, 1918.

(L.S.) (Signed) *Robert Munro*,
His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office, Whitehall,
18th September, 1918.

(a) Revoked by the Local Authorities (Fuel and Lighting) (Scotland) Order, 1919, and a new Order substituted (London Gazette, July 4, 1919).

(b) DISTRICTS OF SCOTTISH LOCAL AUTHORITIES.—A statement showing what parishes are within the district of each local authority forms the Parl. Paper 1915 [7992]. Since the date of that Return, Findochty has been "declared to be a burgh."

[*Note.*—The Lighting, Heating and Power Order, 1918, dated March 26, 1918, made by the Board of Trade. This Order, printed in the August 31st, 1918, edition of this Manual, p. 317, was cancelled by Board of Trade Notice (London Gazette, December 24, 1918) under the Articles of Commerce (Relaxation of Restrictions) Order, 1918, *ante*, p. 201.]

(d) Distribution of Household Coal in Metropolitan Coal Distribution Area.

The Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, dated August 10, 1917, made by the Board of Trade.(a)

1917. No. 826.

Cancelled.(b)

Whereas by Regulation 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade have the like powers as are given to the Food Controller under Regulations 2F to 2J inclusive as respects any article of commerce to which the powers of the Food Controller under those regulations do not extend where it appears to the Board necessary or expedient to exercise any of those powers for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the supply of any such article which is required by the public or by any section of the public.

And whereas it appears to the Board of Trade expedient for the purpose of maintaining and encouraging the supply of coal and products of coal to exercise those powers as respects coal and products of coal in manner provided by this Order.

Now therefore the Board of Trade, in pursuance of their powers under the said regulations and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Scope of the Order.

1.—(*a*) In this Order "coal" means anthracite and all other kinds of coal, coke, briquettes, coalite and any other solid products of coal to be used for heating, cooking or domestic purposes or for any other than industrial purposes, but includes coal for industrial purposes where any industry, trade or business is carried on in a dwelling-house or other building used in connection therewith.

1.—(*b*) This Order applies to the City of London and to the district of any Local Authority so far as such district is included within the Metropolitan Police District and to the following

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(a) Order of Local Government Board and Explanatory Memorandum.—The above Order was accompanied by the Local Authorities (Household Coal Distribution) Order, 1917, and an Explanatory Memorandum which are printed below at p. 322 and pp. 323–327 respectively.

(b) Cancelled by the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1919 (London Gazette, July 1, 1919).

districts thereof of Local Authorities without the Metropolitan Police District, namely:—

The Urban Districts of Caterham, Chertsey, Chorley Wood, Dartford, Epping, Esher and the Dittons, Leatherhead, Rickmansworth, Romford, Walton-on-Thames, Watford and Weybridge.

The Rural Districts of Bromley and Epsom. The parish of Theydon Bois in the rural district of Epping; the parishes of Farley, Chelsham and Warlingham in the rural district of Godstone; the parishes of Walton-on-the-Hill, Kingswood, Chipstead, Gatton, Chaldon and Merstham in the rural district of Reigate; and the parishes of Aldenham, Sarratt, Rickmansworth Rural and Watford Rural in the rural district of Watford.

This Order may be extended from time to time to the district of any then adjacent Local Authority which the Board of Trade may deem desirable and in respect of which it shall make a supplementary Order.

1.—(*c*) The Controller of Coal Mines for the time being appointed by the Board of Trade (hereinafter referred to as the "Controller") shall be responsible to and is hereby authorized by the Board of Trade to take all measures that are needed to give effect to this Order.

He may suspend from time to time and for any period and in any district or part of a district the operation of all or any of the articles of this Order or parts thereof as he thinks fit, and may restore such operation.

He may make such rules and issue such instructions under this Order as may be necessary to give effect to its provisions, and such rules and instructions shall be deemed to be part of this Order and shall have the same effect as if they had been included in this Order.

1.—(*d*) Throughout this Order a "Local Authority" means the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, and the Councils of the several cities, metropolitan boroughs, municipal boroughs, urban and rural districts comprised within the area defined by clause (*b*) of this article; "Month" means a calendar month; and "Person" includes any firm or association or body of persons, a company, corporation or other corporate body.

The titles or headings of the articles of this order shall not be deemed to be part thereof so as to limit the effect or application of the articles in any way.

Coal Allowances to Consumers.

2.—(*a*) Subject to the provisions of this Order, no person shall, after the 1st October next, sell, deliver, purchase or acquire for consumption in a dwelling-house or part thereof or flat or tenement, including any greenhouse, garage, outbuilding or other

premises attached thereto or used in connection therewith, coal exceeding the quantities allowed in the following table:—

Where the number of rooms occupied, not counting sculleries not containing a copper heated by coal or a fireplace, bathrooms, halls, passages, landings, box-rooms, cellars, pantries, store-rooms and out-buildings are:—	The coal allowance for the period from the 1st October to the 31st March in any year shall not exceed the rate of—
	Per week.
Not more than 4	2 cwts.
5 or 6	3 cwts.
	Per month.
7	1 ton.
8	1 ton 3 cwts.
9 or 10	1 ton 7 cwts.
11 or 12	1 ton 10 cwts.
13, 14 or 15	2 tons.
More than 15	2 tons 10 cwts.

For the period from the 1st April to the 30th September in any year the allowance shall be at the rate of half that shown in the table. There shall not be any allowance in respect of a dwelling-house or part thereof or flat or tenement which is permanently unoccupied, and similarly any allowance shall be withdrawn in respect of any cessation of occupation while such occupation is interrupted.

Where coke is consumed coke may be substituted for coal in the table in the proportion of 4 cwts. of coke for 3 cwts. of other coal, but not so as to increase the total allowance by more than 6 cwts. in any one month; and where anthracite is consumed anthracite shall be substituted for coal in the table in the proportion of 2 cwts. of anthracite for 3 cwts. of other coal.

Separate quantities shall be allowed in respect of each separate household.

2.—(*b*) Additional allowances not exceeding 2 cwts. per week in respect of each separate household may be granted, where the absence of an additional fire or additional heating or cooking is shown to cause material hardship, on all or any of the following grounds—

(1) The presence of aged and infirm persons, invalids or young children.
(2) The occupation of separate rooms by lodgers.
(3) The conduct of business in a dwelling-house or other building used in connection therewith.
(4) The absence of any provision of gas, electricity or other means of heating or cooking; and
(5) Illness, but in this case the allowance shall be of a temporary character only in accordance with a medical certificate to be provided by the applicant.

2.—(*c*) The occupier of a dwelling-house or part thereof or flat or tenement exceeding 12 rooms not counting those mentioned above, or the occupier of any building not used or only partly used as a dwelling-house or dwelling-houses, may apply to the Controller to be assessed individually having regard to his special requirements in the way of heating, cooking or other services,

the extent and nature of his buildings, the purposes for which he consumes coal, his previous consumption within one or more of the three years prior to the 1st July last, and any other special circumstances, and, further, the occupier of a dwelling-house or part thereof, or flat or tenement not exceeding 12 rooms not counting those mentioned above may, on any grounds not covered by clause (*b*) of this article, apply to the Controller for a revision of his allowance, and the amount of such assessment or the amount allowed on such revision respectively shall be the maximum quantity to be sold, delivered, purchased or acquired to or by such occupier in accordance with the provisions of clause (*a*) of this article. In the discretion of the Controller any part of such assessment or any additional part of such revised allowance may only be sold, delivered, purchased or acquired to or by such occupier in certain contingencies to be defined by the Controller.

2.—(*d*) Where a person being a landlord is under obligation or, with the assent of the occupiers, is required to undertake to supply coal to the occupiers of a block of flats or tenements or of a group of dwelling-houses, coal shall be allowed to such person, having regard to any previous practice and in the discretion of the Controller, either in a total quantity calculated in respect of each separate household in accordance with the table in clause (*a*) of this article, or by special assessment in accordance with the provisions of clause (*c*) of this article, and he shall supply such households accordingly.

Registration of Coal Distribution Agencies.

3.—(*a*) Every person dealing in or selling or delivering coal, within the area included in this Order, to any consumer in quantities exceeding 2 cwts. at one time or in respect of one purchase or transaction, shall, within 14 days of the date on which this Order comes into effect, or if commencing to so deal in, sell or deliver coal at a later date prior to his so dealing in or selling or delivering coal, register with the Controller his name and the address of each separate office or coal depôt at which he so deals in or sells coal. Such person is hereinafter referred to as a registered coal merchant.

Every registered coal merchant carrying on business at more than one address shall register an address to which he wishes all comunications in relation to this Order to be sent; and communications received by him at such address shall have effect as if they had been sent to all other addresses registered by him.

Every registered coal merchant shall exhibit and keep exhibited, in a conspicuous position at every office or depôt registered as above, a notice in a form approved by the Controller to the effect that it is so registered.

3.—(*b*) Every person dealing in or selling or delivering coal within the area included in this Order to any consumer in quantities not exceeding 2 cwts. at one time or in respect of one purchase or transaction, and not being a registered coal merchant, shall, not later than the 30th September next or if commencing to so deal in, sell or deliver coal at a later date prior to his so dealing in

or selling or delivering coal, take out with every Local Authority in whose district he intends so to deal in or sell coal, a licence in a form to be approved by the Controller. Such person is hereinafter referred to as a licensed coal retailer.

3.—(*c*) The provisions of this article shall apply to coal clubs or associations, charitable agencies, trolleymen trading on their own account, and any other persons engaged in the actual dealing in, sale or delivery of coal to consumers.

3.—(*d*) Persons receiving orders for the sale or delivery of coal, but not themselves actually engaged in the dealing in, sale or delivery of coal, shall neither register under clause (*a*) nor be licensed under clause (*b*) of this article, but their names and the addresses of their offices shall be registered under clause (*a*) hereof by, and as if they were comprised with, such other persons who actually deal in or sell or deliver coal in respect of their orders.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES' DISTRICTS AND LOCAL COAL OVERSEERS.

4.—(*a*) Each Local Authority included in the Order shall, within 14 days of the date on which this Order comes into effect, appoint a representative, who shall be known as the Local Coal Overseer for the district of such local authority or for such part thereof as is included in the Order, and the Local Authority shall vary or renew or determine such appointment from time to time as may be required or deemed expedient.

Provided that with the assent of the Controller two or more Local Authorities may unite for the purpose of appointing a common local coal overseer where their districts or parts thereof can be conveniently treated as one by reason of their size or configuration, and, with such assent, a single Local Authority may divide its district into more than one where such district is of such extent that it can be most conveniently treated as more than one district, and may appoint a local coal overseer for each such district.

4.—(*b*) The Local Authority shall establish in each such district an office which shall be open during the usual business hours of offices in the district and at such other times as may be found to be necessary, and shall give public notice of the name of the local coal overseer for such district and the address of such office as aforesaid to the intent that all communications relating to the supply and distribution of coal to consumers within such district shall be sent to such office and dealt with by such local coal overseer.

4.—(*c*) It shall be the duty of the local coal overseer in addition to any other duties falling to him under this Order—

(1) To report to the Controller upon the requirements for storing, handling, delivering and retailing coal within his district, and to recommend such improvements as may be necessary to meet such requirements, including the establishment by the Local Authority of reserve stocks of coal.

(2) To establish a record of all auxiliary means of storing, handling, delivering and retailing coal other than the

regular means provided by the registered coal merchants or licensed coal retailers within the district for use at the moment when such regular means shall be found to be insufficient, and to settle the terms and conditions under which all such auxiliary means may be used.

(3) To provide for the safe custody of any reserve stocks provided by the Local Authority under clause (*c*) of article 7 hereof, and to use such stocks for the supply of consumers in quantities not exceeding 2 cwts. in any week of any month in which he shall be advised, by the coal merchants' supervisor hereinafter referred to, that the available stocks of coal in the possession of the registered coal merchants in the district will be insufficient to complete the current orders for such month to the extent of one half, as set out in clause (*g*) of article 11 hereof, or otherwise as the Controller may direct.

(4) To take all reasonable steps to secure that proper provision is made for the supply of coal to all licensed coal retailers for the district, and to make such representations to the Controller as may be necessary to secure this.

(5) To enquire into and report upon the facilities for the storage and delivery of coal to blocks of flats or tenements which contain more than 25 separate occupiers, and to make recommendations to the Controller with regard to any additional facilities required. Such recommendations may have special reference to the establishment of coal clubs or associations willing to undertake the distribution of coal to their members, and to the provision of special stocks of coal on their account.

4.—(*d*) All questions and complaints, whether of consumers or licensed coal retailers, relating to the supply, sale or delivery of coal to consumers in any district, shall be dealt with in the first instance by the local coal overseer of such district. There shall be an appeal from the local coal overseer to the Controller in every case involving an interpretation of this Order.

4.—(*e*) The local overseer shall keep such records and make such reports and returns from time to time to the Controller as the Controller may determine.

All records, reports, returns, correspondence and other books, papers and documents of the local coal overseer shall be deemed to be the property of the Controller and shall be accessible and open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the duly authorized representatives of the Controller, who may make extracts therefrom.

4.—(*f*) The Local Authority may direct when and how deliveries of coal shall be made and where and how stocks of coal shall be stored, having regard to any bye-laws, statutory or other regulations governing or purporting to govern such deliveries or such storage, and may vary or suspend any bye-laws, statutory or other regulations where they deem it expedient so to do to further

such deliveries, or such storage. For the purposes of this clause a Local Authority shall be deemed to include a County Council.

4.—(*g*) The Local Authority shall provide, as the Controller may direct, for the checking of any particulars relating to any consumer whose address is within its district in connection with the determination of any allowance of coal under the provisions of article 2 hereof.

Coal Distribution Areas and Coal Merchants' Supervisors.

5.—(*a*) The Controller shall divide the Area included within this Order into Coal Distribution Areas in such a manner as he may think expedient or desirable, and may vary such areas from time to time provided that the boundaries of such coal distribution areas shall coincide with the boundaries of the local authorities' districts as determined under clause (*a*) of article 4 hereof, so that each such coal distribution area shall include one or more local authorities' districts.

5.—(*b*) The registered coal merchants whose registered offices or coal depôts are within any such area as may be finally determined under clause (*a*) of this article, shall, within 28 days of the date on which this Order comes into effect, nominate and appoint for each such area a representative who may be one of themselves or one of their salaried servants, who shall be known as the coal merchants' supervisor for the area and shall vary or renew or determine such appointment from time to time as may be agreed between them and as may be required or deemed expedient.

If at any time the registered coal merchants in any area shall not nominate and appoint a representative, the Controller shall appoint one of their number or one of their then existing salaried servants, who shall act as the coal merchants' supervisor for such area, and if any such person shall refuse or fail so to act the Controller may appoint any person whom he sees fit to act in his place. A person appointed by the Controller may only be removed with the assent of the Controller.

5.—(*c*) The coal merchants' supervisor for any area shall forthwith notify the Controller and the local coal overseers of the districts comprised within such area of his address and of any change therein from time to time, and all communications in relation to any matters arising under this Order shall be sent to him at such address.

5.—(*d*) It shall be the duty of the coal merchants' supervisor, in addition to any other duties falling to him under this Order—

(1) To report to the Controller upon the adequacy of the facilities provided by the registered coal merchants for storing, handling, delivering and retailing coal within his area, and to make recommendations for such additions or improvements as he may think necessary and feasible.

(2) To take all reasonable steps to secure that proper provision is made for the supply of coal to all registered coal merchants at the coal depôts which are within his area, and to make such representations to the Controller as may be necessary to secure this.

5.—(*e*) All questions and complaints of registered coal merchants arising out of or in connection with the supply, sale or delivery of coal in any area shall be dealt with in the first instance by the coal merchants' supervisor for such area. There shall be an appeal to the Controller from any decision of the coal merchants' supervisor in every case involving an interpretation of this Order.

5.—(*f*) The registered coal merchants in any area shall afford the coal merchants' supervisor for such area such particulars as he may require in relation to any matter arising under this Order, and shall keep him advised of any matters requiring his attention

5.—(*g*) The coal merchants' supervisor shall keep such records and make such reports and returns from time to time to the Controller as the Controller may determine.

All records, reports, returns, correspondence and other books, papers and documents of the coal merchants' supervisor, relating to any matter arising out of or in connection with this Order, shall be deemed to be the property of the Controller, and shall be accessible and open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the duly authorized representatives of the Controller, who may make extracts therefrom.

Co-operation of Local Coal Overseers with Coal Merchants' Supervisor.

6.—(*a*) The local coal overseer and the coal merchants' supervisor for any district shall act together in all matters and questions arising in such district relating to the supply, sale, delivery or distribution of coal.

There shall be an appeal by either of them to the Controller in the case of any dispute between them, and the decision of the Controller shall be final and binding upon them both.

6.—(*b*) The local coal overseer and the coal merchants' supervisor acting together, or on their default the Controller, may, where there has been a failure to supply coal in any particular street or locality within a district, direct any registered coal merchant or licensed coal retailer in such district or in any district adjacent thereto within the area of such coal merchants' supervisor to make such deliveries of coal in such quantities and in such order or rotation as they think fit in the interests of the consumers, having regard to the requirements of the district or area as a whole and to the ability of such registered coal merchant or licensed coal retailer to make such deliveries.

6.—(*c*) The local coal overseers shall not interfere in any way with the direction or management of the offices or coal depôts of any registered coal merchants, but shall make any representations to such registered coal merchants as to any action which should, in their opinion, be taken through the coal merchants' supervisor for their district, and on his default, through the Controller.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF THE CONTROLLER.

7.—(*a*) The Controller shall, by any duly authorised representative, have power to inquire into the acts or defaults of the local coal overseers and coal merchants' supervisors, and to call for such reports and to take such action as he thinks fit, and may require the removal of any overseer or supervisor and the appointment or nomination of another in his place without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against the overseer or supervisor so removed.

7.—(*b*) The Controller may determine such priorities in the delivery of coal in quantities exceeding 2 cwts. either in respect of certain classes of consumers or in respect of certain classes of buildings as he may think fit in the public interest, and may make rules accordingly.

7.—(*c*) The Controller may assent to the establishment by a Local Authority of reserve stocks of coal, and may determine the extent and manner of user of such stocks, and in such case the Controller, in conjunction with the Local Authority, shall take all necessary steps to secure and provide such reserve stocks of coal.

7.—(*d*) The Controller may require registers to be established and maintained in such form as he may direct of all persons, horses, carts, motor vehicles, or other staff and equipment employed in connection with the storage, handling and delivery of coal, and may issue such identification cards or other marks as may appear to him expedient, and take any other steps for the purpose of maintaining effective control over such staff and equipment for the purposes of this Order.

REQUISITIONS FOR COAL—FORMS AND PROCEDURE.

8.—(*a*) No person shall, after the 1st October next, sell, deliver, purchase or acquire coal in quantities exceeding 2 cwts. (or in the case of coke, 3 cwts.) in any one week except under a requisition for an allowance under article 2 hereof in accordance with the provisions of this article.

8.—(*b*) Every consumer requiring to be supplied with coal in quantities exceeding 2 cwts. (or in the case of coke, 3 cwts.) in any one week, shall obtain and fill up in writing, as the Controller shall direct, a requisition in such form as shall be approved by the Controller, and shall sign the same.

The consumer may be required by such requisition to give full particulars as to the premises separately occupied by him in respect of which the supply of coal is desired, the purpose for which the coal is required, the previous consumption and any other particulars which in the opinion of the Controller would enable him or the local coal overseer as the case may be to apply the scale of allowances set out in clause (*a*) or the additional allowances of clause (*b*), or to judge as to the needs and reasonableness of the requisition under clause (*c*) of article 2 hereof. Such requisition shall relate to a full period of twelve months from the date of the requisition and shall show separately the requirements in the two periods 1st October to 31st March and

1st April to 30th September, whether continuous or not, in such period of twelve months.

Requisitions may be for a less quantity of coal than that allowed under clause (*a*) of article 2 hereof.

Separate forms of requisition shall be provided for applications under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of article 2 hereof respectively and such forms shall be obtainable at the offices of every registered coal merchant and at any other places at which orders for the sale or delivery of coal are received by or for such registered coal merchant and at the offices to be established under clause (*b*) of article 4 hereof.

Separate requisitions shall be made out in respect of each premises in separate occupation in respect of which a supply of coal is desired, subject to the provisions of clause (*d*) of article 2 hereof.

8.—(*c*) The consumer shall, when such requisition is properly filled up and signed by him, hand it to a registered coal merchant for his acceptance.

The registered coal merchant accepting the same shall endorse thereon particulars of the depôt from which he proposes to supply coal in execution of any orders received by him under such requisition and shall sign the same. The registered coal merchant shall, when a requisition is apparently wrongly filled up or is to his knowledge or belief inaccurate or fraudulent in any material particular, either return such requisition to the consumer for amendment or note thereon such observations as will call the attention of the local coal overseer or the Controller to the circumstances.

The registered coal merchant shall forward the requisition or such part thereof which, as shown by the form, is required to be so forwarded to the local coal overseer for the district within which the consumer's address is situate, or in the case of requisitions under clause (*c*) of article 2 hereof direct to the Controller.

8.—(*d*) Where a requisition relates only to allowances of coal not exceeding the quantities set out in the table in clause (*a*) of article 2 hereof, the registered coal merchant shall be entitled, subject to the provisions of this Order, to supply coal in accordance with such requisition if he shall not within three clear days of forwarding such requisition, or part thereof as may be required, to the local coal overseer be advised that such requisition is invalid or incorrect, and to continue so to supply until such time as the local coal overseer or the Controller shall advise him that the requisition is cancelled or otherwise invalidated.

Where such a requisition is incorrect, the local coal overseer shall issue a certificate stating the correct allowance under such requisition, and such allowance shall be deemed to have been inserted in such requisition for all purposes of supply by the registered coal merchant.

8.—(*e*) Where a requisition relates to allowances of coal under clause (*b*) of article 2 hereof or to special assessments or revised allowances under clause (*e*) of that article, the registered coal merchant shall not be entitled to supply coal in accordance with such requisition unless and until he shall have received from the

local coal overseer, or the Controller as the case may be, a certificate showing that such requisition is approved and the extent to which it is approved.

8.—(*f*) Requisitions under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) or article 2 hereof may be dealt with by the local coal overseers. All allowances under clause (*b*) (whether on the appeal of the consumer or otherwise) shall be subject to review by the Controller, who may require them to be reduced or increased.

Requisitions under clause (*c*) of article 2 hereof shall be dealt with by the Controller. The decision of the Controller shall be final in every case.

The Controller or the local coal overseer, as the case may be, shall advise the consumer in every case in which the quantity stated on the requisition is disallowed, reduced or varied.

8.—(*g*) The local coal overseer shall, with the assistance of the Local Authority, be responsible for seeing that not more than one requisition at one time is being fulfilled in respect of each premises in separate occupation within his district, except with his assent or except that a separate requisition may be placed for coke with a registered coal merchant producing or manufacturing coke, provided that both requisitions are put forward at one time and in the aggregate do not exceed the quantities allowed under article 2 of this Order.

8.—(*h*) Where a registered coal merchant refuses to accept a requisition he shall return such requisition to the consumer and, in default of the consumer finding a registered coal merchant willing to accept the same, the consumer shall forward such requisition to the local coal overseer of his district, who shall arrange with the coal merchants' supervisor for such district, or in default with the Controller, for the acceptance of such requisition by some registered coal merchant either within such district or in any district adjacent thereto within the area of such coal merchants' supervisor.

8.—(*i*) Where a consumer desires to cancel or vary his requisition, he must apply to the local coal overseer for the district, who will call for such requisition or any certificate issued in respect thereof and a certified statement as to what supplies (if any) shall have been made to such consumer, and will cancel such requisition or certificate and substitute therefor such new requisition or certificate in respect thereof as may be desired by such consumer in respect of any allowance of coal still due under article 2 hereof to such consumer to some other or the same registered coal merchant willing or required to accept it.

8.—(*j*) When the occupier of any premises is removing or about to remove from such premises, he shall give notice to the local coal overseer of such removal and of the place to which he is removing if within the Area included in this Order in every case in which coal is being obtained under a requisition of such occupier for such premises. The local coal overseer shall call for the requisition of such occupier or any certificate issued in respect thereof and a certified statement as to what supplies (if any) shall have been made under such requisition or certificate, and the quantity of coal so supplied if in excess of the quantity allowed

for consumption under article 2 hereof in respect of the period of time elapsed since the date of the requisition or certificate shall be brought into account in any new requisition of such occupier in respect of any new premises.

An occupier may be required in respect of any occupation commenced subsequently to the 1st October next to afford evidence to the local coal overseer of his district that he has complied with the requirements of this clause.

8.—(*k*) A requisition shall not in itself be deemed to impose any obligation on a consumer to purchase or take delivery of the quantity of coal stated in such requisition or in any certificate issued in respect thereof, but a consumer shall give reasonable notice to the registered coal merchant accepting his requisition of his intention not to take such quantity of coal.

8.—(*l*) The local coal overseer may, in case of dispute or delay, allow an immediate delivery not exceedings 5 cwts. of coal if, in his opinion, such allowance is necessary or desirable. Any larger allowance requires the assent and approval of the Controller.

Orders for Coal and Duties of Consumers.

9.—(*a*) No person shall purchase or obtain coal except from a registered coal merchant or licensed coal retailer; and no person shall purchase or obtain coal (not including coke) from more than one registered coal merchant without the previous assent of the local coal overseer.

9.—(*b*) Every order for coal under a requisition shall be in writing, in a form to be approved by the Controller, and the consumer shall be required to state on this form particulars of any existing stock of coal which he has available for use in connection with the premises in respect of which the order is placed.

The quantity of coal in stock at the date of the first order under any requisition shall be taken into account in determining any quantity of coal to which the consumer shall be entitled under the provisions of article 2 hereof.

Failure on the part of a registered coal merchant to execute an order under a requisition accepted by him within a reasonable time may be reported by the consumer to the local coal overseer.

9.—(*c*) Every consumer shall, if requested so to do, afford the local coal overseer or the Controller or any duly authorized representative of the Controller such evidence in support of his requisition or any application thereunder, as the Controller may require, and shall further give every assistance to enable any particulars advanced by him in support of his requisition or other application to be verified.

9.—(*d*) No person shall waste or permit to be wasted any coal; and for the purposes of this article, cinders capable of being further consumed shall be deemed to be coal.

9.—(*e*) No person shall, after the date on which this Order comes into effect, take delivery of any quantity of coal which, together with any quantity of coal in his possession available for use in connection with any premises, would exceed either the allowance under clause (*a*) of article 2 hereof for such premises, or when such allowances shall have been approved the additional allowance under clause (*b*), or the special assessment or revised allowance under clause (*c*) of article 2 hereof.

9.—(*f*) Within the period from 1st April to 30th September in any year, allowances may be ordered or purchased in advance up to a complete period of twelve months at one time if the consumer so desire, but within the period from the 1st October to the 31st March in any year not more than two tons may be so ordered or purchased at one time. The deliveries of coal under this clause are subject to the provisions of article 11 hereof.

Price of Coal.

10.—(*a*) The Controller may from time to time determine the maximum prices of coal to consumers and notice thereof shall be given to every registered coal merchant and local coal overseer who shall cause such notice or a copy thereof to be exhibited and kept exhibited in a conspicuous position in all offices or other places in his control at which orders for the sale or delivery of coal are received and at the office to be established under clause (*b*) of article 4 hereof respectively.

In determining the maximum prices of coal regard shall be had to the conditions under which the coal is sold or delivered to the consumer.

10.—(*b*) No coal shall be sold to or purchased by consumers at prices exceeding the maxima so determined, nor shall any charges be made under any pretext for special services rendered to consumers where such services have been brought into reckoning in determining the maximum price.

10.—(*c*) Any coal to be supplied under an order under a requisition shall be paid for on or before delivery if the registered coal merchant so require, and it shall be no cause of complaint that coal cannot be obtained where it is not shown that payment has been tendered on or before delivery if so required.

Stocks and Deliveries of Registered Coal Merchants.

11.—(*a*) A registered coal merchant shall not accept a requisition unless he has a reasonable expectation of being able to discharge all orders to be received under such requisition or unless he is required to accept such requisition by a local coal overseer or the Controller.

11.—(*b*) Every registered coal merchant shall keep at the office or coal depôt from which he undertakes to execute the orders received by him under any requisitions or certificates in respect

thereof a record in a form to be approved by the Controller of all such requisitions and certificates in respect thereof, and shall record against such requisitions and certificates the dates and quantities of all coal sold or delivered by him in respect of any such orders.

The record and the requisitions and certificates and any orders, receipts or other vouchers for the deliveries of coal, shall be open to the inspection, at all reasonable times, of the duly authorized representatives of the Controller.

Provided always that a registered coal merchant being a coke manufacturer or producer may elect not to sell or deliver coke to consumers, not using coke exclusively, in excess of 3 cwts. at one time or in respect of one purchase or transaction otherwise than through the agency of another registered coal merchant not being a coke manufacturer or producer on such terms as the Controller may approve.

11.—(*c*) Subject to the provisions of article 8 hereof, where a registered coal merchant receives a requisition which, in his opinion, could be best executed by transfer to another registered coal merchant, he may transfer such requisition, together with a certified statement as to what deliveries (if any) he has made in execution of orders received under such requisition, to such other registered coal merchant who is willing to accept the same and such other registered coal merchant is hereby authorized to give effect to or complete the execution of such requisition.

The local coal overseer may, with the assent of the coal merchants' supervisor for the district, require any delivery of coal to consumers within his district to be transferred from one depôt to another within the area of such coal merchant's supervisor, or from one registered coal merchant to another within such area, as may be most convenient for the delivery of the same, and in such latter case the requisition or certificate thereunder shall be transferred to the registered coal merchant required to execute it, and he shall execute any orders thereunder equitably in rotation with any other orders that he may then have.

11.—(*d*) Every registered coal merchant shall, not later than 1st October next, provide and thereafter maintain at each of his depôts adequate provision for the sale of coal by retail in quantities not exceeding 2 cwts. (but not less than ½ cwt.) at one time, unless such registered coal merchant shall satisfy the Controller that such provision is not required at a particular depôt.

In considering such provision, regard shall be had to the extent to which such registered coal merchant is selling and delivering coal by means of trollies in small quantities or is supplying licensed coal retailers from his stocks.

For the purposes of this article each registered coal merchant shall record for each of his depôts with the Controller what regular provision he has made for the sale or delivery of coal in quantities not exceeding 2 cwts. (or in the case of coke 3 cwts.), either by retail sales at the depôt, by trollies or by other means,

and the Controller shall require such registered coal merchant to maintain such regular provision.

The Controller may further require any registered coal merchant to make increased provision for the sale and delivery of coal in quantities not exceeding 2 cwts. (or in the case of coke 3 cwts.).

11.—(*e*) Every registered coal merchant shall, subject to any special requirement of this Order, make deliveries of coal in rotation to all consumers, in accordance with the dates of their respective orders, without variation except in so far as may be necessary to make up full loads for delivery.

11.—(*f*) Subject to the provisions of clause (*e*) of article 9 hereof, from the 1st April to the 30th September in any year, coal may be delivered to a consumer in instalments not exceeding 4 tons at one time up to a full year's allowance permitted by this Order, in accordance with the requisition relating thereto, provided that where the capacity of one vehicle (including a trailer) exceeds 4 tons a full load may be delivered and provided also that the last instalment of any order may be 6 tons or any less quantity as may be required to complete the order, and provided further that where the consumer undertakes collection or delivery the instalments may extend to an ordinary railway truck load.

A second instalment shall not be delivered until provision has been made for the delivery of a first instalment as above in respect of all orders then received by the registered coal merchant, and so for subsequent instalments.

This restriction on deliveries only applies to coal required for a separate dwelling-house and shall not apply in respect of buildings not used or only partly used as a dwelling-house or dwelling-houses or to blocks of flats or tenements in respect of which coal is purchased collectively on behalf of all occupiers.

11.—(*g*) From the 1st October to the 31st March in any year, coal shall not be delivered to any consumer in excess of one ton per month or of half of the quantity allowed per month where such quantity exceeds 2 tons, unless the registered coal merchant is in a position or has a reasonable expectation of being able to complete all orders under requisitions accepted by him up to this extent in the course of such month, or unless a special priority has been approved by the Controller in respect of any class of consumers or class of buildings.

Coal shall not be delivered in execution of any order where the available stock in the possession of the consumer is in excess of one month's allowance under the requisition applicable thereto for this period so long as any orders remain unexecuted where the available stock in the possession of the consumer is less than such month's allowance.

11.—(*h*) From the 1st October to the 31st March in any year every registered coal merchant shall be required to hold such

minimum stock of coal at each of his depôts as may be required by the Controller, and if at any time within such period he shall not hold stock in excess of such minimum stock then he shall not sell or deliver any coal, except to a licensed coal retailer, in excess of 2 cwts. (or in the case of coke 3 cwts.) at one time or in respect of one purchase or transaction to one consumer, except by the direction of the Controller, until such time as he again holds stocks in excess of such minimum.

A delivery of 2 cwts. (or in the case of coke 3 cwts.), in the event of this clause coming into effect, shall be charged and paid for at the appropriate price as for a 2-cwt. (or 3-cwt.) delivery, as the case may be, and shall not, unless the consumer so desires, be deemed to be a part delivery in respect of any quantity of coal under any then outstanding order.

11.—(*i*) A registered coal merchant shall make such returns and reports to the Controller as the Controller may from time to time require.

11.—(*j*) The coal merchants' supervisors shall be charged with the supervision of matters coming within the provisions of this article in so far as they affect registered coal merchants, and shall advise the Controller what steps are needful to prevent a failure to give effect to them.

Duties of Licensed Coal Retailers.

12.—(*a*) A licensed coal retailer shall not deal in or sell coal to consumers in quantities exceeding 2 cwts. at one time or in respect of one purchase or transaction and shall observe any rules made by the Controller under clause (*c*) of article 1 hereof affecting licensed coal retailers.

He shall also observe any directions and instructions of the local coal overseer for the district with regard to the delivery of coal, and may be required to undertake delivery within certain streets or localities which may be defined.

The Controller may for any failure to observe such rules, directions or instructions cancel or suspend the licence of any licensed coal retailer.

12.—(*b*) A licensed coal retailer shall not within the period from 1st October to 31st March sell or deliver coal to a consumer whose existing available stock of coal at the time of such sale or delivery is, to his knowledge, apparently in excess of 5 cwts., or to any consumer or association of consumers in respect of which he is advised by the local coal overseer that other provision for the sale or delivery of coal will be or has been made.

12.—(*c*) A licensed coal retailer shall, if required by the Controller, return to the local coal overseer a statement of the tonnage of coal delivered by him in any week.

12.—(*d*) The conditions or restrictions set out in this article shall also apply to trolley men employed by a registered coal merchant.

PENALTIES.

13.—(*a*) If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, or if any person knowingly makes a false statement or declaration with intent to contravene this Order, or knowingly aids or abets any other person in making a false statement or declaration with intent to contravene this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company, every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place or that the false statement or declaration with intent to contravene took place without his knowledge or consent.

13.—(*b*) Where by reason of any compliance with the provisions of this Order the fulfilment of any contract by any party thereto is interfered with, the necessity of complying with the provisions of this Order shall be a good defence to any action or proceeding taken against such party in respect of the non-fulfilment of such contract so far as it is due to such interference.

MISCELLANEOUS.

14.—(*a*) A copy of this Order shall be open to inspection at every office or coal depôt registered under clause (*a*) of article 3 hereof, and at every office or place at which a registered coal merchant receives orders for the sale or delivery of coal, and at every district office to be established under the provisions of clause (*b*) of article 4 hereof.

14.—(*b*) This Order may be cited as the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, and shall be read in conjunction with the Local Authorities (Household Coal Distribution) Order. 1917.(**a**)

14.—(*c*) Subject to the provision of clause (*c*) of article 1 hereof, this Order shall come into effect seven days from this date.

Dated 10th August, 1917.

A. H. Stanley,
President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

NOTE.—All communications for the Controller arising out of or in connection with this Order and the execution of it shall be addressed to the Board of Trade, Coal Mines Department, Metropolitan Coal Distribution Branch, 53, Parliament Street, S.W.1 (**b**)

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, August 14th, 1917.]

(**a**) LOCAL AUTHORITIES (HOUSEHOLD COAL DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1917. —That Order is printed immediately below.

(**b**) The address is now Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C.1.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (HOUSEHOLD COAL DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1917, DATED AUGUST 10, 1917, MADE BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

1917. No. 815.

Cancelled.(a)

64,765.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled:—

To the Councils of the several Metropolitan Boroughs;—

To the Councils of the several Municipal Boroughs or other Urban Districts and Rural Districts wholly or in part within the Metropolitan Police District;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by Regulations numbered 2J and 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, We, the Local Government Board, may, by arrangement with the Board of Trade, confer and impose on any local authorities and their officers any powers and duties necessary to enable them to provide for the due discharge of any functions assigned to local authorities by certain orders made by the Board of Trade under the Defence of the Realm Regulations;

And whereas the Board of Trade have in pursuance of the said Regulation numbered 2JJ made the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917:

Now therefore, in pursuance of Our powers in that behalf, and by arrangement with the Board of Trade, We hereby Order as follows:—

Article I.—In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears:—

(*a*) The expression "Local Authority" means, as the case may be, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, the Council of a Metropolitan Borough, the Council of a Municipal Borough or other Urban District, or the Council of a Rural District.

(*b*) The "District" of the Local Authority means, as the case may be, the District subject to the jurisdiction of the Local Authority for the purposes of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, or of the Public Health Act, 1875, so far as the same is situated within the Metropolitan Police District, or any District or part of a District outside the Metropolitan Police District to which the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, applies or may be extended.

Article II.—We hereby confer and impose upon the Local Authority and upon such of their officers as they may designate or appoint for the purpose the powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge of the functions assigned to Local Authorities by the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, within their District, in conformity with the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

(a) Cancelled by the Local Authorities (Fuel and Lighting) Order, 1919 (London Gazette, July 4, 1919).

Article III.—Any expenses incurred by a Local Authority in the execution of this Order shall be defrayed in like manner as if the expenses had been incurred in the execution of the Public Health Act, 1875, or the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as the case may be.(**a**)

Article IV.—This Order may be cited as " The Local Authorities (Household Coal Distribution) Order, 1917.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Tenth day of August, in the year One thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

(L.S.) *W. Hayes Fisher*,
President.

H. C. Monro,
Secretary.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, August 14th, 1917.]

Explanatory Memorandum as to the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, and the Local Authorities (Household Coal Distribution) Order, 1917.

1917. No. 826.*

1. It will be observed that the Order does not extend to coal used for industrial purposes, such as the production of gas or the generation of electricity or the raising of steam, except where such industrial purposes are subsidiary to the use of coal for household or domestic purposes, as may be the case with large hotels, blocks of residential flats, theatres, churches and chapels, clubs, meeting rooms, baths, public buildings and institutions, &c., to all of which the Order extends.

The Order also extends to industrial purposes, where the industry, trade or business is carried on in a dwelling house or in a building used in connection therewith.

2. The principles underlying the Order are three :—

(*a*) That the routine or machinery of the scheme, so far as regards the consumer, shall be of the simplest character, and follow as closely as possible the ordinary routine or machinery of sale and purchase. No cards or tickets are required for the purchase of coal, the procedure being by requisition, subject to check and approval, to be placed with any coal merchant and to be followed up by orders thereunder in usual course, extending over a whole year and capable of being renewed from year to year.

(*b*) That the execution of the scheme shall be left in the hands of the coal merchants and retailers so as to occasion as little disturbance as possible to the ordinary channels of trade. Every effort is necessary to turn to account in the fullest way the staff and facilities now engaged in the work. The institution of new and improvised agencies of distribution will only cause disturbance to those already existing, and create new demands without increasing available stocks of coal. They are therefore to be discouraged unless they are definitely required to supplement and complete existing agencies.

(**a**) Expenses in Execution of Order.—For enactment referred to *see* official " Index to Statutes in Force " (1916 Edit.), sub. voc. " District Council, England " 3 (Financial Provisions) ; " London County " 2 (f) (3).

(*c*) That to safeguard the interests of the whole body of consumers if there should be a shortage, the control of the detail operation of the scheme, so far as regards the consumer, shall be vested in the local authorities acting through a specific representative, subject to the approval and inspection of the Controller of Coal Mines or his representatives. It is desired that as little interference as possible shall take place with the existing channels of trade, and that any effort of the local authority, which shall be necessary, shall be directed to supplementing or relieving the coal trade on occasions of difficulty.

All requisite powers are conferred on the local authorities for this purpose either by this Order, or by an Order of the Local Government Board, dated 10th August, 1917, and called The Local Authorities (Household Coal Distribution) Order, 1917.

A general power to review all matters arising under the Order is vested in the Controller of Coal Mines or his representatives and there is a right of appeal to him under certain contingences. It is hoped that every effort will be made locally to settle all questions which may arise by a spirit of mutual helpfulness and co-operation, so that appeals may be few and occasions of review infrequent.

3. The essential basis of the scheme may be stated under three heads :—

(*a*) The establishment of minimum stocks of coal to be held in reserve and maintained throughout the winter by coal merchants or in default by the local authorities. These stocks should not be less than two full weeks' output of the several depots by the 1st October next and five full weeks' output by the 1st November next. Coal merchants coming within the scheme will be required at once to take the needful steps to secure such minimum stocks to the satisfaction of the Controller. Stocks of coke will also be established to be specially determined in respect of coke producers or manufacturers.

Coal merchants will be permitted to draw on their stocks from time to time for ordinary sales and deliveries, so long as the stock does not fall below four full weeks' output. In the event of this happening, restrictions are automatically placed on their sales or deliveries until the stock is restored to this level.

(*b*) A distinct preference or priority in the distribution of any available stocks of coal in case of shortage to be conferred on consumers requiring or taking supplies in quantities not exceeding 2 cwts. per week (or in the case of coke, 3 cwts.).

When the stock of coal falls below four full weeks' output the quantity which can be sold or delivered to any consumer requiring more than one ton in the month is immediately cut down by half.

When the stock of coal continues to fall and reaches not more than two full weeks' output, the quantity which can be sold or delivered to any consumer is, in the last resource, cut down to 2 cwts. per week (or in the case of coke, 3 cwts.), and all consumers requiring coal are reduced temporarily to a common level.

In order to relieve the hardship which this action might cause to hospitals, bakehouses, canteens and institutions providing for the necessary support and comfort of the people, the Controller will issue priority certificates to secure to them a reasonable supply of coal.

(*c*) The restriction in the consumption of coal where in excess of the normal or average requirements of houses of different sizes, as determined by the scale of allowances set out below. By the restriction of the large or extravagant domestic consumer, the task of providing for all on a reasonable scale is made possible with the reduced supplies coming forward.

Every effort must be made by local authorities to encourage economical methods of consuming the coal allowed, so as to ensure the maximum benefit. A leaflet of advice on the economical consumption of coal is in preparation, and will be issued later, together with posters calling attention to the salient points. Organised public opinion must check extravagant consumption. The real effectiveness of any Order rests upon the goodwill and assistance of the people.

There is an urgent need for the exercise of economy in the consumption of coal. The demand for coal for industrial purposes was never greater owing to the vast increase of munition works. The railways are overburdened with traffic, while the facilities for moving traffic are reduced. Every possible relief must be afforded them compatible with meeting the public needs. For this reason the consumption of coal to secure additional comfort beyond what is fairly necessary, or to warm more rooms than are really required in use, must be stopped.

4. The allowances of coal for dwelling-houses, flats and tenements, as set out in the Order are as follows :—

From 1st October to 31st March.				From 1st April to 30th September.				Whole year.		
No. of Rooms	t. c. q.			t. c. q.				t. c. q.		
1, 2, 3 or 4	0 2 0	per week		2 12 0		0 1 0	per week	1 6 0		3 18 0
5 or 6	0 3 0	„ „		3 18 0		0 1 2	„ „	1 19 0		5 17 0
7	1 0 0			6 0 0		0 10 0		3 0 0		9 0 0
8	1 3 0		per	6 18 0	per six	0 11 2	per	3 9 0	per six	10 7 0
9 or 10	1 7 0			8 2 0	months	0 13 2		4 1 0	months.	12 3 0
11 or 12	1 10 0		calendar	9 0 0		0 15 0	calendar	4 10 0		13 10 0
13, 14 or 15	2 0 0		month	12 0 0		1 0 0	month.	6 0 0		18 0 0
over 15	2 10 0			15 0 0		1 5 0		7 10 0		22 10 0

By rooms are meant kitchens, living rooms and bed-rooms, and these only when they are furnished and in actual occupation. The following cannot be counted as rooms : Sculleries not containing a copper heated with coal or a fire-place, bath-rooms, halls, passages, landings, box-rooms, cellars, pantries, store-rooms and outbuildings ; nor can allowances be made in ordinary course in respect of greenhouses, garages, stables or coachhouses. Allowances cannot be made in respect of any period during which a house is shut up or unoccupied.

Certain additional allowances may be obtained to meet hardship occasioned by various causes set out in the Order, but in view of the liberal character of the ordinary allowances claims for such additional allowances will be very critically considered.

The allowances of coal set out in the table are in excess of the requirements of some householders. Particularly will this be the case where ample alternative means of heating and cooking are installed. The size of the rooms and the type of firegrate also affect the extent of the requirements. It is expected that if such householders can afford to consume more coal, they will not do so on this account, but will continue to exercise a careful economy. With a view to avoiding hardships the allowances are as liberal as can be, consistent with reasonableness, and it may be necessary to curtail or restrict them at a later date if they should be abused.

There is no undertaking that supplies will be available throughout the winter to the full extent of the allowances shown in the table. Provisions have been made to restrict the sale and delivery of coal, as outlined above, if at any time stocks should be short.

Prudent people will lay in stocks to the extent allowed wherever they have storage accommodation. By so doing they will not only benefit themselves but benefit their less advantageously placed neighbours who cannot stock. The stocks of the coal merchants will be left for these latter to call on.

Orders for coal for stocking purposes should be placed at once and in an ordinary year should be in the hands of the coal merchants not later than July 31st to make sure of complete deliveries.

5. Briefly the Order requires that an ordinary consumer of coal must not

(*a*) Deal with more than one coal merchant, except for the purchase of coke from a gas company.

(*b*) Consume more coal than is his rightful allowance.

(*c*) Obtain coal in quantities in excess of 2 cwts. in one week (or in the case of coke 3 cwts.) except under a requisition duly approved.

(*d*) Store more coal at any time than will last him a year if he burns no more than his allowance.

(*e*) Waste coal.

6. The procedure under the Order in so far as it affects consumers is made as easy as possible.

(*a*) In the first place a consumer requiring no more than 2 cwts. of coal or 3 cwts. of coke in the week can purchase these quantities weekly without any formality of any kind.

(*b*) In the second place a householder requiring no more than the weekly or monthly allowance of coal provided by the scale set out above, has only to fill up a simple requisition form, to be obtained of his usual coal merchant, and to leave it with him again when filled up. He may then order his coal, as he requires it, without any further formality except that his orders must be in writing, provided always that the requisition is correctly and properly filled up.

(*c*) Only consumers requiring special allowances of coal or calling for special assessment will be troubled with enquiries in ordinary course, and may experience delay in obtaining the necessary certificate for their supplies. Every regular coal merchant will help them in carrying the procedure through.

In determining special assessments of coal, representations may be made to the Controller by any representative trade organisation or other collective body, and the Controller is willing to confer with any small committee elected by such organisation or body to advise him in dealing with the requisitions of its members on the understanding that such reduction shall be made in the consumption of coal as may be deemed fair and advisable by the Controller.

7. The prices to be charged for coal and for various services usually rendered in connection with coal supply will be the subject of a separate instruction to be issued almost immediately. The position of the consumer will be safeguarded in this respect by the direct action of the Controller.

8. The Local Authorities are requested to appoint, in so far as they may find it convenient, the local surveyor or one of his principal assistants to act as the local coal overseer. It is not thought desirable that any special salaried official should be established for this purpose, and where an existing salaried official is not available, it is suggested that the post might be an honorary one. Paid clerical assistance may be afforded to the local coal overseer as may be requisite. The local coal overseer should be thoroughly acquainted with his district so that he may be of assistance to the Controller in dealing with local matters. There are many questions which will arise which will be most quickly solved by persons of local knowledge and experience.

The costs and expenses of carrying out the Order will be borne by the Local Authority in the first instance, but the question of reimbursement by Treasury grant will be taken up by the Controller at a later date if experience shall show that some contribution would only be fair to the local authorities.

The local authority is not required to establish stocks of coal for retail to small consumers, except where there has been a failure on the part of the registered coal merchants to provide such stocks, or the places at which such stocks are held are not suitable for the purpose of providing for all localities within the district, or special provision is necessary for any blocks of flats or tenements or extensive building estates of a working-class character which would make heavy demands upon cartage and handling facilities.

9. The licences for licensed coal retailers will be supplied by the Controller. Such licences may be issued under the hand of the clerk to the local authority or other person deputed for the purpose. No charge shall be made for the licence. The local coal overseer shall see that all persons dealing in coal in small quantities take out the necessary licence as soon as possible, and shall endeavour to secure as many suitable persons as he thinks necessary to take out such licences.

10. Coal merchants are required to register so that the agencies for the supply of coal can be kept under review and the supplies, stocks on hand, and deliveries may be recorded from time to time. The Controller will not be able to assist or recognise any coal merchant who fails to register under the scheme.

While the Order only requires registered coal merchants to retail coal by the ½ cwt. as a minimum, it is expected that of their own accord such coal merchants will make provision for still smaller quantities where they have done so in the ast or where there is a distinct demand for such a facility.

11. The Controller will take up on behalf of both licensed coal retailers and registered coal merchants all questions referred to him in connection with—

(*a*) The protection of the men and of the stocks of horses, carts, motor vehicles and other equipment required to maintain necessary deliveries of coal.

(*b*) The supply of coal and the settlement of any prices to be paid for coal.

(*c*) The supply of any stores, material, or additional equipment necessary for the proper carrying out of the work of distribution, including applications for priorities or release of stocks.

In the case of the licensed coal retailers, the questions should be referred in the first instance to the appropriate local coal overseer. The local authorities are asked to lend their assistance in connection with all such questions.

12. The provisions of the Order relating to restricted deliveries may be relaxed by the Controller at any time if the situation is thought not to demand them. There is no intention to unduly restrict the volume of trade, except in so far as the national interest requires it. The aim of the Order is to secure an equitable distribution of coal to all consumers. whatever may be the position of the stocks available.

13. The Controller would be glad to be advised of all prosecutions taking place under the Order and of their result. The Controller will undertake prosecutions approved by him. It will be observed that the Order applies to all persons, whether coal merchants or retailers, their servants or agents, consumers, the local coal overseers, or any other persons holding office for discharging the duties created by the Order. Both seller and purchaser may be liable for a wrongful transaction. It is desirable that the Order should be enforced equally against all parties. It is intended that all prosecutions necessary to render the Order effective shall be undertaken.

Under Section 5 of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, the maximum penalty which may be inflicted for an offence against any regulations made under such Act may be imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of six months, or a fine of one hundred pounds, or both such imprisonment and fine.

14. The following forms requisite for the execution of the Order will be supplied by the Controller on or before the 1st September next :—

(*a*) Application for licence and form of licence (Licensed Coal Retailer).

(*b*) Requisition for Coal (Householders' Scale).

(*c*) Requisition for Coal (Additional allowances).

(*d*) Requisition for Coal (Appeal or Special Assessment).

(*e*) Certificate for Special or Additional Allowances of Coal.

(*f*) Order for Coal.

Requisitions may be put forward commencing 1st September next, if consumers so desire, so that they may be cleared up prior to 1st October next when the Order comes into force as a whole.

15. All communications arising out of or in connection with the Order or this memorandum should be addressed to The Secretary, Metropolitan Coal Distribution Branch, at 53, Parliament Street, S.W. 1. Every assistance will be given in explaining any points arising under the Order, or in clearing up any difficulties.

Guy Calthrop,
Controller of Coal Mines.
10th August, 1917.

Board of Trade,
Coal Mines Department,
8, Richmond Terrace,
Whitehall, S.W. 1. (**a**)

(**a**) The address is now Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C.1.

MAXIMUM PRICES OF COAL IN THE METROPOLITAN COAL DISTRIBUTION AREA, PRESCRIBED JANUARY 21, 1918, BY THE CONTROLLER OF COAL MINES UNDER ARTICLE 10 (*a*) OF THE HOUSEHOLD COAL DISTRIBUTION ORDER, 1917.

Under clause (*a*) of Article 10 of the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917,(a) the Controller of Coal Mines may from time to time determine the maximum prices of coal to consumers, and in determining such maximum prices shall have regard to the conditions under which the coal is sold or delivered to the consumer. In pursuance of such powers so conferred on him, the Controller has decided that the maximum prices of coal to come into force forthwith shall be determined in accordance with the following rules:—

1. Coal shall be divided into the following six classes, namely:—

Best Selected House Coal.
Silkstone or Seconds House Coal.
Derby Brights or Bright House.
Best Kitchen, Best Cobbles or Best Nuts.
Hard Cobbles or Kitchen Nuts.
Stove Coal.

The determination of the class to which a particular coal belongs shall follow the usual custom and practice of the trade. Any dispute or question as to the classification of any coal shall be referred to the Controller, whose decision shall be final.

Coal shall be ordered and sold in accordance with the classes defined above. Where coal is sold under a registered or trade name such name may be added in brackets after the description of the class.

Where merchants are unable to fulfil an order within a reasonable time with coal of the class ordered, an advice shall be sent to the consumer and tender made of coal of the nearest equivalent class at the price applicable to such class. Supplies of coal of a particular class cannot be continuously guaranteed.

RAILBORNE AND CANALBORNE COAL.

2. The price of coal delivered into cellar or store in 2-cwt. sacks or in bulk, in lots of 4 cwts., or any even number of cwts. over 4 cwts. at one time shall not, except as hereinafter provided, exceed

	Per ton.	
	s.	*d.*
For Best Selected House Coal	39	6
Silkstone or Seconds House Coal	37	6
Derby Brights or Bright House	36	6
Best Kitchen, Best Cobbles or Best Nuts	35	6
Hard Cobbles or Kitchen Nuts	34	6
Stove Coal	33	6

(a) HOUSEHOLD COAL DISTRIBUTION ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 305.

Where payment is accepted in weekly instalments prior to the delivery of the coal, an additional charge not exceeding the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and after the delivery of the coal an additional charge, not exceeding the rate of 2*s.* per ton, may be made.

Where it is necessary to deliver in 1-cwt. sacks by reason of the difficulty of the delivery, an additional charge, not exceeding the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton, may be made.

Where the delivery involves carrying upstairs extending beyond the third floor from the ground floor level, an additional charge to that last referred to, not exceeding the rate of 6*d.* per ton, may be made.

3. Where delivery is made in 2 cwt. sacks or in bulk without special trimming:—

(*a*) to owners of industrial dwellings or blocks of tenements undertaking the provision of a reserve stock of coal exceeding 10 tons for resale to their tenants or occupiers.

(*b*) to the order of coal clubs in quantities of not less than 10 cwts. at one time where the members do not receive a greater quantity than 6 tons each in the year and the total orders for the year amount to 60 tons or more,

a reduction at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton shall be made in the maximum price in the preceding clause.

Where coal clubs require delivery in quantities less than 10 cwts., but not less than 4 cwts. at one time, the reduction shall be at the rate of 1*s.* per ton.

4. A reduction at the rate of 4*s.* 6*d.* per ton shall be made in the maximum price for coal supplied for re-sale to licensed coal retailers, or registered coal dealers, or registered coal merchants and loaded in 2 cwts. sacks or in bulk into their own vehicle at the wharf or depot.

A reduction at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton shall be made in the maximum price for coal supplied for re-sale to licensed coal retailers, or registered coal dealers, or registered coal merchants delivered into store or shop in 2 cwt. sacks or in bulk.

A charge not exceeding 3*d.* per ton may be made where the coal is loaded in 1 cwt. and ½ cwt. sacks.

When delivered, not less than half a ton to be supplied at one time.

5. The maximum prices set out in clause 2 apply to the Local Authorities' Districts in which the railway rate, including wagon hire, to wharves or depots within such district does not exceed by more than 3*d.* the railway rate and wagon hire to the terminal stations of railways forwarding coal to London north of the Thames.

Where in any Local Authority's District the prevailing railway rate, including wagon hire, to the wharves or depots, exceeds by more than 3*d.* the railway rate and wagon hire referred to

above, the following additions to the maximum price per ton may be made in such district:—

Where the excess is	Addition to be made to the maximum price per ton not exceeding *s.*	*d.*
More than 3*d.* but not more than 8*d.* ...	0	6
More than 8*d.* but not more than 1*s.* 3*d.* ...	1	0
More than 1*s.* 3*d.* but not more than 1*s.* 8*d.*...	1	6
More than 1*s.* 8*d.* but not more than 2*s.* 3*d.*...	2	0
More than 2*s.* 3*d.* but not more than 2*s.* 8*d.*...	2	6
More than 2*s.* 8*d.* but not more than 3*s.* 3*d.*...	3	0
More than 3*s.* 3*d.*	3	6

The decision of the Controller as to the addition to be made in any particular Local Authority's District shall, in case of dispute, be final.

(*See Schedule A for agreed list of additions under this clause.*)

6. The trolley price of coal or the price of coal delivered into cellar or store in quantities less than 4 cwts. but not less than half a cwt. at one time shall not, except as hereinafter provided, exceed

	Per cwt. *s.*	*d.*
For Best Selected House Coal	2	0
Silkstone or Seconds House Coal	2	0
Derby Brights or Bright House	2	0
Best Nuts	2	0
Best Kitchen or Best Cobbles	1	11
Hard Cobbles or Kitchen Nuts	1	10

Where the coal is sold out of stock at a shop or store a sum not exceeding 1*d.* per cwt. may be added to the trolley price.

Where the coal is sold out of stock at a shop or store, which sale has involved picking up or reloading the coal, and subsequently delivered by the seller, a sum not exceeding 2*d.* per cwt. may be added to the trolley price.

Where the coal is sold at the wharf or depôt of a registered coal merchant a reduction shall be made in the trolley price of 2*d.* per cwt.

7. Where an addition is made to the price per ton under Clause 5 (or under Schedule C or both, in which latter case the additions per ton shall be added together and treated as one addition) an addition shall be permitted to the price per cwt. as set out in Clause 6 in respect of amounts over 6*d.* as follows:—

Where the addition is—	A sum not exceeding per cwt.
1/-, 1/6 or 2/-	1*d.*
2/6, 3/-, or 3/6	2*d.*
4/-, 4/6, 5/-, or 5/6	3*d.*
6/-, 6/6, or 7/-	4*d.*

(*Arising under Clause* 5, *see Schedule A for agreed list of additions under this clause.*)

Except as specifically provided in Clauses 6 and 7, no other additions shall be made to the trolley price for any reason.

8. Where coal is sold in quantities less than half a cwt., the charge shall not exceed the sums set out in the following table:—

Where the trolley price (including any addition under Clause 6 and Schedule A)

per cwt. is	1/11	2/–	2/1	2/2	2/3	2/4	2/5	2/6
For 28 lbs.	6d.	6¼d.	6½d.	6¾d.	7d.	7¼d.	7½d.	7¾d.
14 lbs.	3d.	3¼d.	3¼d.	3½d.	3½d.	3¾d.	3¾d.	4d.
7 lbs.	1½d.	1¾d.	1¾d.	1¾d.	1¾d.	2d.	2d.	2d.

9. Where by reason of shortage in the supplies of coal deliveries are restricted under the Order or under any rule or instruction made in pursuance thereof to quantities less than 4 cwts. at one time the price of coal for such deliveries shall be determined in accordance with Clauses 6 and 7 hereof, although such deliveries are in part fulfilment of orders for quantities of 4 cwts. or more.

10. Any person selling or dealing in coal in quantities less than 4 cwts. may be required to produce evidence to show that the coal, which he is selling or dealing in, is of a class or kind entitling him to charge the prices which he has exhibited, and for this purpose must, on request, produce a sale ticket or loading ticket showing the date and time the trolley or van was loaded at the depôt and the name of such depôt, and the class of coal in accordance with Clause 1 hereof, or must furnish the invoice relating to the purchase of the coal from the colliery or factor.

Seaborne Coal.

11. In order to meet the increased freightage upon seaborne coal the maximum prices per ton shown in Clause 1 shall be increased by an amount not exceeding 12*s*. 6*d*. so long as the average freightage on coal, as shown by the Returns of the Admiralty Coasting Trade Office in any month exceeds 19*s*. 6*d*. per ton and does not exceed 20*s*. 6*d*. per ton.

The sum of 12*s*. 6*d*. per ton shall be increased or reduced by 6*d*. in respect of every complete 6*d*. by which the freightage rises above 20*s*. 6*d*. per ton or falls below 19*s*. 6*d*. per ton respectively.

The Controller shall issue a certificate at the close of each month stating the average freightage for the month, and such freightage shall govern the price to be charged in the ensuing month.

12. Similarly, the maximum prices per cwt. shown in Clause 6 shall be increased by 8*d*. per cwt., so long as the increase per ton remains at 12*s*. 6*d*.

Whenever the 12*s*. 6*d*. is increased by more than 1*s*., 1*d*. shall be added to the trolley price, and whenever the 12*s*. 6*d*. is reduced by more than 1*s*., 1*d*. shall be deducted from the trolley price, and so for each complete 2*s*. thereafter.

13. Seaborne coal shall not be sold in quantities less than 4 cwts., except in the following districts:—

Dartford U.D.
Dartford R.D.
Erith U.D.
Woolwich M.B.
Greenwich M.B.
Poplar M.B.
Stepney M.B.
Deptford M.B.
Bermondsey M.B.
Southwark M.B.
Camberwell M.B., in so far as this district lies north of the Peckham Road and High Street, Peckham.
City of London.

Seaborne coal shall not be sold in quantities of 4 cwts. and over except in the districts already named and in the following districts, namely:—

City of Westminster.
Chelsea M.B.
Kensington R.B.

or in any other district except with the previous consent of the local Coal Overseer.

(*Clauses* 9 *and* 10 *apply to Seaborne Coal.*)

GAS-COKE.

14. The maximum prices to be charged for coke shall not exceed the prices shown below, except as herein otherwise provided.

	s.	*d.*
Per ton at works or depôt. loaded in bulk into truck on rail, or into barge	27	6
Per ton at works or depôt, loaded in sacks or in bulk into purchaser's vehicle	31	8
Per ton delivered into cellar or store in lots exceeding 3 cwts.	38	4
Per cwt. at works or depôt for quantities up to and including 3 cwts.	1	7
Per cwt. delivered, up to and including 3 cwts. ... (This is the maximum trolley price.)	2	1
For 28 lbs. loose, collected	0	6
For 14 lbs. loose, collected	0	3
For 7 lbs. loose, collected	0	1½

Where the coke is carted from the works or depôt at which it is manufactured a distance exceeding three miles or where the coke is moved by rail or barged from the point of production to the depôt from which it is sold, the price per ton delivered into cellar or store in lots exceeding 3 cwts. shall not exceed 40*s.*, and the price per cwt. at the depôt for quantities up to and including 3 cwts., 1*s.* 8*d.*, otherwise the above maximum prices shall apply.

There shall be no obligation to sell coke in quantities less than 28 lbs. where the previous practice has been not to sell in smaller quantities.

15. Additional charges may be made for additional services such as breaking and screening, or for difficult deliveries. Such charges must have reference to the additional cost of such services. On request the Controller will enquire into and determine any such charges.

Additional charges may also be made with the previous approval of the Controller where the railway rate and wagon hire on coal to gas works exceeds that applicable to the gas works in the County of London.

(*See Schedule B for agreed list of additions under this clause.*)

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. No conditions involving the purchase of any other article or any other payment than those permitted under these rules shall attach to a sale of coal. Where by reason of the special circumstances attaching to any delivery or supply of coal, the merchant is of opinion that the cost of such delivery or supply warrants an additional charge, he may apply to the Controller to have an additional charge per ton or per cwt. determined in respect of such delivery.

(*See Schedule C for agreed list of additions under this clause.*)

17. A purchaser of coal or coke may require the seller to produce evidence as to the correctness of the charges made in accordance with these rules. A local Coal Overseer, coal merchants' Supervisor or other authorized representative of the Controller may require any person selling or dealing in coal or coke to satisfy him as to the correctness of the prices exhibited by such person.

18. Anyone evading or attempting to evade the rules set out above is contravening the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, and is guilty of a summary offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, as provided in Clause (*a*) of Article 13 of the Order.

19. Any question or dispute as to the proper application or as to the true intent or meaning of these rules or as to the correct price to be charged in any particular case shall be referred to the Controller of Coal Mines, whose decision shall be final and binding on all parties.

20. These rules may be varied or modified from time to time as the Controller of Coal Mines may determine.

21. These rules may be referred to as the Metropolitan Coal Prices Rules—Winter 1917-18.

G. Calthrop,
Controller of Coal Mines.

The attention of registered coal merchants and dealers and licensed coal retailers is drawn to the provision of Clause 10 (*a*) of the Order as to the exhibition of price lists for coal.

Schedule A.

List of the agreed additions to the Maximum Prices of Coal chargeable in respect of railway rate and wagon hire as provided by Clause 5 of these Rules:—

District.	(Clause 1) Per ton. s.	d.	(Clause 6) Per cwt d.
Acton U.D.	—		—
Balham	—		—
See Wandsworth.			
Barking Town U.D.	1	0	1
Barnes U.D.	1	0	1
Barnet R.D.	1	0	1
Barnet U.D.	1	0	1
Battersea M.B.	1	0	1
Beckenham U.D.	2	6	2
Beddington & Wallington U.D.	3	0	2
Bermondsey M.B.	1	0	1
Bethnal Green M.B.	—		—
Bexley U.D.	2	6	2
Brentford U.D.	—		—
Bromley M.B.	2	6	2
Bromley R.D.	2	6	2
Buckhurst Hill U.D.	1	0	1
Bushey U.D.	1	0	1
Camberwell M.B.	1	6	1
Except Sydenham Hill W. Dulwich	2	0	1
Crystal Palace	2	6	2
Carshalton U.D.	3	0	2
Caterham U.D.	3	0	2
Chelsea M.B.	—		—
Chertsey U.D.	3	0	2
Cheshunt U.D.	1	0	1
Chingford U.D.	1	0	1
Chislehurst U.D.	2	6	2
Chiswick U.D.	—		—
Chorley Wood U.D.	1	6	1
Clapham	—		—
See Wandsworth.			
Coombe	—		—
See Malden.			
Coulsdon & Purley U.D.	3	0	2
Croydon C.B.	2	6	2
Dartford R.D. (Crayford).	2	6	2
Dartford U.D.	2	6	2
Deptford M.B.	1	0	1
Ealing M.B.	—		—
East Barnet Valley U.D.	1	0	1
East Ham C.B.	—		—

District.	(Clause 1) Per ton.		(Clause 6) Per cwt.
	s.	*d.*	*d.*
Edmonton U.D.	1	0	1
Enfield U.D.	1	0	1
Epping U.D.	1	6	1
Epping R.D. (Chigwell and Theydon Bois.)	1	6	1
Epsom U.D.	3	0	2
Epsom R.D.	3	0	2
Esher & The Dittons U.D	3	0	2
Erith U.D.	2	6	2
Feltham U.D.	2	0	1
Finchley U.D.	1	0	1
Except East Finchley	0	6	—
Finsbury M.B.	—		—
Foots Cray U.D.	2	6	2
Friern Barnet U.D.	0	6	—
Fulham M.B.	—		—
Godstone R.D.— Addington, Farleigh, Chelsham, and Warlingham	3	0	2
Greenford U.D.	0	6	—
Greenwich M.B.	1	6	1
Hackney M.B.	—		—
Hadley Wood (See Enfield).	—		—
Ham U.D.	2	6	2
Hammersmith M.B.	—		—
Hampton U.D.	2	0	1
Hampton Wick U.D.	2	0	1
Hampstead M.B.	—		—
Hanwell U.D.	—		—
Harrow-on-the-Hill U.D.	1	0	1
Hatfield R.D. (Northaw).	1	0	1
Hayes U.D.	1	0	1
Hendon U.D. (No further addition in respect to Mill Hill, but see Schedule C.)	0	6	—
Hendon R.D.	1	0	1
Heston & Isleworth U.D.	1	0	1
Holborn M.B.	—		—
Hornsey M.B.	0	6	—
Ilford U.D.	0	6	—
Except Barkingside	1	0	1
Isleworth U.D.	1	0	1
Islington M.B.	—		—
Kensington R.B.	—		—
Kingsbury U.D.	0	6	—
Kingston-on-Thames M.B.	2	6	2
Leatherhead U.D.	3	0	2

Maximum Prices of Coal in Metropolitan Coal Distribution Area, under **Reg. 2JJ.**

District.	(Clause 1) Per ton. s.	d.	(Clause 6) Per cwt. d.
Lambeth M.B.—			
Vauxhall, Kennington, Brixton, Loughborough Junction, Stockwell and North Lambeth	1	0	1
Herne Hill	1	6	1
Tulse Hill and Knights Hill	2	0	1
Gipsy Hill, Norwood and Crystal Palace ...	2	6	2
Lewisham M.B.	2	0	1
Leyton U.D.	—		—
London (City of)	—		—
Loughton U.D.	1	0	1
Maldens & Coombe U.D.	2	6	2
Merton & Morden U.D.	2	6	2
Mitcham U.D.	2	6	2
Except the part adjacent to Mitcham Station ...	3	0	2
Molesey (East & West) U.D.	3	0	2
Palmers' Green	—		—
(See Southgate U.D.).			
Paddington M.B.	—		—
Penge U.D.	2	6	2
Poplar M.B.	—		—
Purley	—		—
(See Coulsdon & Purley.)			
Putney	—		—
(See Wandsworth.)			
Reigate R.D.—			
Chaldon, Gatton, and Chipstead	3	6	2
Kingswood, Mertsham and Walton-on-the-Hill	3	0	2
Richmond C.B.	1	0	1
Rickmansworth U.D.	1	0	1
Romford U.D.	1	0	1
Romford R.D.	1	0	1
Ruislip-Northwood U.D.	1	0	1
St. Marylebone M.B.	—		—
St. Pancras M.B.	—		—
Shoreditch M.B.	—		—
Southall-Norwood U.D.	1	0	1
Southgate U.D.	0	6	—
Except Palmer's Green	1	0	1
Southwark M.B.	1	0	1
Staines U.D.	2	6	2
Staines R.D.	2	6	2
Except Cranford, Colnbrook, Harlington and Harmondsworth	1	0	1
Streatham	—		—
(See Wandsworth).			
South Mimms R.D.	1	0	1
Stoke Newington M.B.	—		—

District.	(Clause 1) Per ton.	(Clause 6) Per cwt.
	s. d.	*d.*
Stepney M.B.	—	—
Sunbury-on-Thames U.D.	2 6	2
Surbiton U.D.	2 6	2
Sutton U.D.	3 0	2
Teddington U.D.	2 0	1
Tooting	—	—
(See Wandsworth).		
Tottenham U.D.	0 6	—
Twickenham U.D.	2 0	1
Uxbridge U.D.	1 0	1
Uxbridge R.D.—		
Harefield, Ickenham, Hillingdon East, Cowley, West Drayton and Northolt ...	1 0	1
Wallington	—	—
(See Beddington).		
Waltham Holy Cross U.D.	1 0	1
Walthamstow U.D.	0 6	—
Walton-on-Thames	3 0	2
Wandsworth M.B.—		
Balham, Clapham, North & South, Putney, Wandsworth, Fairfield, Southfields and Springfield	1 0	1
Streatham	2 0	1
Tooting	2 6	2
Wanstead U.D.	0 6	—
Watford U.D.	1 0	1
Watford R.D.—		
Aldenham, Sarratt, Rickmansworth Rural and Watford Rural	1 0	1
Wealdstone U.D.	1 0	1
Wembley U.D.	0 6	—
West Ham C.B.	—	—
Westminster (City of)	—	—
Weybridge U.D.	3 0	2
Wimbledon C.B.	2 6	2
Willesden U.D.	—	—
Woodford U.D.	0 6	—
Wood Green U.D.	0 6	—
Woolwich M.B.	2 0	1
Except North Woolwich	—	—
Yiewsley U.D.	1 0	1

Schedule B.

No additions have yet been approved.

Schedule C.

List of the additions to the Maximum Prices of Coal agreed by the Controller under Cause 16 as chargeable in respect of special circumstances attaching to the delivery of coal.

These additions are further to those set out in Schedule A.

In calculating the addition to be made per cwt., the additions per ton applicable under both schedules A and C should be added together, and the amount determined in accordance with Clause 6.

6*d.* per ton.

Chislehurst U.D.
Hampton U.D. in respect of Hampton Court only.
Hampton Wick U.D.
Hendon U.D.
Kingsbury U.D.
Uxbridge U.D.
Uxbridge R.D., except Harefield and West Drayton
Woodford U.D.

1*s.* per ton.

Barnet R.D., the parish of Elstree only.
Bexley U.D.
Bushey U.D., in respect of such parts of the district as may be determined by the local Coal Overseer.
Dartford U.D.
Dartford R.D.
Epsom U.D., where the delivery is to be made at a distance exceeding 1 mile from the depôt.
Erith U.D.
Godstone R.D., in respect of such parts of the district of Warlingham as may be determined by the local Coal Overseer.
Greenwich M.B., in respect of Blackheath only.
Hendon U.D., in respect of such parts of the district of Mill Hill as may be determined by the local Coal Overseer (additional to the 6*d.* already noted for the whole district).
Reigate R.D., the parish of Merstham only.
Wandsworth M.B., Southfields only.
Watford R.D., the parish of Aldenham.
Woolwich M.B., except North Woolwich.

1*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

Chorley Wood U.D.
Uxbridge R.D., Harefield only.
Hendon U.D., in respect of Highwood Hill, Hendon Wood Lane, and Totteridge Lane (additional to the 6*d.* already noted for the whole district).

2*s.* per ton.

Barnet R.D., the parishes of Shenley and Ridge only.
Caterham U.D., in respect of such parts of the district as may be determined by the local Coal Overseer.
Godstone R.D., the parishes of Addington, Farleigh and Chelsham.
Reigate R.D., the parish of Gatton only.
Rickmansworth U.D., Heronsgate only.
Watford R.D., West Hyde and Horn Hill only.

2*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

3*s.* per ton.

Epsom U.D., Langley Bottom only.

Reigate R.D., the parishes of Chaldon and Chipstead only.

Watford R.D., the parish of Sarratt and such parts of Watford Rural parish adjoining, which the local Coal Overseer shall determine.

GENERAL.

Outside the County of London and where no specific addition has been stated in Schedule C:—

(1) An additional charge of 1*s.* per ton may be made in all cases in which the delivery is to be made to a place at a distance exceeding 2 miles from the nearest depôt available for each complete mile of the distance.

(2) An additional charge of 1*s.* per ton may be made in all cases in which an extra horse is required to make the delivery, or where more than one extra horse is required 1*s.* per horse.

The charge for an additional horse relates to normal conditions of delivery only, and is not intended to relate to deliveries in snowy or wintry weather.

NOTE.—No addition shall be made in Buckhurst Hill U.D. under this provision.

G. Calthrop,
Controller of Coal Mines.

Board of Trade—Coal Mines Department,
Metropolitan Coal Distribution Branch,
Holborn Viaduct Hotel, London, E.C.1.
January 21st, 1918.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, February 22nd, 1918.]

MAXIMUM PRICES OF COAL AND GAS COKE—METROPOLITAN FUEL DISTRIBUTION AREA.

1. The maximum prices of coal per ton, shown in Article 2 of the Rules of the 21st January, 1918 (published in the London Gazette of 22nd February, 1918), shall be increased by 5*s.* 6*d.*

2. The reduction in the maximum prices of coal per ton, supplied for resale to Licensed Coal Retailers or Registered Coal Dealers, set out in paragraph 1 of Article 4 of the Rules of the 21st January, 1918, shall be increased to 5*s.*

3. The maximum trolley prices of coal per cwt., set out in Article 6 of the Rules of the 21st January, 1918, shall be increased by 4*d.*

4. The maximum prices of gas coke delivered shall be:—

Unbroken, 2*s.* 3*d.* per cwt., 44*s.* per ton.

Broken, 2*s.* 4*d.* per cwt., 45*s.* 8*d.* per ton.

These increases shall come into force on and from the 8th July, 1918, and will apply to all coal and gas coke delivered on and from that date.

Guy Calthrop,
Controller of Coal Mines.

Board of Trade—Coal Mines Department,
Metropolitan Fuel Distribution Area,
Holborn Viaduct Hotel, London, E.C.1.

[Published in the London Gazette, July 16, 1918.]

(e) Fuel Wood and Fuel generally.

(i) Fuel Consumers' (Returns), *p.* 340.
(ii) Local Fuel and Lighting Joint Committees (Audit of Accounts), *p.* 341.
(iii) Fuel Wood. (Cancelled), *p.* 342.
(iv) Local Authorities (Fuel Wood), *p.* 348.
(v) Local Authorities (Fuel Wood) (Scotland), *p.* 349.
(vi) Turf (Ireland), *p.* 349.
(vii) Turf (Maximum Prices) (Ireland), *p.* 350.
(viii) Local Authorities (Ireland) Turf, *p.* 352.
(ix) Turf (Requisition of Stocks) (Ireland), *p.* 354.
(x) Household Fuel (Prosecutions), *p.* 354.

The Fuel Consumers' (Returns) Order, 1918, dated October 18, 1918, made by the Board of Trade.

1918. No. 1341.

The Board of Trade deeming it expedient to make further exercise of their powers under Regulations 2F, 2G and 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations as respects coal and coke, hereby Order as follows:—

1. All persons who consume two tons or over of fuel in any week or whose yearly consumption is reasonably estimated, having regard to their consumption in the past, to exceed 100 tons a year, shall not later than Wednesday, 30th October instant, make a Return addressed to the Controller of Coal Mines, Room 412, Holborn Viaduct Hotel, London, E.C.1, in the form contained in the Schedule hereto;

Provided that this Order shall not apply to:—

(*a*) fuel in respect of which weekly Returns are already made to the Controller of Coal Mines;

(*b*) fuel supplied under the provisions of the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918, and the Household Fuel and Lighting (Scotland) Order, 1918;

(*c*) fuel used solely for agricultural purposes;

(*d*) fuel used solely for steam lorries.

2. Similar Returns shall be made by all such consumers not later that each Wednesday subsequent to Wednesday, 30th October instant, and each such Return shall apply to the week ended on the Saturday immediately previous.

3. In this Order, the expression "fuel" means coal, coke, slack, breeze and any solid fuel of which coal or coke is a constituent.

4. Failure to comply with the provisions of this Order is a Summary Offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

5. This Order may be cited as the Fuel Consumers' (Returns) Order, 1918.

A. H. Stanley.

Board of Trade,
7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.1.

Dated 18th October, 1918.

Schedule.

(Date) .....
(Address).....

——	Coal (including Slack).	Coke (including Breeze).	Manufactured Fuel.
Weight of Fuel received in the week ended 12 noon on the Saturday previous			
Weight of Fuel consumed in the week ended 12 noon on the Saturday previous			
Weight of Fuel in stock during the week ended 12 noon on the Saturday previous (on ground, in bunkers or in wagons)			

(Signature).....

[London Gazette, Oct. 22, 1918.]

THE LOCAL FUEL AND LIGHTING JOINT COMMITTEES (AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS) ORDER, 1918, DATED DECEMBER 23, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.(a)

1918. No. 1740.

Whereas by virtue of the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918, two or more local authorities in England and Wales have power to unite for the purpose of carrying out the duties imposed upon them by the said Order, and in such case to appoint a Local Fuel and Lighting Committee for the united district.

And whereas by virtue of the Household Fuel and Lighting (Scotland) Order, 1918, two or more local authorities in Scotland have power to combine for the purpose of carrying out the duties imposed upon them by the said Order, and to appoint a Joint Local Fuel and Lighting Committee.

And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the audit of the accounts of such Committees (hereinafter referred to as Local Fuel and Lighting Joint Committees).

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulations 2J (1) and 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Board of Trade, in pursuance of an arrangement made by them with the Local Government Board and the Secretary for Scotland, hereby order as follows:—

(I.) The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of Local Fuel and Lighting Joint Committees appointed by two or more local authorities in England and Wales, in pursuance of the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918, shall be made up

(a) This Order is to continue in force as if the references to the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918, or the Household Fuel and Lighting (Scotland) Order, 1918, were to the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1919 (London Gazette, July 1, 1919).

yearly to the 31st day of March, the first account being made up to the 31st March, 1919, and shall be audited by a district auditor, and the enactments relating to audit by district auditors of accounts of urban district councils and their officers, and to all matters incidental thereto and consequential thereon, shall apply to the audit of the said accounts.

(II.) The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of Local Fuel and Lighting Joint Committees appointed by two or more local authorities in Scotland, in pursuance of the Household Fuel and Lighting Order (Scotland), 1918, shall be made up yearly to the 31st day of March, the first account being made up to the 31st March, 1919, and the accounts shall be audited by an auditor appointed by the Secretary for Scotland, who may in case of dispute fix the fee to be paid for the audit.

(III.) This Order may be cited as the Local Fuel and Lighting Joint Committees (Audit of Accounts) Order, 1918.

W. F. Marwood,
A Secretary to the Board of Trade.

[London Gazette, Dec. 24, 1918.]

THE FUEL WOOD ORDER, 1918, DATED SEPTEMBER 27, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.(a)

1918. No. 1234.

Cancelled.

The Board of Trade deeming it expedient to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations for the purpose of maintaining the supply of wood suitable to be used for fuel hereby order as follows:—

1. In this Order the expression "Fuel Wood" means the waste lop and top of felled timber exceeding 2 inches in diameter and any other timber unsuitable for conversion into sawn lumber or pitwood and waste produced in the conversion of timber at a saw mill or factory.

The expression "Local Authority," "Local Fuel and Lighting Committee" and "Local Fuel Overseer" have the same meanings as in the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918, and the Household Fuel and Lighting (Scotland) Order, 1918.

2. Where standing timber is, or has been, felled the person responsible for the felling shall, except as provided in paragraph 23 hereof or unless otherwise permitted or directed in writing by the Controller of Timber Supplies, cause all fuel wood as and when produced by such operation to be collected into stacks at roadside or at some place or places convenient for removal by mechanical or other transport.

A stack shall measure 16 feet by 4 feet by 2 feet or 8 feet by 4 feet by 4 feet and be closely packed.

3. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 23 hereof, every person who fells timber and every person converting such timber at a saw mill or factory shall hold all fuel wood produced at the disposal of the Board of Trade and shall give notice thereof to the Divisional Officer of the Coal Mines Department of the Board

(a) By Notice, dated April 16, 1919, under the Articles of Commerce (Relaxation of Restrictions) Order, 1918, *ante*, p. 201, the Board of Trade cancelled this Order as from April 30, 1919.

of Trade for the district in which it is lying and shall if required deliver it at roadside or other place of removal mentioned in paragraph 2 or at the saw mill or factory as the case may be to the order of such Officer. No such person shall offer fuel wood for sale or otherwise dispose of it before offering it to such Divisional Officer who shall accept or refuse in writing any fuel wood or part thereof so offered to him within 28 days of the receipt of the offer. The titles and addresses of the officers and particulars of their districts appear in the schedule hereto.

4. No person shall sell fuel wood by retail without a licence from a Local Authority except as provided in paragraph 23 hereof.

5. A licence to sell fuel wood by retail shall be in a form approved by the Board of Trade and may define an area within the district of the Local Authority issuing the licence within which the holder thereof may sell fuel wood and may with the consent of any other Local Authority authorise the holder to sell within the district of such other Local Authority or within any part thereof as may be defined.

6. A licensed retailer shall not sell more than 2 tons of fuel wood to any person for consumption on any premises to which the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918, or the Household Fuel and Lighting (Scotland) Order, 1918, apply during any period of twelve calendar months except with the consent in writing of the Local Fuel Overseer of the district within which such premises are situate. The said amount may be increased or decreased by notice issued by the Local Authority on behalf of and with the consent of the Controller of Coal Mines.

7. Where a person has offered fuel wood to a Divisional Officer under paragraph 3 hereof and it has been refused he shall not sell or dispose of such wood except as permitted by paragraph 23 hereof to any person other than a licensed retailer unless he himself is a licensed retailer.

8. No person shall buy or acquire or attempt to buy or acquire for consumption more than the amount of fuel wood fixed by or in accordance with paragraph 6 hereof without the consent in writing of the Local Fuel Overseer.

9. A Local Fuel Overseer may with the consent of the Controller of Coal Mines require consumers within his district to take fuel wood in part satisfaction of the allowance of fuel granted to them under the provisions of the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918, or the Household Fuel and Lighting (Scotland) Order, 1918, provided that he shall not require any consumer to take more than one third part of his allowance in fuel wood and for this purpose 2 tons or such larger amount as a Local Fuel Overseer with the consent of the Controller of Coal Mines may determine shall be deemed the equivalent of a ton of coal.

10. Any additional allowance of fuel granted under clause 11 of the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918, or under clause 10 of the Household Fuel and Lighting (Scotland) Order, 1918, or any part thereof may be made in fuel wood.

11. Where a consumer is required to take fuel wood in satisfaction of any part of his allowance or of an additional allowance of fuel the fuel wood so taken shall not affect the amount with

which he is entitled to be supplied or which he is entitled to acquire under paragraphs 6 and 8 of this Order.

12. Where a Local Fuel Overseer has required a consumer to take fuel wood in satisfaction or part satisfaction of his fuel allowance a licensed retailer shall supply such a consumer with the amount which he is so required to take in priority to all other customers not so required as aforesaid.

13. A Local Fuel Overseer may grant to any consumer within his district a certificate entitling that person to obtain an amount of fuel wood to be specified in such certificate in priority to all persons other than those mentioned in paragraphs 9, 10 and 12 hereof, and a licensed retailer shall supply such person accordingly.

14. The price at which fuel wood may be bought or sold at roadside or other place of removal referred to in paragraph 2 or at a portable or forest mill shall not exceed 15*s*. per stack for soft wood and 20*s*. per stack for hard wood provided that the Controller of Timber Supplies may by notice under his hand vary such maximum prices from time to time either generally or for any particular district, or for any particular class or description of wood. Whether any fuel wood is soft wood or hard wood shall be determined according to the usual custom of the trade and in case of dispute by the Controller of Timber Supplies.

15. A Local Authority which deals in fuel wood or which has granted licences to deal in fuel wood shall fix and give public notice of the maximum prices at which fuel wood or any description thereof may be bought or sold by retail within their district, but shall not have power to vary the maximum prices fixed under or in accordance with the last preceding paragraph. Prices so fixed shall allow for the cost of transport and delivery and for the sawing into short lengths to the extent to which such services are performed.

16. Subject to clause 14 hereof no person shall buy or sell fuel wood by retail at a price exceeding the maximum price fixed in accordance with the preceding paragraph of this Order. Nor shall any person impose or attempt to impose any conditions on a sale or proposed sale of fuel wood under this Order.

17. A licensed retailer shall exhibit and keep exhibited in a conspicuous position at every place where he sells fuel wood a notice of the maximum prices in force for the time being, or of any less prices at which he is willing to sell. A hawker licensed as a retailer shall exhibit such notice on the vehicle from which he sells fuel wood.

18. The Local Authority shall determine the method whether by measure or weight by which fuel wood shall be sold by retail within their district, and no person shall sell fuel wood by any method other than that so fixed.

19. Where fuel wood is delivered to the Order or a Divisional Officer under the provisions of paragraph 3 the person engaged in felling the timber or the person engaged in converting such timber at a saw mill or factory shall if he so desires be entitled to hand the fuel wood and deliver it at such place as such officer may direct at a price to be agreed with such officer.

20. A Local Authority may on behalf of the Board of Trade and is hereby authorised to require all persons engaged in the sale of or dealing in fuel wood to make such returns and to supply such particulars relating to their business as the Local Authority may for the purpose of this Order require. A licensed retailer shall in particular keep a record of all sales of fuel wood made by him exceeding in value one shilling or such other value as may from time to time be determined by the Local Authority showing the customers' names and the dates and amounts of such sales, and such record shall at all times be open to inspection by the Local Authority or by any person authorised in that behalf by the Board of Trade.

21. A Local Authority shall in all matters relating to this Order act through the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee and Local Fuel Overseer.

22. The licensed retailers of fuel wood in any district may nominate or elect a member to be added to the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee of the Local Authority for such district, and clause 21 of the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918, and clause 30 of the Household Fuel and Lighting (Scotland) Order, 1918, are hereby amended accordingly.

23. Nothing in this Order applies to fuel wood—

(*a*) sold on the ground by persons engaged in felling operations or in operating a portable or forest mill in quantities not exceeding 2 tons to any one consumer in any period of 12 calendar months at a price not exceeding the maximum fixed under paragraph 14;

(*b*) felled by an owner on his own land for his own use or for the use of his tenants and servants unless it is the waste of timber felled for sale;

(*c*) collected or gleaned by persons for their own consumption in accordance with any custom or with the consent express or implied of the owner or occupier of the land;

(*d*) given to workmen according to the custom of the trade or as part of their wages;

(*e*) bought or sold for chemical purposes;

provided that any person to whom wood is sold under clause (*a*) hereof shall bring it into account in calculating the amount which he is entitled to acquire under paragraphs 6 and 8 of this Order.

24. The Board of Trade may suspend the operation of this Order within the district of any Local Authority for such times and subject to such conditions if any as they may think fit. Notice of suspension shall be given by the Local Authority.

25. All contracts other than contracts with a Government department or with a naval or military authority for the purchase and sale of fuel wood existing at the date when this Order comes into operation are hereby abrogated.

26. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

27. This Order comes into operation on the 1st October, 1918, and applies to Great Britain only.

28. This Order may be cited as The Fuel Wood Order, 1918.

A. H. Stanley.

The Schedule.

Ref. Letter.	Division.	Counties comprised in the Division.	Address of Divisional Officer to whom all communications are to be sent.
A.	Northern (East) Division.	Northumberland, Durham.	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, 122, Northumberland Street, Newcastle.
B.	Northern (West) Division.	Cumberland, Westmorland, N. Lancashire.	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, Bank of Liverpool Chambers, New Street, Lancaster.
C.	Lancashire Division.	S. Lancashire, Cheshire.	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, 22, Cooper Street, Manchester.
D.	Yorkshire (W. Riding) Division.	W. Riding of Yorkshire.	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, Commercial Buildings, 36, Park Row, Leeds.
E.	Yorkshire (N. & E. Riding) Division.	N. & E. Riding of Yorkshire.	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, General Offices, N.E. Railway, York.
F.	East Midland Division.	Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln.	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, Bentinck Buildings, Wheeler Gate, Nottingham.
G.	West Midland Division.	Shropshire, Herefordshire	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, 9A, Pride Hill, Shrewsbury.
H.	Midland Division	Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire.	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, 24, Temple Row, Birmingham.
I.	South Midland Division.	Leicestershire, Northampton, Rutland.	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, Lloyd's Bank Chambers, High Street, Leicester.
J.	Eastern Counties Division.	Huntingdon, Bedfordshire, Cambridge, part Hertford, part Essex.	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, 27, Regent Street, Cambridge.
K.	Norfolk and Suffolk Division.	Norfolk, Suffolk ...	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, 12, Upper King Street, Norwich.
L.	Central Counties Division.	Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Buckingham.	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, 20/21, Market Place, Reading.
M.	Metropolitan Division.	Metropolitan Police Area and adjoining districts.	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C.1.
N.	South - Eastern (Kent) Division.	Kent	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, 27, Quarry Hill Road, Tonbridge.
O.	South - Eastern (Sussex) Division.	Sussex, part Surrey.	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, 7, Railway Approach, East Croydon.

Ref. Letter.	Division.	Counties comprised in the Division.	Address of Divisional Officer to whom all communications are to be sent.
P.	Southern Division	Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire.	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, Crown Chambers, 14/16, Bridge Street, Salisbury.
Q.	Western Counties Division.	Somerset, Gloucester	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, 1, Quay Street, Bristol.
R.	Devon and Cornwall Division.	Devon, Cornwall ...	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, Midland Bank Chambers, 38, High Street, Exeter.
S	Scotland (Northern) Division.	Caithness, Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty, Inverness, Nairn, Elgin.	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, 35, Queensgate, Inverness.
T.	Scotland (Eastern) Division.	Aberdeen, Banff, Kincardine, Forfar, Perth, Kinross, Clackmannon, Fife, Orkney Shetlands.	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, West Station Buildings, Dundee.
U.	Scotland (Western) Division.	Argyll, Bute, Dumbarton, Sterling, Renfrew, Lanark.	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, 122, Wellington Street, Glasgow.
V.	Scotland (South-Eastern) Diyision.	Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Berwick.	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, 19, St. James' Square, Edinburgh.
W.	Scotland (South-Western) Division.	Ayr, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigtown.	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, 122, Wellington Street, Glasgow.
X.	Wales (Northern) Division.	Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, Montgomery.	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, Post Office Buildings, Lord Street, Wrexham.
Y.	Wales (Southern) Division.	Brecknock, Carmarthen, Cardigan, Glamorgan, Monmouthshire, Pembroke, Radnor.	The Divisional Officer, Fuel Wood Distribution, Atlantic House, St. Mary's Street, Cardiff.

[London Gazette, Oct. 1, 1918.]

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FUEL WOOD) ORDER, 1918, DATED OCTOBER 31, 1918, MADE BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

1918. No. 1427.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled;—
To the Councils of the several Metropolitan Boroughs, Municipal Boroughs, and other Urban Districts in England and Wales; —
To the Councils of the several Rural Districts in England and Wales;—
To the Council of the Isles of Scilly;—
And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by the Local Authorities (Fuel and Lighting) Order, 1918 (herein-after referred to as "the Principal Order"), made in pursuance of Regulations numbered 2J and 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, We, the Local Government Board, conferred and imposed upon every Local Authority as therein defined, and upon such of their officers as they might designate or appoint for the purpose, the powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge within their District, or any part thereof, in conformity with the Defence of the Realm Regulations, of the functions assigned to Local Authorities by the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918, made by the Board of Trade;

And whereas the Board of Trade have, in pursuance of the said Regulations, made the Fuel Wood Order, 1918:

Now therefore, in pursuance of Our powers in that behalf, and by arrangement with the Board of Trade, We hereby Order as follows:—

ARTICLE I.—The Principal Order shall be read and have effect as if in Article III. of the Principal Order there were added the words and figures "and the Fuel Wood Order, 1918," after the words and figures "the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918," and as if there were inserted in the proviso to that Article the words "either of those Orders" instead of the words "that Order" wherever those words occur.

ARTICLE II.—This Order may be cited as "The Local Authorities (Fuel Wood) Order, 1918."

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Thirty-first day of October, in the year One thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

(L.S.) *W. Hayes Fisher*,
President.

H. C. Monro,
Secretary.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FUEL WOOD) (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1918, DATED DECEMBER 13, 1918, MADE BY THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

1918. No. $\frac{1670}{S. 74}$.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by Regulation 2J as read with Regulation 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and by arrangement with the Board of Trade, I hereby order as follows:—

(1) The Local Authorities (Fuel and Lighting) (Scotland) Order of the 18th September, 1918, shall have effect as if in Articles 2 and 4 thereof the expression "and the Fuel Wood Order, 1918," were inserted after the expression "the Household Fuel and Lighting (Scotland) Order, 1918."

(2) This Order may be cited as the Local Authorities (Fuel Wood) (Scotland) Order, 1918.

(L.S.) *Robert Munro*,
His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office,
Whitehall.

13th December, 1918.

THE TURF (IRELAND) ORDER, 1918, DATED OCTOBER 17, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1918. No. 1357.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them under the Defence of the Realm Regulations numbered 2J and 2JJ, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf and for the purpose of making arrangements with the Chief Secretary for the exercise by the Chief Secretary or some person delegated by him on behalf of the Board of Trade of the powers of the Board of Trade under Regulations numbered 2B, 2F, 2G and 2H, the Board of Trade hereby order that:—

(1) The Chief Secretary or any person nominated by him may exercise, on behalf of the Board of Trade, the powers of the Board under Regulations numbered 2B, 2F, 2G and 2H with respect to Turf.

(2) (*a*) This Order shall extend only to Ireland.

(*b*) This Order may be cited as the Turf (Ireland) Order, 1918.

W. F. Marwood,
Joint Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade.

I acquiesce in this arrangement.

Dated the 17th day of October, 1918.

Edward Shortt,
Chief Secretary for Ireland.

THE TURF (MAXIMUM PRICES) (IRELAND) ORDER, 1918, DATED NOV. 2, 1918, MADE BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

In exercise of the powers conferred by or under Regulations 2F, 2G, 2J, and 2H as read with Regulation 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and by arrangement with the Board of Trade, I hereby order as follows:—

1. From the date of the issue of this Order the price of turf sold to consumers shall not exceed by more than 125 per cent. the ordinary selling price of turf of the same description in the year 1914 on sales to consumers.

2. In addition to the above maximum price a reasonable charge may be allowed—

(*a*) for delivery, where the turf is delivered by the seller at the consumer's premises by any method different from and more expensive than the methods adopted in the district in the year 1914; and

(*b*) for credit, where payment is not made on or before delivery;

but no charge for delivery, or for credit, shall exceed such amount as may be approved by the Local Authority.

3. It shall be the duty of every turf dealer and every person who sells turf to consumers to supply the Local Authority of any district in which his place of business is situated or in which he sells or delivers turf with such information as the Local Authority may require for the purpose of estimating the ordinary selling prices in the district in the year 1914, and the additional charges that may be allowed for delivery or credit, and of ascertaining whether the prices charged to consumers in the district comply with the requirements of this Order.

4. Every Local Authority shall after consultation with local turf dealers and turf sellers prepare a list showing the ordinary prices which were charged in the year 1914 on sales to consumers in the district for the several descriptions of turf according to the various weights or measures by which turf was sold in the district of said Local Authority in that year. The Local Authority shall send a copy of such list and also a list showing the prices according to such weights and measures proposed to be charged for the said several descriptions of turf to the Representative in Ireland of the Controller of Coal Mines (in this Order referred to as the Irish Fuel Controller) for his approval. The prices so proposed to be charged on sales to consumers shall in no case exceed by more than 125 per cent. the ordinary selling price of turf in the year 1914. When any such list has been approved by the Irish Fuel Controller, the Local Authority shall publish the same as so approved in the local press or in such other manner as may appear to them to be desirable or may be directed by the Irish Fuel Controller, and may from time to time, with the like approval, and shall, on the like direction, withdraw or vary all or any of the prices so published.

5.—(1) Two or more Local Authorities may, with the consent of the Irish Fuel Controller, combine for the purpose of discharging their functions under this Order.

(2) A Local Authority may appoint a Committee consisting of members of the Local Authority and may delegate to such Committee, subject to such conditions as they think fit, all or any of their functions under this Order.

When two or more Local Authorities combine as aforesaid they shall appoint a joint Committee with such representation thereon of each Authority as may be agreed upon or in case of dispute as may be determined by the Irish Fuel Controller, and the functions of the several Local Authorities so combining shall be discharged by and through such joint Committee.

6. The publication of prices by a Local Authority in the manner prescribed by Article 4 of this Order shall, subject to withdrawal and variation as therein mentioned, be conclusive evidence that the prices so published are the maximum prices chargeable in the district under this Order.

7. The publication of notice shall be by means of notices posted on every Police Barrack, Court House and Offices of Local Authority.

8. No person being the owner or occupier or in charge of a shop, or store, or other premises where turf is sold or kept or exposed for sale, shall sell or offer for sale such turf unless the price at which the turf is offered for sale is clearly marked on a notice exhibited in some conspicuous place on the premises.

9. No person shall sell or buy or offer to sell or buy turf at a price exceeding the maximum price chargeable under this Order.

10. Any person engaged in the business of selling, transporting, or storing turf shall, if called upon by the Irish Fuel Controller, furnish either to him or as he may direct, such particulars as to the business as may be specified by the Irish Fuel Controller.

11. If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any provision of this Order, or aids or abets another in the contravention of this Order, such person shall be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

12. The Irish Fuel Controller shall be responsible to and is hereby authorised by the Chief Secretary to take all measures that are requisite to give effect to this Order. In the event of the Irish Fuel Controller being dissatisfied with the manner in which the said Local Authorities or any of them shall perform or carry out any of the said duties or powers imposed or conferred upon them by this Order or any of them, or if the said Irish Fuel Controller shall be dissatisfied with the form or contents of any such lists as aforesaid or in case any such Local Authority shall make default in furnishing such lists as aforesaid or shall make default in or fail to exercise any of the powers conferred or duties imposed on them by this Order or any of them, the said Irish Fuel Controller may himself fix and regulate the prices to be charged to consumers in the district or districts of any such Local Authority or Local Authorities and may do any matter or thing as to him appears to be requisite or necessary to secure that in any such district or districts the provisions of this Order may be complied with.

He may suspend from time to time and for any period and in any district or part of a district the operation of all or any of the Articles of this Order or parts thereof as he thinks fit, and may thereafter at any time restore such operation.

He may make such rules and issue such instructions under this Order as may be necessary to give effect to its provisions, and such rules and instructions shall be deemed to be part of this Order and shall have the same effect as if they had been included in this Order.

13. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:

The expression "Local Authority" means the Council of every County Borough, Urban District and Rural District, and the Town Commissioners of every town having Town Commissioners and not being an Urban District.

The expression "district" means the area of the Local Authority, or, where two or more Local Authorities combine for the purpose of this Order, their combined area, provided that—

(*a*) a Local Authority may with the approval of the Irish Fuel Controller divide their area into two or more divisions for the purposes of this Order, and in that event each division shall be treated as a separate district for those purposes; and

(*b*) any such town as aforesaid shall not be included in the district of a Rural District Council.

The word "person" in this Order shall include any Corporation or Company and the penalty or penalties hereinbefore provided in respect of any contravention of the provisions of this Order may be enforced against every director and officer of such Corporation or Company unless such director or officer of such Corporation or Company proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

14. This Order may be cited as the Turf (Maximum Prices) (Ireland) Order, 1918.

Signed this 2nd day of November, 1918.

Edward Shortt,
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

[Dublin Gazette, Nov. 5, 1918.]

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (IRELAND) TURF ORDER, 1918, DATED NOV. 4, 1918, MADE BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

To every Local Authority in Ireland being within the definition contained in Article 13 of the Turf (Maximum Prices) (Ireland) Order, 1918, namely:

To the Council of every County Borough, Borough or Urban District;

To the Town Commissioners of every Town not being an Urban District;

To the District Council of each Rural District upon whom powers are conferred or duties are imposed by the aforesaid Turf (Maximum Prices) (Ireland) Order, 1918;

And to all others whom it may concern:

Whereas by Regulations Numbered 2J and 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, may by arrangement with the Board of Trade confer and impose on any local authorities in Ireland and their officers any powers and duties in connection with the enforcement of certain Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Defence of the Realm Regulations:

And whereas the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by or under Regulations numbered 2F, 2G, 2J, and 2H as read with Regulations 2JJ of the said Defence of the Realm Regulations and by arrangement with the Board of Trade, made the Turf (Maximum Prices) (Ireland) Order, 1918:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in pursuance of every power in this behalf enabling Us, and by arrangement with the Board of Trade do hereby Order as follows:—

Article I.—In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears:—

(*a*) The expression "local authority" means, as the case may be, the Council of a County Borough, Borough or Urban District, the Town Commissioners of a Town not being an Urban District, or the District Council of a Rural District upon whom powers are conferred or duties are imposed by the Turf (Maximum Prices) (Ireland) Order, 1918.

(*b*) The expression "district" means the County Borough, Borough, District, or Town within which the local authority have jurisdiction.

Article II.—We hereby confer and impose upon the local authority and upon such of their officers as they may designate or appoint for the purpose, all the powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge of the functions assigned to local authorities by the Turf (Maximum Prices) (Ireland) Order, 1918, within their District in conformity with the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Article III.—Any expense incurred by the local authority in the execution of this Order, so far as the same are not otherwise provided for, shall be defrayed out of such fund or rate as We may direct.

Article IV.—This Order may be cited as "The Local Authorities (Ireland) Turf Order, 1918."

Given under Our Seal of Office this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand, nine hundred and eighteen.

H. A. Robinson.

THE TURF (REQUISITION OF STOCKS) (IRELAND) ORDER, 1918, DATED DECEMBER 31, 1918, MADE BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

1918. No. 1796.

In exercise of the powers conferred by or under Regulations 2F, 2G, 2J, 2JJ, and 2H of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and by arrangement with the Board of Trade and in exercise of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby order as follows:—

1. Every person owning or having power to dispose of any stock of turf to which this Order applies shall hold the same at the disposal of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and shall deliver the stock to the Representative in Ireland of the Controller of Coal Mines (in this Order referred to as "The Irish Fuel Controller") if and when a notice in writing under the hand of the Irish Fuel Controller is served upon him requiring him so to do:

Provided that nothing in this Order shall prevent any such person, before service upon him of such notice, from selling or otherwise disposing of any such stock, subject however to the provisions contained in The Turf (Maximum Prices) (Ireland) Order, 1918:

2. This Order applies to any stock of turf which the Irish Fuel Controller considers more than is reasonably necessary for the domestic purposes of the holder.

3. This Order may be cited as The Turf (Requisition of Stocks) (Ireland) Order, 1918.

Signed this 31st day of December, 1918.

Edward Shortt,
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE HOUSEHOLD FUEL (PROSECUTIONS) ORDER, 1918, DATED NOVEMBER 28, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1918. No. 1567.

Cancelled. (a)

Whereas by Regulation 56 (11) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations offences against the Regulations in England and Ireland may be prosecuted before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction by a person authorised by the Government Department concerned;

And whereas the Board of Trade have made two Orders under Regulations 2F to 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the short titles whereof are the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918, and the Fuel Wood Order, 1918, respectively;

(a) Cancelled by the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1919 (London Gazette, July 1, 1919).

And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the prosecution of offences against the said Orders;

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Regulations 2F to 2JJ and 56 (11) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations hereby order as follows:—

(1) A Local Fuel Overseer may institute and carry on proceedings for the prosecution of any offence committed within his district against the provisions of the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918, and in England and Wales against the Fuel Wood Order, 1918; provided that consent to such prosecution has been given in writing:—

(*a*) by the Local Fuel and Lighting Committee, if any, for the district;

(*b*) by or on behalf of the Controller of Coal Mines.

(2) This Order shall not apply to any offences committed within the Metropolitan Fuel Area, as defined in para. 124 of the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918.

(3) Paras. 117 and 118 of the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918, are hereby revoked.

(4) This Order may be cited as the Household Fuel (Prosecutions) Order, 1918, and shall be read and construed together with the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1918, and the Fuel Wood Order, 1918, respectively.

W. F. Marwood,

A Secretary to the Board of Trade.

[London Gazette, Nov. 29, 1918.]

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2. Cotton.

Note.—The Orders made by the Board of Trade as to Cotton under Regulation 2JJ and in force December 31st, 1918, are printed in Part III., pp. 347–355 of the December 31st, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual," where they form sub-group (1) "Cotton" of Group 12 "Textiles" of the War Material Supplies Orders.

[*Note.*—The Gold Thread Order, 1918, dated July 9, 1918, made by the Board of Trade, printed in the May 31st, 1918, Edition of this Manual, p. 356, was cancelled by Board of Trade Notice of March 14, 1919 (London Gazette, March 18, 1919).]

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3. Horses.

THE CENSUS OF HORSES ORDER, 1918, DATED OCTOBER 18, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1918. No. 1354.

Whereas it appears expedient to the Board of Trade to exercise the powers vested in them by Regulations 2JJ and 2G and by Regulation 2JJJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations as respects horses:

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade in exercise of their said powers and of all other powers them enabling, hereby order as follows:

1. Any person who on the third day of November, 1918, is the owner of any horse or ass within Great Britain shall, on or before the thirteenth day of November, 1918, make a Return to the Board of Trade in the form set out in the schedule hereto, giving the information specified in such form with regard to every such horse or ass owned by him on the third day of November whether in his possession on that day or not.

2. Where horses or asses are stabled or kept in more than one place in a county borough or municipal borough or urban district the owner may include in one Return all horses and asses owned by him and stabled in the same borough or district.

Where horses or asses are stabled elsewhere than in a county borough or municipal borough or urban district the owner may include in one Return all horses or asses owned by him in the same county.

No Return shall refer to more than one Borough, Urban District or County as the case may be.

3. For the purpose of this Order—

"Horse" shall include mare, gelding, colt, filly, pony and mule.

4. Failure to make a Return, or the making of an untrue Return, or the supplying of false information are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

5. This Order may be cited as the Census of Horses Order, 1918.

H. Llewellyn Smith,
A Secretary to the Board of Trade.

18th October, 1918.

Schedule.

CENSUS OF HORSES, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1918 (GREAT BRITAIN).

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1. All owners of horses, mules and asses are required under the Defence of the Realm Regulations to fill up one of these forms (in duplicate) giving the required particulars in respect of all horses (including foal and yearlings) and of all mules and asses owned by them on November 3rd, 1918.

2. Horses loaned out, or sent for sale but not yet sold, or supplied under contract must be accounted for by the actual owner or his representative, and not by the person in whose charge they are.

3. If the owner is notified that the Return will be called for he must complete the Return and hand it to the constable, or other representative of the Chief Officer of Police, who calls for it.

If the owner is not so notified he must complete the Return and forward it, within three days of receipt, to the Police Station named on the back of the form.

(Forms may be folded and posted without covering envelope, and postage need not be prepaid.)

Extracts from the Census of Horses Order, 1918.

1. Any person who on the third day of November, 1918, is the owner of any horse or ass within Great Britain shall, on or before the thirteenth day of November, 1918, make a Return to the Board of Trade in the form set out in the schedule hereto, giving the information specified in such form with regard to every such horse or ass owned by him on the third day of November, whether in his possession on that day or not.

2. Where horses or asses are stabled or kept in more than one place in a county borough or municipal borough or urban district the owner may include in one Return all horses and asses owned by him and stabled in the same borough or district.

Where horses or asses are stabled elsewhere than in a county borough or municipal borough or urban district the owner may include in one Return all horses or asses owned by him in the same county.

No Return shall refer to more than one Borough, Urban District or County as the case may be.

3. For the purpose of this Order—

"Horse" shall include mare, gelding, colt, filly, pony and mule.

4. Failure to make a Return, or the making of an untrue Return, or the supplying of false information are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

THIS SHEET IS TO BE RETAINED AT THE POLICE STATION.

County (in which Owner resides).....

Name of Owner in full.....

Full Postal Address.....

Occupation .....

Address of Stables.....

.....

Name of Railway Station nearest to Stables.....

Every horse (except stallions to be used for stud purposes in 1919 and thoroughbred horses) should be entered in one and only one of the Classes A 1 to A 8.

A 1. Number of foals, yearlings and 2-year-olds of all breeds (*i.e.*, foaled in 1918, 1917 or 1916). } (i) heavy..... (ii) light.....

A 2. Number of ponies 14 hands and under :—

(a) 3 years and under 5 years.....	(b) between 5 and 12 years.....	(c) over 12 years.....

A 3 *Number of ponies and cobs over 14 hands and not over 15 hands :—

(a) 3 years and under 5 years.....	(b) between 5 and 12 years.....	(c) over 12 years.....

A 4. *Number of riding horses and hunters over 15 hands :—

(a) 3 years and under 5 years.....	(b) between 5 and 12 years.....	(c) over 12 years.....

A 5. *Number of carriage and trap horses over 15 hands :—

(a) 3 years and under 5 years.....	(b) between 5 and 12 years.....	(c) over 12 years.....

A 6. Number of light trade or draught horses or light trotting vanners over 15 hands :—

(a) 3 years and under 5 years.....	(b) between 5 and 12 years.....	(c) over 12 years.....

A 7. Number of horses used wholly or mainly for agricultural purposes (not included above):—

(a) 3 years and under 5 years.....	(b) between 5 and 12 years.....	(c) over 12 years.....

A 8. Number of other heavy draught horses and heavy trotting vanners :—

(a) 3 years and under 5 years.....	(b) between 5 and 12 years.....	(c) over 12 years.....

A 9. Total number of horses of all ages in Classes A 1 to A 8 .....

B 1. Number of thoroughbred horses, excluding stallions to be used for stud purposes in 1919 (only horses whose sire and dam are registered in the General Stud Book are to be recorded here).

(i) Foals, yearlings and 2 year olds.....	(ii) 3 year olds and over.....

---

* In respect of horses included in Classes 3, 4 and 5, if they are used for other than pleasure purposes, the nature of the purpose for which they are used should be stated here.

(a) Horses foaled in 1914 and 1915 are to be shown as "3 years and under 5 years."

(b) Horses foaled in any of the years 1907 to 1913 are to be shown as "between 5 and 12 years."

(c) Horses foaled before 1907 are to be shown as "over 12 years."

B 2. Number of stallions to be used for stud purposes in 1919. (Name of breed or type to be stated):—

(i) Registered in a recognised Stud Book :—	(ii) Not registered in a recognised Stud Book :—
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

C 1. Number of mules of all ages.....

C 2. Number of asses of all ages.....

I hereby declare that the above information is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature.....

Date.....

THIS SHEET IS TO BE FORWARDED BY THE POLICE TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.

County (in which Owner resides).....

Name of Owner in full.....

Full Postal Address.....

Occupation .....

Address of Stables.....

.....

Name of Railway Station nearest to Stables.....

Every horse (except stallions to be used for stud purposes in 1919 and thoroughbred horses) should be entered in one and only one of the Classes A 1 to A 8.

A 1. Number of foals, yearlings, and 2-year-olds of all breeds (*i.e.*, foaled in 1918, 1917 or 1916) } (i) heavy..... (ii) light.....

A 2. Number of ponies 14 hands and under :—

(a) 3 years and under 5 years.....	(b) between 5 and 12 years.....	(c) over 12 years.....

A 3. *Number of ponies and cobs over 14 hands and not over 15 hands :—

(a) 3 years and under 5 years.....	(b) between 5 and 12 years.....	(c) over 12 years.....

A 4. *Number of riding horses and hunters over 15 hands :—

(a) 3 years and under 5 years.....	(b) between 5 and 12 years.....	(c) over 12 years.....

A 5. *Number of carriage and trap horses over 15 hands :—

(a) 3 years and under 5 years.....	(b) between 5 and 12 years.....	(c) over 12 years.....

* In respect of horses included in Classes 3, 4 and 5, if they are used for other than pleasure purposes, the nature of the purpose for which they are used should be stated here.

(a) Horses foaled in 1914 and 1915 are to be shown as "3 years and under 5 years."

(b) Horses foaled in any of the years 1907 to 1913 are to be shown as "between 5 and 12 years."

(c) Horses foaled before 1907 are to be shown as "over 12 years."

A 6. Number of light trade or draught horses or light-trotting vanners over 15 hands :—

(a) 3 years and under 5 years.....	(b) between 5 and 12 years.....	(c) over 12 years.....

A 7. Number of horses used wholly or mainly for agricultural purposes (not included above) :—

(a) 3 years and under 5 years.....	(b) between 5 and 12 years.....	(c) over 12 years.....

A 8. Number of other heavy draught horses and heavy trotting vanners :—

(a) 3 years and under 5 years.....	(b) between 5 and 12 years.....	(c) over 12 years.....

A 9. Total number of horses of all ages in Classes A 1 to A 8.....

B 1. Number of thoroughbred horses, excluding stallions to be used for stud purposes in 1919 (only horses whose sire and dam are registered in the General Stud Book are to be recorded here).

(i) Foals, yearlings and 2 year olds.....	(ii) 3 year olds and over.....

B 2. Number of stallions to be used for stud purposes in 1919. (Name of breed or type to be stated) :—

(i) Registered in a recognised Stud Book :—	(ii) Not registered in a recognised Stud Book :—
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

C 1. Number of mules of all ages.....

C 2. Number of asses of all ages.....

I hereby declare that the above information is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature.....

Date.....

(a) Horses foaled in 1914 and 1915 are to be shown as "3 years and under 5 years."

(b) Horses foaled in any of the years 1907 to 1913 are to be shown as "between 5 and 12 years."

(c) Horses foaled before 1907 are to be shown as "over 12 years."

[London Gazette, Oct. 25, 1918.]

[*Note.*—The Horses Order, 1918 (March 18), printed in the May, 1918, Edition of this Manual, p. 356, was revoked by the Horses Order, 1918, Revocation Order, 1918 (November 23), London Gazette, November 26, 1918, and the Horses Order (No. 2), 1918 (July 18), printed in the same edition, p. 357, was revoked by the Horses Order (No. 2), 1918, Revocation Order, 1918 (December 16), London Gazette, December 20, 1918.]

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4. Motor Spirit, Gas and Lamp Oil.

Note.—The Orders made by the Board of Trade as to Motor Spirit, Gas and Lamp Oil under Regulation 2JJ and in force December 31st, 1918, are printed in Part III., pp. 307-321 of the December 31st, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual" where they are included in Group 8 "Oils, Mineral and Fuel, Gas and Electricity" of the War Material Supplies Orders.

5. Paper.

Note.—The Orders and Notices issued by the Board of Trade as to Paper under Regulation 2JJ and in force Dec. 31st, 1918, are printed in the Dec. 31st, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual," where they are included in Group 10 "Paper" of the War Material Supplies Orders.

[*Note.*—(1) The Tobacco Restriction Order (No. 2), 1917 (July 11), printed in the August, 1918, edition of this Manual, p. 361, the Tobacco Restriction Order (No. 3), 1917 (Aug. 13), printed in the same edition, p. 364; and the Tobacco Restriction Order (No. 1), 1918 (Oct. 9), St. R. & O., 1918, No. 1292, published in the *London Gazette*, Oct. 11, 1918, were cancelled by Board of Trade Notice of Jan. 3, 1919, under the Articles of Commerce (Relaxation of Restrictions) Order, 1918, *ante* p. 201.

(2) The Matches Order, 1917 (Sept. 8), and the Matches Order (No. 2), 1917 (Dec. 31), printed in the August, 1918, edition of this Manual, pp. 366–368, were revoked as from March 31, 1919, by Board of Trade Notice of March 29, 1919 (St. R. & O., 1919, No. 380), under the above-mentioned Order.]

VII.—Order as to Road Transport under Regulation 2JJJ. (This Reg. is printed at p. 56.)

The Road Transport Order, 1918, dated June 4, 1918, made by the Board of Trade.

1918. No. 620.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 2JJJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. All persons owning or having in their possession or under their control any horse or vehicle which is used for the transport of goods by road (except as is hereinafter mentioned) shall on or before the 31st day of July, 1918, or by such later date as the Road Transport Board may by notice allow either generally or in the case of any particular area or areas, make a return in respect of such horse or vehicle in the form set out in the schedule to this Order.

2. Such return as is referred to in the last preceding paragraph shall be sent to the Secretary of the Road Transport Committee for the Area in which the horse or vehicle is usually kept,* and shall be signed by the person making such return.

3. Any person who has made a return under the provision of paragraph 1 of this Order shall before disposing of any horse or vehicle referred to in such return or before allowing such horse or vehicle to pass out of his possession or control give notice in writing to the Secretary of the Road Transport Committee for the Area in which the horse or vehicle is registered.

4. On and after the 1st day of September, 1918, no person shall use any horse or vehicle (except as is hereinafter mentioned) which is being used for the transport of goods by road except under and in accordance with the terms of a permit granted by the Road Transport Board on behalf of the Board of Trade.

5. Nothing in this Order applies to horses or vehicles used wholly or mainly in agriculture or to horse-drawn vehicles having a load capacity of less than 15 cwt.

Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

This Order may be cited as the Road Transport Order, 1918.

Signed by order of the Board of Trade this 4th day of June, 1918.

W. F. Marwood,
A Secretary to the Board of Trade.

SCHEDULE.

FORM R.1.

ROAD TRANSPORT BOARD.

(Board of Trade.)

REGISTRATION OF GOODS-CARRYING VEHICLES DRIVEN BY MEANS OF MOTOR SPIRIT OR GAS.

In accordance with the provisions of the Road Transport Order, 1918, you are required to fill in the particulars set out below and to return this form, in the addressed envelope herewith, to the (name and address of Secretary of Area Road Transport Committee) not later than 31st July, 1918.

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* The address of the Secretary of the appropriate Area Road Transport Committee will be indicated on the form of return.

If, at any subsequent date, the particulars provided by this form are subject to amendment, you are required to notify the alterations immediately.

1. Name and full address of Owner (to be typed or written in printed characters).
2. Occupation or trade.
3. Give the following particulars in respect of each vehicle (including trailers):

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
To be left blank.		Registration No. of Vehicle.	Make.	H.P.	Type of body.	Load capacity.	Average monthly mileage.	Stationed at.	No. of Motor Spirit Licence and/or Gas Permit.
	Vehicle No. 1								
	Vehicle No. 2								
	Vehicle No. 3								
	Vehicle No. 4								
	Vehicle No. 5								
	Vehicle No. 6								
	Vehicle No. 7								
	Vehicle No. 8								
	Vehicle No. 9								
	Vehicle No. 10								

4. State for each vehicle:—
   (*a*) Class of goods conveyed. (If various classes of goods are conveyed, the percentage for each class should be stated as far as possible.)
   (*b*) Towns and villages served with distances covered.
5. How many of these vehicles are not in regular use?
6. Are any of them laid up for any particular reason? If so, give full particulars.

7. For what proportion of your mileage are your vehicles running empty?

   Have you considered any means of obviating this?

8. To what extent have you been able to co-operate with other owners of vehicles running to the same towns and villages served by your vehicles, with a view to the elimination of duplicate delivery services wherever possible?

9. Give particulars of any of your vehicles which are let out on hire, stating the name and address of the hirer and the length of contract.

10. Give particulars of any other of your vehicles which you are prepared to let for hire:—

    (*a*) with driver.

    (*b*) without driver.

11. How many drivers are employed by you?

    (*a*) Male.

    (*b*) Female.

12. If any of your vehicles are held at the disposal of any Authority for use in the event of a national emergency, give the name of the Authority and particulars of the vehicles.

13. State total monthly number of gallons of motor spirit licensed for purchase for use in the vehicles specified in this return.

14. Any other particulars or remarks.

N.B.—*Any person knowingly making a false entry in this return will be guilty of an offence involving heavy penalties under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.*

I/We declare that the foregoing information is true and complete.

Signature.

Date.

FORM R.2.

REGISTRATION OF GOODS-CARRYING VEHICLES (INCLUDING TRACTORS AND TRACTION ENGINES) DRIVEN BY STEAM.

*Preamble as in Form R.*1.

1. } *As in Form R.*1.
2. }

3. Give the following particulars in respect of each vehicle (including trailers):
   Columns 1-6. *As in Form R.*1.
   Column 7. Tyres used (steel or rubber).
   Column 8. Load capacity.
   Column 9. Average monthly mileage.
   Column 10. Stationed at.

4. }
5. }
6. }
7. } *As in Form R.*1.
8. }
9. }

10. Give particulars of any of your vehicles which you are prepared to let for hire.
11. How many drivers are employed by you?
12. *As in Form R.*1.
13. Any other particulars or remarks.

*Remainder of Form as in Form R.*1.

FORM *R.*3.

REGISTRATION OF GOODS-CARRYING VEHICLES DRIVEN BY ELECTRICITY.

*Preamble as in Form R.*1.

1. } *As in Form R.*1.
2. }

3. Give the following particulars in respect of each vehicle:—
   Columns 1-6. *As in Form R.*1.
   Column 7. Type of Accumulator and number of cells.
   Column 8. Load capacity.
   Column 9. Average monthly mileage.
   Column 10. Stationed at.

4. }
5. }
6. }
7. }
8. } *As in Form R.*1.
9. }
10. }
11. }
12. }

13. Any other particulars or remarks.

*Remainder of Form as in Form R.*1

FORM R.4.

REGISTRATION OF HORSE-DRAWN GOODS-CARRYING VEHICLES HAVING A LOAD CAPACITY OF 15 CWT. OR OVER.

Preamble as in Form R.1.

1. } *As in Form R.1.*
2. }

3. Give the following particulars in respect of each vehicle:—

1.	2.	3.			4.	5.
To be left blank.	Load capacity.	Vehicles.			Stationed at	Total No. of horses owned.
		(Open) No.	(Covered) No.	(Convertible) No.		
	Cwts. 15–30					
	30–40					
	Over 40					

4. }
5. } *As in Form R.1.*
6. }

7. *As No. 8 in Form R.1.*
8. *As No. 9 in Form R.1.*
9. Give particulars of any of your vehicles which you are prepared to let for hire.
10. *As No. 11 in Form R.1.*
11. *As No. 12 in Form R.1.*
12. Any other particulars or remarks.

Remainder of Form as in Form R.1.

THE ROAD TRANSPORT (NO. 2) ORDER, 1918, DATED JULY 26, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1918. No. 956.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 2JJJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. The Road Transport Board may issue instructions as to the collection and delivery of goods by vehicles and for road transport either generally or in any particular area and may by such instructions limit the number of deliveries or collections which any one trader or owner of such vehicles may make in any period as respects any class or classes of goods or in any particular district, and may prescribe the conditions on which any goods may be carried by road.

2. Notice shall be given of such instructions by advertisement or by such means as the Road Transport Board shall deem best calculated to bring them to the notice of the owners of road transport vehicles in the district or districts for which they are made.

3. All persons shall obey any instructions issued by the Road Transport Board under this Order.

4. The Road Transport Board may appoint Officers to be known as Divisional Road Transport Officers for such districts of the United Kingdom, subject to the approval of the Board, as they may think fit, and such Officers shall be responsible for the enforcement of any instructions issued under this Order, and may prosecute offences against this Order.

Failure to obey any instruction issued under this Order is a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

This Order may be cited as the Road Transport (No. 2) Order, 1918.

Signed by order of the Board of Trade this 26th day of July, 1918.

W. F. Marwood,
A Secretary to the Board of Trade.

INSTRUCTION ISSUED BY THE ROAD TRANSPORT BOARD PURSUANT TO PAR. 1 OF THE ROAD TRANSPORT (No. 2) ORDER, 1918.

Laundry Work.

Where laundry work is collected or delivered by a vehicle to which *Regulation 2JJJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations applies, such work must be collected and delivered on the same day, and no customer may be visited on more than one day per week without the leave of the Divisional Road Transport Officer. This instruction does not apply to laundry work for hospitals.

This instruction shall take effect as from the 1st October, 1918.

Signed on behalf of the Road Transport Board (Board of Trade),

H. W. Cole,
Chief Executive Officer.

13th September, 1918.

**Note.*—Regulation 2JJJ applies to all vehicles capable of being used for road transport which are not used wholly or mainly in agriculture.

[London Gazette, Sept. 17, 1918.]

INSTRUCTION, DATED OCT. 9, 1918, ISSUED BY THE ROAD TRANSPORT BOARD PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 1 OF THE ROAD TRANSPORT (No. 2) ORDER, 1918.

Limitation of Road Transport Delivery by Retailer to Customer.

Where goods are delivered by a retailer to a customer by means of a vehicle to which Regulation 2JJJ* of the Defence of the Realm Regulations applies, such delivery shall be limited to a place not exceeding 10 miles from the retailer's premises or place of business where the goods are loaded on to the vehicle; provided that any retailer whose premises or place of business are situated within the Metropolitan Police District or City Police District may deliver to the residence of any customer within either of these districts, notwithstanding that such delivery may exceed 10 miles in distance from such premises or place of business.

The limits of distance prescribed by this instruction will not apply where means of transport by rail or common carrier do not exist.

This instruction shall take effect as from the 18th November, 1918.

Signed on behalf of the Road Transport Board (Board of Trade),

H. W. Cole,
Chief Executive Officer.

9th October, 1918.

(*) Regulation 2JJJ applies to all vehicles capable of being used for road transport which are not used wholly or mainly in agriculture.

[London Gazette, Oct. 18, 1918.]

THE ROAD TRANSPORT (No. 3) ORDER, 1918, DATED NOVEMBER 7. 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1918. No. 1463.

In pursuance of the powers vested in them by Regulation 2JJJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of the Road Transport Order, 1918, may by notice be applied within any particular area specified in such notice to horse-drawn vehicles having a load capacity of less than 15 cwt., either as regards all such vehicles or as regards such vehicles used by any particular class of trader.

2. A notice under this Order shall be given by the Road Transport Board and shall specify the date by which, and the form in which, and the person to whom returns relating to the vehicles to which such notice applies are to be made.

3. From and after such day as may be specified in such notice no person shall use any vehicle to which such notice applies for the transport of goods by road except under and in accordance with the terms of a permit granted by the Road Transport Board on behalf of the Board of Trade.

4. A notice under this Order shall be advertised in such manner as the Road Transport Board may determine, and by further notice given by the said Board may be cancelled or suspended in whole or in part.

5. This Order shall, so far as may be necessary, be read and construed together with the Road Transport Order, 1918.

6. This Order may be cited as the Road Transport (No. 3) Order, 1918.

W. F. Marwood,
A Secretary to the Board of Trade.

[London Gazette, Nov. 8, 1918.]

VIII.—Orders as to Cultivation of Lands, under Regulation 2L. (This Reg. is printed at p. 59.)

All Orders made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as to England and Wales, the Board of Agriculture for Scotland as to Scotland, and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland as to Ireland under Regulation 2L and in force on January 31st, 1918, are, together with Summaries of the Departmental Memoranda issued in connection therewith, printed in the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

IX.—Orders as to Agricultural Executive Committees and as to Drainage of Lands under Regulation 2M. (This Reg. is printed at p. 62.)

All Orders made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as to England and Wales, the Board of Agriculture for Scotland as to Scotland, and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland as to Ireland under Regulation 2M and in force on January 31st, 1918, are, together with Summaries of the Departmental Memoranda issued in connection therewith, printed in the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

See also the Cultivation of Lands (Committees) Order, 1919, dated Jan. 25, 1919, St. R. & O., 1919, No. 73.

Memoranda as to Reduction of Acreage under Hops under Reg. 2NN; *Declaration* under Reg. 2P *excepting certain classes of Holdings in Ireland; Order* under Reg. 2Q *as to Killing of Deer; Orders* under Reg. 2R *as to Destruction of Birds and Rabbits.*

X.—Memoranda as to Reduction of Acreage under Hops under Regulation 2NN. (This Reg. is printed at p. 67.)

The Memoranda issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, under Regulation 2NN and in force on January 31st, 1918, are printed at pp. 317, 318 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

XI.—Declaration excepting certain classes of Holdings under Regulation 2P. (This Reg. is printed at p. 69.)

The Declaration of February 21, 1917, of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland under Regulation 2P is, together with a Summary of the Department's Memoranda issued up to January 31, 1918, as to Compulsory Tillage, printed at pp. 398-403 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

XII.—Order as to Killing of Deer under Regulation 2Q. (This Reg. is printed at p. 71.)

The Order made by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland under Regulation 2Q authorising the killing of deer is, together with the Departmental Circulars issued in connection therewith, printed at p. 369 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

XIII.—Orders as to Birds and Rabbits under Regulation 2R. (This Reg. is printed at p. 71.)

All Orders made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, under Regulation 2R and in force on January 31st, 1918, are, together with Summaries of the Departmental Memoranda issued in connection therewith, printed in the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

See also the Cultivation of Lands (Committees) Order, 1919, dated Jan. 25, 1919, St. R. & O., 1919, No. 73.

XIV.—Order as to taking over Control and Maintenance of Highways under Regulation 5A. (This Reg. is printed at p. 76.)

Whereas under Regulation 5A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations which is set out at the foot of this Order,(a) the Army Council have power to take over the control and maintenance of any highway

Now, therefore, the Army Council, being of opinion that, for the purpose of securing the public safety and the Defence of the Realm, it is necessary that the powers conferred by the said Regulation shall be exercised in respect of the Highways hereinafter described—that is to say:—

(1) So much of each of the two following roads, viz., the road from Salisbury City boundary to Portsmouth and the branch road leading to Southampton as is situate within the County of Wiltshire.

(2) The road between Salisbury City boundary and Warminster Urban District boundary excluding the section of the road in the borough of Wilton.

(3) So much of each of the two following roads, viz., the road from Salisbury City boundary to Andover and the branch road leading to Stockbridge as is situate within the County of Wiltshire.

(4) The road between Calne Borough boundary and the entrance to No. 2 Aerodrome at Yatesbury (known as the Bath Road).

in exercise of their powers under the said Regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf do hereby order and declare that from and after the date of this Order and until further notice the control and maintenance of the roads specified above shall be taken over by them, and the provisions of the said Regulation shall apply accordingly.

By Order of the Army Council.

War Office,
23rd March, 1918.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 26, 1918.]

(a) This Reg. is printed at p. 76.

XV.—Orders Requisitioning Output of certain Factories and Workshops under Regulation 7. (This Reg. is printed at p. 78.)

(1) War Material Supplies Orders.

The Orders and Notices issued under this Regulation by the Admiralty, Army Council, Ministry of Munitions or Board of Trade and in force Dec. 31st, 1918, are printed in the Dec. 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual," where they are grouped according to the class of Article which is the subject of control and accompanied by a Table showing which Department has exercised the control and the date of each Order or Notice.

(2) Food Control Orders.

The Orders made by the Food Controller under Regulation 7 as applied to him by the concluding paragraph thereof and in force July 31st, 1918, are printed in Part II. of the Edition of that date of the "Food Supply Manual," where they are grouped according to the class of article or matter with which they deal.

A Supplement contains the Orders up to Dec. 31, 1918.

XVI.—Orders as to Railway Traffic and Fares under Regulation 7B. (This Reg. is printed at p. 79.)

Passengers' Luggage (*Great Britain*), p. 372.
Passenger Fares (*Great Britain*), p. 373.
Passenger Fares (*Ireland*), p. 374.
Season Tickets, p. 375.
Detention of Wagons and Sheets (*Ireland*), p. 376.
Unloading of Wagons (*England and Wales*), p. 378.
Unloading of Wagons (*Scotland*), p. 379.
Unloading of Wagons (*Ireland*), p. 380.
Private Owners' Wagons, p. 382.
Wagons Census, p. 383.
Wagons Disposal (*England and Wales*), p. 384.
Wagons Disposal (*Scotland*), p. 387.

The Railways (Passengers' Luggage) Order, 1916. Dated December 21, 1916.

Whereas by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (inserted in those Regulations by an Order in Council, dated the 13th day of December, 1916), it is amongst other things provided as follows:—

"The Board of Trade may, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to

the successful prosecution of the war, make orders for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

. . . (*d*) for restricting or prohibiting certain classes of traffic (including the carriage of passengers' luggage) on railways either absolutely or subject to any conditions for which provision is made by the order."

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their powers under the said regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

On and after the 1st day of January, 1917, the Railway Companies of Great Britain may refuse to carry, as passengers' luggage, luggage exceeding in all 100 pounds in weight for each passenger.(a)

This Order may be cited as the Railways (Passengers' Luggage) Order, 1916.

A. H. Stanley.

THE RAILWAYS (PASSENGER FARES) ORDER, 1916. DATED DECEMBER 21, 1916.

Whereas by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (inserted in those Regulations by an Order in Council, dated the 13th day of December, 1916), it is amongst other things provided as follows:—

"The Board of Trade may, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, make orders for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

. . . (*e*) for modifying any statutory requirements with respect to the maximum amount of passenger fares."

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their powers under the said regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

On and after the 1st January, 1917, the railway companies in Great Britain may charge in addition to the passenger fares contained in the lists exhibited at the stations(b) at the date of this Order a sum equal to one-half of such fares, or where the fare is not contained in such list they may charge one-half more than the maximum fare which would be chargeable but for this Order,

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(a) LIMITATION ON PASSENGERS LUGGAGE.—The special Acts, &c., of the various Companies provide for the carriage free of charge of a specified amount of passengers luggage. For certain of the main lines and for light railways, the amounts were 120 lbs. 1st class, 100 lbs. 2nd class, and 60 lbs. 3rd class, but for certain lines these amounts were raised by Acts of the last 20 years or so to 150, 120, and 100 lbs. respectively.

(b) LISTS OF FARES AT STATIONS.—The posting at stations of a printed or written list of fares was made obligatory by s. 15 of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 119).

and all such lists and all passenger tickets on which the fares are printed or written (a) shall have effect as if the fares stated were increased by the additional sum so charged.

This Order may be cited as the Railways (Passenger Fares) Order, 1916.

A. H. Stanley.

THE RAILWAYS (PASSENGER FARES) (IRELAND) ORDER, 1918, DATED MAY 23, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1918. No. 572.

Whereas by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (inserted in those Regulations by an Order in Council, dated the 13th day of December, 1916) it is amongst other things provided as follows:—

> "The Board of Trade may, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, make orders for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—
>
> .....(*e*) for modifying any statutory requirements with respect to the maximum amount of passenger fares."

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their powers under the said regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

On and after the 1st June, 1918, the railway companies in Ireland may charge in addition to the passenger fares contained in the lists exhibited at the stations at the date of this Order a sum equal to one-half of such fares, or where the fare is not contained in such list they may charge one-half more than the maximum fare which would be chargeable but for this Order, and all such lists and all passenger tickets on which the fares are printed or written shall have effect as if the fares stated were increased by the additional sum so charged.

This Order may be cited as the Railways (Passenger Fares) (Ireland) Order, 1918.

A. H. Stanley.

Board of Trade,

23rd May, 1918.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 24, 1918.]

(a) PRINTING OF FARES ON TICKETS.—The printing or writing of fares on passengers' tickets was made obligatory from Jan. 1st, 1891, by s. 6 of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vic. c. 57) and Board of Trade Orders (printed Statutory Rules and Orders Revised, 1904, "Railway" p. 28) thereunder.

The Railway Season Ticket Order, 1918, dated May 21, 1918, made by the Board of Trade.

1918. No. 562.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them under Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

(1) No Railway Company shall be obliged to issue season tickets.

(2) A Railway Company may refuse to issue or renew a season ticket between any station situate within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross Post Office, and any station outside such radius. Provided that in determining whether or not a season ticket between such stations as aforesaid shall be issued or renewed to any person, regard shall be had to:—

(*a*) whether the ticket is required for travelling on business of National importance; and

(*b*) the place where the applicant ordinarily resides and the place where he carries on his profession, business or occupation; and

(*c*) whether the applicant is at the date of his application the holder of a season ticket, and, if so, whether he first became the holder of a season ticket before the 1st January, 1917.

(3) A Railway Company may require an applicant for a season ticket or for the renewal thereof, to answer in writing such questions as they shall require to enable them to determine whether a season ticket ought to be issued or renewed to such person, and no person shall knowingly make any false statement for the purpose of obtaining a season ticket.

(4) If any person is convicted of obtaining a season ticket by means of any false statement, the Railway Company which issued such ticket shall demand the surrender thereof, and such person shall thereupon return such ticket to the Company and it shall be forfeited.

(5) A Railway Company may refuse to issue a season ticket for a distance over 12 miles to any person who is not at the date of the application the holder of a season ticket except for a period of not less than six months.

(6) A Railway Company may refuse to agree to allow any rebate or to make any repayment in respect of a season ticket surrendered to the Company before the expiration of the period for which it was issued except in the case of:—

(*a*) the death of the holder;

(*b*) the holder joining His Majesty's Forces or entering His Majesty's service;

(*c*) a person in the service of His Majesty who is obliged to change his residence by reason of such service.

(7) This Order shall take effect as from the 21st day of May, 1918.

(8) Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

(9) This Order may be cited as the Railway Season Ticket Order, 1918.

A. H. Stanley.

Board of Trade.
21st May, 1918.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 24, 1918.]

THE DETENTION OF WAGONS AND SHEETS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1917, DATED OCT. 26, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1917. No. 1076.

Whereas by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade have power, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, to make orders, amongst other things, for enforcing the prompt loading or unloading of wagons by making failure to load or unload in accordance with the order an offence:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their power under that Regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. On and after the 5th Nov., 1917, the trader responsible for the loading or unloading of any merchandise conveyed or to be conveyed by railway shall load, unload, or cause to be loaded or unloaded, and tender to, or place at the disposal of the Railway Company the wagon employed together with the covering sheet or sheets, if any, within such period after the time at which the wagon and sheet or sheets have been placed at the disposal of the trader as is specified in the Schedule hereto.

2. For the purpose of this Order, the term "trader" includes any person sending or desiring to send or receiving merchandise by railway at whose disposal a wagon, whether empty or loaded, may be placed. All notices referred to in this Order may be given in writing or verbally or sent by post or by telegram or by telephone.

3. No trader shall without the written consent of the Railway Company use for internal purposes any wagon or sheet belonging to a Railway Company, or any wagon or sheet of which the Board of Trade have taken possession under any Order made in that behalf.

4. If a trader acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any provision of this Order, he is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

5. Nothing contained in this Order shall prejudice or affect the right of a Railway Company to recover demurrage or other charges on wagons or sheets or the liability of a trader therefor.

6. This Order shall apply to Ireland, and may be cited as the Detention of Wagons and Sheets (Ireland) Order, 1917.

A. H. Stanley.
President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
26th October, 1917.

Schedule.

TIME ALLOWED FOR LOADING OR UNLOADING MERCHANDISE.

(a) Wagons supplied empty for loading.

At Stations, Private Sidings, Docks, Wharves, &c.

Wagon to be loaded and tendered to Railway for conveyance within 24 hours of the time at which the wagon is available for loading, excluding the 24 hours beginning at 6 a.m. on a Sunday morning.

(b) Loaded Wagons after conveyance.

At Stations.

Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.—Wagon to be unloaded and placed at Railway Company's disposal within two days exclusive of the day of receipt by the trader of notice of arrival.

Merchandise other than Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.—Wagon to be unloaded and placed at Railway Company's disposal within three days exclusive of the day of arrival.

At Private Sidings, Docks, Wharves, &c.

Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.—Wagon to be unloaded and placed at Railway Company's disposal, if empty, within two days, or if reloaded, within three days, exclusive in either case of the day on which the Wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

Merchandise other than Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.—Wagon to be unloaded and placed at Railway Company's disposal, if empty, within one day, or if reloaded, within two days, exclusive in either case of the day on which the wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

The number of days to be allowed for the return of any covering Sheet or Sheets to be same as for Wagons.

The term "day" in this Schedule means the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m., excluding the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m. on a Sunday morning.

THE UNLOADING OF WAGONS (ENGLAND AND WALES) ORDER, 1917, DATED MARCH 16, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1917. No. 248.

Whereas by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade have power, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, to make orders, amongst other things, for enabling wagons which are not promptly unloaded to be unloaded and their contents to be dealt with at the risk and expense of the trader in manner provided by the order:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their power under that Regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. If a wagon on any Railway is not unloaded by the trader within the time shewn in the Schedule to this Order, the Railway Company may cause the wagon to be unloaded and the contents thereof to be warehoused or stored at the owner's risk, in accordance with any directions given for the purpose by the Board of Trade.

2. Any expenses incurred by the Railway Company in unloading the wagon and any cartage, warehouse or storage charges shall be paid by the trader, and, in addition to any other remedy available, the goods in respect of which the expenses are incurred may be detained until those expenses and charges are paid.

3. The provisions of this Order with respect to the unloading of wagons shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other provisions for enforcing the prompt loading and unloading of wagons.

4. Neither the trader nor any other person shall obstruct, interfere with or impede the exercise by the Railway Company of the powers given by this Order.

5. Any person acting in contravention of, or failing to comply with, any of the provisions of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

6. For the purpose of this Order the term "trader" includes the consignor, consignee, transferee, or other person at whose disposal the contents of a wagon may be held. All notices referred to in this Order may be given in writing or verbally or sent by post or by telegram or by telephone.

7. This Order shall apply to England and Wales, and may be cited as the Unloading of Wagons (England and Wales) Order, 1917.

A. H. Stanley,
President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
16th March, 1917.

Schedule.

NUMBER OF DAYS FOR UNLOADING MERCHANDISE (EXCLUDING COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.)

At Stations.

Two days exclusive of the day of receipt by the trader of notice of arrival

At Ports (Shipment Traffic only).

Three days exclusive of the day of arrival.

At Private Sidings, Docks, Wharves, &c.

Two days exclusive of the day on which the Wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

The term "day" in this Schedule means the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m., excluding the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m. on a Sunday morning.

THE UNLOADING OF WAGONS (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1917, DATED MARCH 16, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1917. No. $\frac{249}{S. 41}$.

Whereas by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade have power, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, to make orders, amongst other things, for enabling wagons which are not promptly unloaded to be unloaded and their contents to be dealt with at the risk and expense of the trader in manner provided by the Order:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their power under that Regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. If a wagon on any Railway is not unloaded by the trader within the time shewn in the Schedule to this Order the Railway Company may cause the wagon to be unloaded and the contents thereof to be warehoused or stored at the owner's risk, in accordance with any directions given for the purpose by the Board of Trade.

2. Any expenses incurred by the Railway Company in unloading the wagon and any cartage, warehouse, or storage charges shall be paid by the trader, and, in addition to any other remedy available, the goods in respect of which the expenses are incurred may be detained until those expenses and charges are paid.

3. The provisions of this Order with respect to the unloading of wagons shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other provisions for enforcing the prompt loading and unloading of wagons.

4. Neither the trader nor any other person shall obstruct, interfere with, or impede the exercise by the Railway Company of the powers given by this Order.

5. Any person acting in contravention of, or failing to comply with, any of the provisions of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

6. For the purpose of this Order the term "trader" includes the consignor, consignee, transferee, or other person at whose disposal the contents of a wagon may be held. All notices referred to in this Order may be given in writing or verbally or sent by post or by telegram or by telephone.

7. This Order shall apply to Scotland, and may be cited as the Unloading of Wagons (Scotland) Order, 1917.

A. H. Stanley,
President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
16th March, 1917.

Schedule.

NUMBER OF DAYS FOR UNLOADING MERCHANDISE.

At Stations.
Two days exclusive of the day of receipt by the trader of notice of arrival.

At Ports (Shipment traffic only).
Four days exclusive of the day of arrival.

At Private Sidings, Docks, Wharves, &c.
Two days exclusive of the day of arrival.

The term "day" in this Schedule means the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m., excluding the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m. on a Sunday morning.

THE UNLOADING OF WAGONS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1917, DATED OCTOBER 26, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1917. No. 1077.

Whereas by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade have power, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, to make orders, amongst other things, for enabling wagons which are not promptly unloaded to be unloaded and their contents to be dealt with at the risk and expense of the trader in manner provided by the order.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their power under that Regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. If a wagon on any Railway is not unloaded by the trader within the time shown in the Schedule to this Order, the Railway

Company may cause the wagon to be unloaded and the contents thereof to be warehoused or stored at the owner's risk, in accordance with any directions given for the purpose by the Board of Trade.

2. Any expenses incurred by the Railway Company in unloading the wagon and any cartage, warehouse or storage charges shall be paid by the trader, and, in addition to any other remedy available, the goods in respect of which the expenses are incurred may be detained until those expenses and charges are paid.

3. The provisions of this Order with respect to the unloading of wagons shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other provisions for enforcing the prompt loading and unloading of wagons.

4. Neither the trader nor any other person shall obstruct, interfere with, or impede the exercise by the Railway Company of the powers given by this Order.

5. Any person acting in contravention of, or failing to comply with, any of the provisions of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

6. For the purpose of this Order the term "trader" includes the consignor, consignee, transferee or other person at whose disposal the contents of a wagon may be held. All notices referred to in this Order may be given in writing or verbally or sent by post or by telegram or by telephone.

7. This Order shall apply to Ireland and may be cited as the Unloading of Wagons (Ireland) Order, 1917.

A. H. Stanley,
President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade.
26th October, 1917.

Schedule.

NUMBER OF DAYS FOR UNLOADING MERCHANDISE.

At Stations.

Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.—Two days exclusive of the day of receipt by the trader of notice of arrival.

Merchandise other than Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.—One day exclusive of the day of receipt by the trader of notice of arrival.

At Private Sidings, Docks, Wharves, &c.

Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.—Two days exclusive of the day on which the wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

Merchandise other than Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.—One day exclusive of the day on which the wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

The term "day" in this Schedule means the 24 hours beginning at 6 a.m. excluding the 24 hours beginning at 6 a.m. on a Sunday morning.

THE PRIVATE OWNERS' WAGONS (USE WHEN EMPTY) ORDER, 1917, DATED MARCH 16, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1917. No. 250.

Whereas by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade have power, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, to make orders, amongst other things, for enabling the Board of Trade to take possession of any private owners' wagons and to use those wagons in such manner as they think best in the interests of the country as a whole on such conditions as to payment use and otherwise as may be provided by the Order:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their power under that Regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. Where a private owner's wagon would otherwise be sent on a journey empty the Board of Trade may take possession of the wagon for that journey, and give such directions with respect to the cases in which possession is to be so taken and the use and loading of a wagon of which possession is so taken as they think fit.

2. Where possession is so taken of a wagon, there shall be paid to the owner for the use of the wagon such amount as may be agreed or as may be determined, in default of agreement, by the Railway and Canal Commission or by an Arbitrator appointed by that Commission.

3. The owner of any wagon and any other person affected by directions given under this Order shall comply with any directions so given and give all reasonable facilities for carrying out those directions.

4. Any person acting in contravention of, or failing to comply with, any of the provisions of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

5. This Order shall apply to Great Britain, and may be cited as the Private Owners' Wagons (Use when Empty) Order, 1917.

A. H. Stanley,
President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
16th March, 1917.

THE PRIVATE OWNERS' WAGONS (NO. 2) ORDER, 1917, DATED SEPTEMBER 6, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

By virtue of the powers vested in them by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Board of Trade, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant with

a view to the successful prosecution of the war hereby order as follows:—

1. Where it appears to them necessary to increase the supply of wagons to any colliery, the Board of Trade may take possession of any private owner's wagons and use them for the purpose of maintaining an adequate supply of wagons at the colliery in question.

2. Where possession is so taken of a wagon, there shall be paid to the owner for the use of the wagon such amount as may be agreed or as may be determined, in default of agreement by the Railway and Canal Commission or by an Arbitrator appointed by that Commission.

3. The Controller of Coal Mines may issue instructions in writing from time to time directing the private owner of a wagon or wagons to place the same at his disposal, and the said Controller may take possession thereof on behalf of the Board of Trade.

4. The owner of any wagon and any other person affected by directions given under this Order shall comply with any directions so given and give all reasonable facilities for carrying out those directions.

5. Any person acting in contravention of, or failing to comply with, any of the provisions of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

6. This Order shall apply to Great Britain and may be cited as the Private Owners' Wagons (No. 2) Order, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade this 6th day of September, 1917.

W. F. Marwood,
A Secretary to the Board of Trade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, September 21st, 1917.]

THE RAILWAY WAGONS CENSUS ORDER, 1918, DATED JULY 25, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1918. No. 933.

Whereas under Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations orders may be made for enabling the Board of Trade to take possession of any private owner's wagons and to use those wagons in such manner as they think best in the interests of the Country as a whole.

And whereas to enable the Board to exercise the said powers it is necessary that particulars of such wagons should be furnished to the said Board.

Now therefore the Board of Trade in exercise of their said powers and of all other powers enabling them hereby order as follows:—

1. This Order applies to all railway wagons (including tank wagons) which are not owned by a railway company.

2. Any person who on the first day of August, 1918, is for the time being in possession of a railway wagon to which this Order applies shall on or before the fourteenth day of August, 1918, make a return to the Board of Trade in the form set out in the schedule hereto giving the information specified in such form with regard to every such wagon in his possession.

3. The owner of any such wagon shall supply the person liable to make a return in respect thereof with any information relating thereto which such person may require to enable him to make such return.

4. Where any person who on the first day of August, 1918, is in possession of any such wagon has hired the same from any other person for a less period than three calendar months such person shall in lieu of making such return as aforesaid furnish to the Board of Trade the name of the person from whom he has hired the said wagon and the distinguishing number thereof and the return relating to such wagon shall be furnished by the person by whom such wagon has been let on hire.

5. Failure to make a return, or the making of an untrue return or the supplying of false information are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

6. This Order may be cited as The Railway Wagons Census Order, 1918, and does not apply to Ireland.

W. F. Marwood,
Secretary to the Board of Trade.

THE RAILWAY WAGONS DISPOSAL (ENGLAND AND WALES) ORDER, 1918, DATED NOVEMBER 9, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1918. No. 1477.

In the exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. The trader responsible for the unloading of any railway wagon containing coal, coke or patent fuel delivered by a railway company shall unload it or take delivery of the contents thereof, and shall tender it to or place it at the disposal of the railway company within such time as is specified in the first part of the schedule hereto.

2. The trader responsible for the loading or unloading of any merchandise other than coal, coke or patent fuel conveyed or to be conveyed by railway shall load or unload and tender to or place at the disposal of the railway company the wagon employed, together with the covering sheet or sheets, if any, within such time as is specified in the second part of the schedule hereto.

3. After the expiration of such time as is specified in the schedule hereto, a railway company may make charges for the detention of any wagon or sheet owned by them, or which for the time being they are entitled to use, or for the use or occupation of any accommodation provided by them in connection with or arising out of the detention of any wagon or sheet.

4. No trader shall, without the written consent of the railway company, use for internal purposes any wagon or sheet belonging to a railway company, or any wagon or sheet of which the Board of Trade have taken possession under any Orders made in that behalf.

5. Nothing in this Order shall extend or apply to a wagon belonging to a private owner whilst the same is upon the private siding or premises of such owner, but save as aforesaid this Order applies to all railway wagons whether owned by a railway company or by a private owner. The expression "private owner" includes a person entitled to the use of a wagon under a hiring contract.

6. In this Order the term "trader" includes any person sending or desiring to send or receiving merchandise by railway, at whose disposal a wagon, whether empty or loaded, is placed.

7. The provisions of this Order are in addition to and not in derogation of any other provisions for enforcing the prompt loading and unloading of wagons.

8. The Detention of Wagons and Sheets (England and Wales) Order, 1917,(a) is hereby revoked without prejudice to any matter or thing done or suffered or penalty incurred or proceedings taken thereunder.

9. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

10. This Order applies to England and Wales only and may be cited as "The Railway Wagons Disposal (England and Wales) Order, 1918."

A. H. Stanley

President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,

9th November, 1918.

(a) This Order is printed in the May, 1918, edition of this Manual, p. 381.

Schedule.

Part I.

Number of Days Allowed for Unloading Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.

At Depots and in Private Sidings:—

In London:

Wagon to be unloaded and placed at railway company's disposal within 4 days exclusive of the day on which notice of arrival of the wagon is given.

Elsewhere:

Wagon to be unloaded and placed at railway company's disposal within 3 days exclusive of the day on which notice of arrival of the wagon is given.

When for Barging at London and River Thames Depots:—

Wagon to be unloaded and placed at railway company's disposal within 6 days exclusive of the day on which notice of arrival of the wagon is given.

If any question arises under this Order, or in any proceedings thereunder, as to whether any depot or siding is a London depot or siding, the certificate of the Board of Trade on such question shall be final. In granting such certificate, the Board shall have regard to whether the particular depot or siding was regarded in the coal trade as situate in London at the date of this Order.

Part II.

Number of Days Allowed for Loading or Unloading Merchandise other than Coal, Coke or Patent Fuel.

(a) Wagons supplied empty for loading.

At Stations, Private Sidings, Docks, Wharves, &c.:—

Wagon to be loaded and tendered to railway company for conveyance within 1 day exclusive of the day on which the wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

(b) Loaded Wagons after conveyance.

At Stations:—

Wagon to be unloaded and placed at railway company's disposal within 2 days exclusive of the day of receipt by the trader of notice of arrival.

At Ports (Shipment Traffic only):—

Wagon to be unloaded and placed at railway company's disposal within 3 days exclusive of the day of arrival.

At Private Sidings, Docks, Wharves, &c.:—

Wagon to be unloaded and placed at railway company's disposal, if empty, within 2 days, or if reloaded, within 3 days, exclusive in either case of the day on which the wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

Part III (General).

The number of days to be allowed for the return of any covering sheet or sheets to be same as for wagons.

The term "day" in this Schedule means the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m., excluding the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and any day declared by or under any Statute or Regulations to be a public holiday.

Notice of arrival may be given verbally or in writing, and may be sent by post, telegram or telephone.

THE RAILWAY WAGONS DISPOSAL (SCOTLAND), NO. 2 ORDER, 1918, DATED NOVEMBER 28, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1918. No. $\frac{1575}{S. 67}$.

In the exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. The trader responsible for the loading or unloading of any merchandise, including coal, coke and patent fuel, conveyed or to be conveyed by railway, shall load or unload and tender to or place at the disposal of the railway company the wagon employed, together with the covering sheet or sheets, if any, within such time as is specified in the schedule hereto.

2. After the expiration of such time as is mentioned in the schedule hereto, a railway company may make charges for the detention of any wagon or sheet owned by them, or which for the time being they are entitled to use, or for the use or occupation of any accommodation provided by them in connection with or arising out of such detention of any wagon or sheet.

3. No trader shall, without the written consent of the railway company, use for internal purposes any wagon or sheet belonging to a railway company, or any wagon or sheet of which the Board of Trade have taken possession under any Orders made in that behalf.

4. Nothing in this Order shall extend or apply to a wagon belonging to a private owner whilst the same is upon the private siding or premises of such owner, but save as aforesaid this Order applies to all railway wagons whether owned by a railway company or by a private owner. The expression "private owner" includes a person entitled to the use of a wagon under a hiring contract.

5. In this Order, the term "trader" includes any person sending or desiring to send or receiving merchandise by railway at whose disposal a wagon, whether empty or loaded, is placed.

6. The provisions of this Order are in addition to and not in derogation of, any other provisions for enforcing the prompt loading or unloading of wagons.

7. The Railway Wagons Disposal (Scotland) Order, 1918,(a) is hereby revoked without prejudice to any matter or thing done or suffered or penalty incurred or proceedings taken thereunder.

8. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

9. This Order applies to Scotland only and may be cited as "The Railway Wagons Disposal (Scotland) No. 2 Order, 1918."

F. W. Marwood,
A Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
28th November, 1918.

(a) Order dated Nov. 9, 1918. St. R. & O., 1918. No. $\frac{1478}{S. 65}$.

Schedule.

NUMBER OF DAYS ALLOWED FOR LOADING OR UNLOADING MERCHANDISE.

(a) Wagons supplied empty for loading with Merchandise (other than Coal, Coke or Patent Fuel for shipment).

AT STATIONS, PRIVATE SIDINGS, DOCKS, WHARVES, &c.:—

Wagon to be loaded and tendered to railway company for conveyance within 1 day exclusive of the day on which the wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

(b) Wagons supplied empty for loading with Coal, Coke or Patent Fuel for shipment.

AT PRIVATE SIDINGS:—

Wagon to be loaded and tendered to railway company for conveyance within 2 days exclusive of the day on which the wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

(c) Loaded Wagons after conveyance.

AT STATIONS:—

Traffic other than Coal, Coke or Patent Fuel:

Wagon to be unloaded and placed at railway company's disposal within 2 days exclusive of the day of receipt by the trader of notice of arrival.

Coal, Coke or Patent Fuel:

Wagon to be unloaded and placed at railway company's disposal within 3 days exclusive of the day of receipt by the trader of notice of arrival.

AT PORTS (SHIPMENT TRAFFIC ONLY):—

Wagon to be unloaded and placed at railway company's disposal within 4 days exclusive of the day of arrival.

AT PRIVATE SIDINGS, DOCKS, WHARVES, &c.:—

Traffic other than Coal, Coke or Patent Fuel:

Wagon to be unloaded and placed at railway company's disposal, if empty, within 2 days, or if reloaded, within 3 days, exclusive in either case of the day on which the wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

Coal, Coke or Patent Fuel:

Wagon to be unloaded and placed at railway company's disposal, if empty, within 3 days, or if reloaded, within 4 days, exclusive in either case of the day on which the wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

The number of days allowed for the return of any covering sheet or sheets to be the same as for wagons.

The term " day " in this Schedule means the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m., excluding the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m. on Sundays, New Year's Day and the day following, and any day declared by or under any Statute or Regulation to be a public holiday in Scotland.

Notice of arrival may be given verbally or in writing, and may be sent by post, telegram or telephone.

XVII.—Order as to Charges for carrying Merchandise between Great Britain and Ireland under Regulation 7BB.

(This Reg. is printed p. 81.)

The Through Rates (Great Britain and Ireland) Order, 1917, dated August 28, 1917, made by the Board of Trade.

Whereas by Regulation 7BB of the Defence of the Realm Regulations it is amongst other things provided that for the purpose of maintaining an efficient service and promoting the efficient transport of goods with a view to the successful prosecution of the war the Board of Trade may by order, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the Order, authorise an increase in the charges for carrying merchandise by sea between Great Britain and Ireland not exceeding such amount as the Board think necessary in the circumstances:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their powers under that Regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. The charges at present in force for carrying merchandise between Great Britain and Ireland may be increased by amounts not exceeding those specified in the Schedule to this Order.

2. The increased charges authorised by this Order shall be allocated to the sea portion of the journey.

3. This Order shall come into force on the 3rd day of September, 1917.

4. This Order may be cited as the Through Rates (Great Britain and Ireland) Order, 1917.

Schedule.

Increased charges for carrying merchandise between Great Britain and Ireland.

	Per ton.
On goods and minerals	7*s.* 6*d.*(a)
	Per head.
On horses, mules and other beasts of burden	7*s.* 6*d.*(a)
On cattle and calves	3*s.* 9*d.*
On pigs, sheep and goats	1*s.* 6*d.*
On lambs and other small animals	0*s.* 9*d.*

A. H. Stanley,
President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
28th August, 1917.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, August 31st, 1917.]

(a) Increase of Rates.—The rates on "goods and minerals" were increased to 15*s.* per ton, and those on "horses, mules and other beasts of burden" to 15*s.* per head, by Order of April 26th, 1918 (St. R. & O. 1918, No. 476) printed below.

THE THROUGH RATES (GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND) ORDER, 1918, DATED APRIL 26, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1918. No. 476.

In pursuance of their powers under Regulation 7BB of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. The Charges at present in force for carrying merchandise between Great Britain and Ireland may be increased by amounts not exceeding those specified in the Schedule to this Order.

2. The increased charges authorised by this Order shall be in addition to those authorised by the Through Rates (Great Britain and Ireland) Order, 1917, and shall be allocated to the sea portion of the journey.

3. This Order shall come into force on the 6th day of May, 1918.

4. This Order may be cited as the Through Rates (Great Britain and Ireland) Order, 1918.

Schedule.

Increased charges for carrying merchandise between Great Britain and Ireland.

	Per ton.
On goods and minerals	7*s.* 6*d.*
	Per head.
On horses, mules and other beasts of burden	7*s.* 6*d.*

A. H. Stanley,
President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
26th April, 1918.

THROUGH RATES (GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND), No. 2, ORDER, 1918, DATED JUNE 1, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1918. No. 574.

In pursuance of their powers under Regulation 7BB of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. The charges at present in force for carrying merchandise between Great Britain and Ireland may be increased by amounts not exceeding those specified in the Schedule to this Order.

2. The increased charges authorised by this Order shall be in addition to those authorised by the Through Rates (Great Britain and Ireland) Orders, 1917 and 1918, and shall be allocated to the sea portion of the journey.

3. This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of July, 1918.

4. This Order may be cited as the Through Rates (Great Britain and Ireland), No. 2, Order, 1918.

Schedule.

INCREASED CHARGES FOR CARRYING MERCHANDISE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

	Per head.
On cattle and calves	3*s.* 9*d.*
On pigs, sheep and goats	1*s.* 6*d.*
On lambs and other small animals	9*d.*

A. H. Stanley,
President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
1st June, 1918.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, June 4, 1918.]

XVIII.—ORDER UNDER REGULATION 7BC. AS TO TRAMWAYS. (This Reg. is printed at p. 81.)

THE BELFAST CORPORATION (TRAMWAYS) ORDER, 1918, DATED MAY 23, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1918. No. 573.

The Board of Trade pursuant to the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 7BC of the Defence of the Realm Regulations as respects the tramway undertaking of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Belfast, hereby order as follows:—

1. In this Order "the Corporation" means the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Belfast.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 68 of the Belfast Corporation (Tramways) Act, 1904, the following provisions shall have effect (that is to say):—

(*a*) it shall not be obligatory on the City Accountant of the City of Belfast to include in any such estimate as is referred to in that section or on the Corporation to charge against the revenue of their Tramway Undertaking any sum by way of allowance for renewals or depreciation;

(*b*) the Corporation may from time to time in the course of any year revise all or any of the tolls fares and charges to be levied by them for the use of their Tramways and of carriages and trucks used or propelled thereon as fixed at the commencement of such year; but so that the maximum fares tolls and charges authorised for the time being are not exceeded;

(*c*) it shall not be obligatory on the Corporation so to fix the said tolls fares and charges (whether at the commencement of any year or on the occasion of any such revision as aforesaid) that the revenue of the said undertaking for that year shall meet the expenditure as estimated for that year;

(*d*) if the said tolls fares and charges shall for any year or on the occasion of any such revision as aforesaid be so fixed as not to meet the said estimated expenditure out of the said revenue for that year any deficiency resulting therefrom which shall be realised may at the option of the Corporation either be disposed of in manner provided by the said section with respect to such deficiencies as are therein referred to or be defrayed out of such local rates or funds as the Corporation may determine or be disposed of partly in one or more of those modes and partly in another or others of them.

3. This Order shall take effect as from the 23rd May, 1918.

4. This Order may be cited as the Belfast Corporation (Tramways) Order, 1918.

W. F. Marwood,
A Secretary to the Board of Trade.

7, Whitehall Gardens,
S.W.1.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 24, 1918.]

XIX.—Orders and Notices as to taking Possession of Securities under Regulation 7C. (This Reg. is printed at p. 82.)

All Orders and Notices of the Treasury as to taking Possession of Securities under Reg. 7c and in force May 31st, 1917, are printed at pp. 368-448 of the Edition of this Manual of that date.

Since that date the Treasury have made the Treasury (Securities) Order, 1917 (No. 5), published London Gazette, November 17th, 1917, being the third supplement to the Gazette of November 10th, and the Treasury (Securities) Order, 1918, No. 1, published Supplement to London Gazette, March 22nd, 1918.

XX.—Orders, Directions and Regulations as to the carrying on of Work, and the Engagement or Employment of Workmen under Regulation 8A. (This Reg. is printed at p. 84.)

The Priority of Work Order 1917, dated March 8, 1917, and the Amendment Order of January 12, 1918, are printed in Part III. (pp. 427-432) of the May, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual," and the other Orders affecting Priority of Work in the production of particular classes of War Material and in force May 31, 1918, are printed in Part II. of the same Manual.

Loading, &c. of Ships in Port of London.

Regulations, dated June 3, 1916, made by the Board of Trade as to the Engagement or Employment of certain classes of Workmen within the Royal Albert and Victoria Docks of the Port of London.

1916. No. 406.

Whereas by virtue of Section 10 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915,(a) and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, as amended,(b) the Minister of Munitions has power,

(a) This section is printed at p. 10 as footnote (a) to s. 1 (1) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, which it amends.
(b) *See* Regulation 8A printed at p. 84.

amongst other things, to regulate or restrict the engagement or employment of any workman or all or any classes of workmen in any factory, workshop or other premises with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of munitions in other factories, workshops or premises;

And whereas by Section 20 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916,(a) the Minister of Munitions is empowered to make arrangements with any other Government Department for the exercise and performance by that Department of any of his powers and duties under either of the said Acts which appear to him to be such as could be more conveniently exercised and performed by that Department;

And whereas the Minister of Munitions in pursuance of the said power has made arrangements with the Board of Trade whereby the power of imposing such regulations or restrictions in relation to the engagement or employment of any workman or all or any classes of workmen in docks, wharves and other waterside premises shall be exercised by the Board of Trade;

Now therefore in pursuance of such power and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf the Board of Trade hereby impose the following regulations in relation to the engagement or employment of all or any of the classes of workmen hereinafter mentioned within the Royal Albert and Victoria Docks of the Port of London:—

1. Every person who employs workmen within the Royal Albert and Victoria Docks of the Port of London on the work of loading or unloading ships or river craft or handling cargoes shall on every day of such employment prepare or cause to be prepared a return showing—

(*a*) the number of workmen actually employed by him up to 2 p.m. on such day upon all or any such work;

(*b*) the approximate number of workmen he will require so to employ upon all or any such work on the next following working day.

2. Every such return shall be made up to 2 p.m. on each day and shall be transmitted immediately thereafter to the officer nominated in that behalf by the Board of Trade, who will take whatever steps may appear to them desirable to make public all or any of the particulars therein contained.

Signed by order of the Board of Trade this 3rd day of June, 1916.

H. Llewellyn Smith,

Secretary to the Board of Trade.

(a) Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916.—5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 99.

XXI.—Order as to New Retail Businesses under Regulation 8AA. (This Reg. is printed at p. 85.)

The Retail Business (Licensing) Order, 1918, dated February 18, 1918, made by the Director-General of National Service, Prohibiting the Opening of a New Retail Trade or Business, or a New Branch of an existing Retail Trade or Business, without a Licence.

1918. No. 203.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 8AA of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Director-General of National Service(a) hereby orders as follows:—

1. No person shall in Great Britain on or after the date of this Order without a licence issued by or under the authority of the Director-General of National Service,—

(*a*) Establish or carry on any new retail trade or business; or

(*b*) Establish or carry on any new branch of any existing retail trade or business.

2. Every person applying for a licence under this Order shall furnish to the Director such information as he may require for the purpose of enabling him to deal with the application.

3. Any licence issued under this Order may be issued subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be contained therein and any departure from any such restrictions or conditions or other acts in contravention of the provisions of this Order will be a summary offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

4. Any licence issued under this Order will be issued subject to the condition that the licence may be revoked by the Director-General of National Service, if he is satisfied that any condition or restriction contained in such licence has not been observed.

5. In the event of the transfer by purchase or otherwise of the trade or business in respect of which a licence has been issued under this Order, or in the event of the death of the holder of a licence issued under this Order, it shall be lawful for the transferee or other person claiming under the holder of such licence, on making an application for a licence, to carry on such trade or business at the same premises and subject to the same conditions and restrictions as were contained in such licence, until his application has been decided.

(a) Director-General of National Service.—The Ministry of National Service Act 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 6) provided for the constitution of the office of Minister of National Service (*i.e.*, Director-General of National Service), and (s. 2 (2)) that the Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, shall apply to Orders of the Director-General and the Ministry of National Service.

The Retail Business (Licensing) Order, 1918, is now administered by the Minister of Labour.

6. For the purpose of this Order the expression "new" means established after the date of the passing of this Order.

The expression "retail trade or business" includes:—

(*a*) The business of a barber or hairdresser;

(*b*) The repairing of goods other than repairs for the trade;

(*c*) The sale of refreshments;

(*d*) Retail sales by auction.

The expression "establishing a new branch of any existing retail trade or business" includes:—

(*a*) The opening of a retail trade or business at premises not theretofore used by the retailer for such trade or business.

(*b*) The opening at any premises of a line or department of retail trade or business not previously carried on by the retailer.

7. A licence will not be refused to an applicant whose application for such licence is made in pursuance of the written recommendation of a Department of His Majesty's Government except after consultation with that Department.

8. Applications for licences shall be made in writing to the Director of National Service in the Region within which the applicant desires to open any such business or branch.

Region.	Area Covered.	Regional Headquarters.
London ...	The Metropolitan Police Area(**a**)	Session House, Newington Causeway, S.E.
East Anglia ...	Essex, Hertford, Buckingham, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk and Norfolk (except that part of Greater London covered by Metropolitan Police Area).(**a**)	82, Westbourne Terrace, Paddington, W.
South Eastern ...	Kent, Hampshire, Surrey and Sussex (except that part of Greater London covered by the Metropolitan Police Area).(**a**)	84, Westbourne Terrace, Paddington, W.
South Western...	Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devonshire, and Cornwall.	5a, Union Street, Bristol.
West Midlands	Counties of Staffordshire, Shropshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Herefordshire.	Queen's College, Birmingham.
East Midlands ...	Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire (except the district including Glossop and New Mills), Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire.	South Road, Nottingham.

(**a**) METROPOLITAN POLICE AREA.—This area includes all Middlesex and parts of Essex, Herts, Kent and Surrey. A list of the places included in the district is given at p. 38 of the Metropolitan Police Guide (1911 Edition).

Region.	Area Covered.	Regional Headquarters.
Yorkshire ...	Yorkshire (except Cleveland district).	(Till further notice.) C/o Assistant Director of Recruiting, Harewood Barracks, Leeds.
North Western...	Lancashire, Cheshire, with the district including Glossop and New Mills in Derbyshire.	New Arts Building Liverpool University Liverpool.
Northern ...	Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham and Westmoreland, with the Cleveland District of Yorkshire, and Berwick.	7, Saville Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Wales	Wales and the County of Monmouth.	Technical College, Cardiff.
Scotland ...	Scotland, except the town of Berwick.	20 and 22, Grosvenor Street, Edinburgh.

9. This Order may be cited as The Retail Business (Licensing) Order, 1918.

A. C. Geddes.

February 18th, 1918.

[*Note.*—The Building Restriction Order (Sunday) of July 25, 1917, and the Order of February 27, 1918, prohibiting the commencing or carrying on of Building or Construction Work without a licence, printed in the Aug., 1918, Edition of this Manual, pp. 397–8, were revoked by an Order of the Director-General of National Service of Jan. 27, 1919.]

XXII.—Order applying certain Regulations to the Controller of H.M.'s Stationery Office under Regulation 8EE. (This Reg. is printed at p. 88.)

Order, dated March 1, 1918, made by the Treasury.

1918. No. 242.

Whereas by Regulation 8EE of the Defence of the Realm Regulations for the purpose of enabling the Stationery Office to obtain supplies of stores and other articles, and the execution of printing and other work, required for the purpose of His Majesty and the various Government Departments, the Treasury are authorised by Order to apply with the necessary adaptations to the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office the provisions of Regulations 2B, 2BB, 7, 8, 8A, 15C, 29A, and 34A, conferring powers on the Admiralty, Army Council and the Minister of Munitions.(a)

(a) Regulations 2B, 2BB, 7, 8, 8A, 15C and 29A.—These regulations in the form which they take in the General Code are printed in Part II of this Manual. Reg. 34A has been revoked.

Now, therefore, We, being two of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers so conferred upon Us hereby order that the said Regulations 2B, 2BB, 7, 8, 8A, 15C, 29A and 34A, as set out and adapted in the Schedule to this Order, shall apply to the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office.

James Parker.
J. Towyn Jones.
Two of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Treasury Chambers,
1st March, 1918.

Schedule.

2B. It shall be lawful for the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office to take possession of any stores or other articles required for the service of His Majesty or any Government Department.

Where any goods, possession of which has been so taken, are acquired by the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office, the price to be paid in respect thereof shall in default of agreement be determined by the tribunal by which claims for compensation under these regulations are, in the absence of any express provision to the contrary, determined.

In determining such price regard need not be had to the market price but shall be had—

(*a*) if the goods are acquired from the producer thereof, to the cost of production and to the rate of profit usually earned by him in respect of similar goods before the war and to whether such rate of profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case;

(*b*) if the goods are acquired from any person other than the producer thereof, to the price paid by such person for the goods and to whether such price was unreasonable or excessive, and to the rate of profit usually earned in respect of the sale of similar goods before the war, and to whether such rate of profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case; so, however, that if the person from whom the goods are acquired himself acquired the goods otherwise than in the usual course of his business, no allowance, or an allowance at a reduced rate, on account of profit shall be made:

Provided that where by virtue of these regulations or any order made thereunder the sale of the goods at a price above any price fixed thereunder is prohibited the price assessed under this regulation shall not exceed the price so fixed.

If, after the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office has issued a notice that he has taken or intends to take possession of any stores, or article in pursuance of this regulation, any person

having control of any such stores or article (without the consent of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office) sells, removes, or secretes it, or deals with it in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any licence, permit, or order that may have been granted in respect thereof, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

2BB. Where the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office has entered into a contract with any person (hereinafter referred to as "the principal contractor") for the supply to him of any goods or services, and for the purposes of such contract a sub-contract has after the 1st day of April nineteen hundred and eighteen been made with any other person (whether such sub-contract is made with the principal contractor or any sub-contractor), and it appears to the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office that the rate of profit earned or to be earned by the sub-contractor in respect of the sub-contract is unreasonable or excessive, the Controller of his Majesty's Stationery Office may (whether or not the sub-contract has been completed) issue a certificate to that effect and may by order vary the terms of the sub-contract by the substitution therefor of such terms as he may think fair and reasonable, and require the sub-contractor—

(*a*) to carry out the sub-contract in whole or in part in accordance with the terms as so varied; and

(*b*) either in addition thereto or as an alternative therefor to adjust the price of any goods already supplied or any services already rendered in accordance with the terms so varied, and to account to the other party to the sub-contract for any consequential reduction in price:

Provided that no order made under this regulation shall affect the price of any goods supplied or services rendered under any sub-contract where the sub-contract has been completed and the payment has been made more than one year before the date of the order.

If any sub-contractor in respect of whom such an order is made fails to comply with any of the requirements contained in the order, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations:

Provided that if the sub-contractor does not agree to the terms fixed by the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office he may require the terms to be determined in the manner and in accordance with the principles prescribed by Regulation 2B, without prejudice however to his obligation in the meantime to comply with the terms of the order.

In the event of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office exercising the powers conferred upon him by this regulation, the price payable by him to the principal contractor under the principal contract shall be reduced by such an amount, not exceeding the amount of the saving to the principal contractor due to the exercise of such powers, as may be determined by the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office.

This regulation shall apply where the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office has required the occupier of any factory or workshop to place at his disposal the whole or any part of the output of the factory or workshop as if the occupier had contracted with the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office to supply such output or part thereof at the price payable therefor as ascertained in accordance with Regulation 7.

7. The Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office may by order require the occupier of any factory or workshop in which stores or any article required for the service of His Majesty or any Government Department are or may be manufactured, or in which any operation or process required in the production, alteration, renovation or repair thereof is or may be carried on or in which printing or other work required for such service as aforesaid is or may be carried on to place at his disposal the whole or any part of the output of the factory or workshop as may be specified in the order, and to deliver to him or to any person or persons named by him the output or such part thereof as aforesaid in such quantities and at such times as may be specified in the order: and the price to be paid for the output so requisitioned shall, in default of agreement, be determined by the arbitration of a judge of the High Court selected by the Lord Chief Justice of England in England, of a judge of the Court of Session selected by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, or of a judge of the High Court of Ireland selected by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.

In determining such price regard need not be had to the market price, but shall be had to the cost of production of the output so requisitioned and to the rate of profit usually earned in respect of the output of such factory or workshop before the war, and to whether such rate of profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case.

If the occupier of the factory or workshop fails to comply with the order, or without the leave of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office delivers to any other person any part of the output of the factory or workshop to which the order relates, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the output of any factory or workshop or any plant therein and the cost of production of such output, and the rate of profit usually earned in respect of the output of such factory or workshop before the war, the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office may require the occupier of any such factory or workshop, or any officer or servant of the occupier, or where the occupier is a company any director of the company, to furnish to the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office such particulars as to such output, cost, and rate of profit as he may direct, and may require any such particulars to be verified in such manner as he may direct, and if any such person fails to comply with any such requirement he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

8. The Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office may take possession of any factory or workshop or of any plant belonging thereto without taking possession of the factory or workshop itself, and may use the same for the service of His Majesty or of any Government Department at such times and in such manner as the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office may consider necessary or expedient, and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory or workshop, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office as to the user of the factory or workshop or plant, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

8A. It shall be lawful for the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office:—

(*a*) to require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office, given with the object of making the factory or workshop or the plant or labour therein as useful as possible for the production of stores and other articles, or the execution of printing or other work, required for the service of His Majesty or any Government Department and to require returns as to the nature and amount of work done in any factory or workshop;

(*b*) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in any factory, workshop or other premises, or the engagement or employment of any workman, or all or any classes of workmen, therein, or to remove the plant therefrom, with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of such articles or the execution of such work in other factories, workshops or premises;

and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory, workshop, or premises, and any other person affected by any such directions, regulations, or restrictions, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions, regulations, or restrictions of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office so given, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Where under this Regulation any return has been required or any directions regulating the priority to be given to work at any factory, workshop, or other premises, have been given, and any person in any such return, or in any certificate or document given or issued for the purpose of securing priority for any work in pursuance of such directions, makes any false statement or false representation, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

15C. The Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office may by order require any person engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, storage, or shipment of any stores and other articles, or the execution of printing or other

work, required for the service of His Majesty or any Government Department to give such particulars as to his business as may be specified in the order, and may require any such particulars to be verified as he may direct, and if any person fails to comply with the order or with any requirement made thereunder, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

If any person, except as authorised by the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office, discloses or makes use of any information given to him under this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

29A. If any person enters or is found upon any factory, workshop, or other place in which work is carried on, specified in any order made for the purpose by the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office as being a factory, workshop, or place which, in the interests of the public safety or of the defence of the Realm, it is necessary to safeguard, not having with him a written permit issued to him by a person nominated for the purpose by—

(*a*) the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office; or

(*b*) the occupier of, or other person having control of the work carried on in, the factory, workshop, or place,

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Every person authorised to issue permits for the purposes of this regulation shall keep a list of the names and addresses of all persons to whom he has issued permits, and every such list shall be open to inspection by any person authorised for the purpose by the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office.

In every factory, workshop, or place to which this regulation is for the time being applied by an order made thereunder, a copy of the order shall be kept affixed at or near every entrance thereto.

Nothing in this regulation shall apply to any person who enters any factory, workshop, or other place in the exercise of any right of entry conferred on him as an inspector under the Factory and Workshop Acts 1901 to 1911, the Explosives Act, 1875, or any other enactment,(**a**) nor shall this regulation apply to any persons or classes of persons who, as respects any particular factory, workshop or other place, may be exempted by order of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office.

[**34A.** It shall be lawful for the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office to require any person who carries on the business of storing, transporting, or distributing goods, to afford such services in relation to the storage, transport or distribution of goods for or for the purposes of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office as he may direct and if any such person fails to comply with such requirements he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.](**b**)

(**a**) INSPECTOR'S RIGHT OF ENTRY.—(i) Under Factory and Workshop Acts. *See* s. 119 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (1 Edw. 7. c. 22).

(ii) Under Explosives Act, 1875 (38 Vict. c. 17). *See* s. 55 of that Act.

(iii) Under other enactments. *See* e.g., National Insurance Act, 1911 (1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 55), s. 112; Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 99), s. 17.

(**b**) Reg. 34A was revoked Jan. 14, 1919.

XXIII.—Orders as to the Carrying, Having or Keeping of Arms, &c., under Regulation 9AA. (This Reg. is printed p. 90.)

Order of the Competent Military Authority, dated September 28, 1918, Prohibiting throughout Ireland the Carrying, Having or Keeping of Firearms, Military Arms, Ammunition or Explosive Substances.

Whereas in many parts of Ireland private dwelling-houses and other places have been illegally raided by lawless men, and firearms, military arms, ammunition and explosive substances have been seized therefrom, and whereas such seizures have been made and are likely to be made for purposes prejudical to the public safety and the Defence of the Realm, and it is necessary for the purposes of securing the public safety and the Defence of the Realm to have under effective military control all firearms, military arms, ammunition and explosive substances at present not under such control.

Now I, Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir F. Shaw, K.C.B., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Ireland, Competent Military Authority for Ireland, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by Regulations 9AA of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, Hereby Order that throughout Ireland (being an area in respect of which the operation of Section One of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, is for the time being suspended), the carrying, having or keeping of firearms, military arms, ammunition or explosive substances, is prohibited, unless such articles are under effective military control.

This prohibition shall not apply in the case of any member of His Majesty's Forces or of any member of the Forces of His Majesty's Allies, or of any member of the Royal Irish Constabulary, or of any member of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, or in the case of any person to whom a competent Naval or Military Authority, or any person authorised by him, has given permission in writing to carry, have or keep firearms, military arms, ammunition or explosive substances.

This Order, so far as it relates to the having or keeping firearms, military arms, ammunition or explosive substances shall take effect as from the 9th day of October, 1918, inclusive.

This Order cancels as from the 9th day of October, 1918, the Orders made by the Competent Military Authority on the 20th February, 1918, regarding the carrying, and on the 21st February, 1918, and the 22nd April, 1918, regarding the carrying,

having or keeping of firearms, military arms, ammunition or explosive substances.

Given under my hand this 28th day of September, 1918.

F. Shaw,
Lieutenant-General,

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Ireland,
Competent Military Authority.

Notice.—Application for Permits should be made to the Competent Military Authority or to a person authorised by him, namely, to the County Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary or the Superintendent of the Dublin Metropolitan Police in whose County or Division the applicant resides. Applicants should give detailed particulars of the firearms, military arms, ammunition or explosive substances in their possession, stating where they are kept and the reason for wishing to retain them.

Persons who have not obtained a permit as required by this Order, and are, therefore, prohibited from carrying, having or keeping firearms, military arms, ammunition or explosive substances should, as soon as possible, and in any case, on or before the 9th day of October, hand in all articles of the kind in their possession to any Military Centre, or, if the owners prefer, to any Police Barrack or Police Station. Arms so handed in should be previously cleaned and well oiled, and all articles, packages, etc., should be distinctly and securely labelled with the name and address of the owner and with the description of the arms, etc.

The owner should ask for, and is entitled to receive therefor, a receipt from the official to whom they are handed.

Cartridges should be securely packed in boxes or strong paper with the total number of them stated on the label.

All articles handed in will be carefully and safely kept under effective Military control by the Military authorities, and will be returned to the owner or his legal representatives if, and when, in the opinion of the Competent Military Authority, this can be done with due regard to the public safety, or, if in the opinion of the Competent Military Authority, they are required for the Defence of the Realm.

Attention is directed to the provisions of Regulation 9AA, whereby it is provided that any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this Order shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations; and that any Firearms, Military Arms, Ammunition, Explosive Substances or other articles kept on contravention of this Order may be seized, destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

ORDER OF THE COMPETENT MILITARY AUTHORITY, DATED OCTOBER 5, 1918, PROHIBITING THE HAVING, KEEPING OR USING OF A MOTOR CYCLE IN IRELAND WITHOUT A PERMIT.

I, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir F. Shaw, K.C.B., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Ireland, Competent Military Authority for Ireland, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 9AA, Defence of the Realm Regulations, hereby order that, throughout Ireland (being an area in respect of which the operation of Section One of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, is for the time being suspended), the having, keeping or using of a motor cycle by any person, other than a member of His Majesty's Forces, or of the Forces of His Majesty's Allies, or a Police Constable, without a permit from the Competent Naval or Military Authority or from the Chief Officer of Police in the district in which the person resides, is prohibited.

Given under my hand this 5th day of October, 1918.

F. Shaw,
Lieutenant-General,
General Officer, Commanding-in-Chief, Ireland.
Competent Military Authority.

Notice.—Applications for permits should be made to the County Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary or to the Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police.

ORDER OF THE COMPETENT MILITARY AUTHORITY, DATED APRIL 7, 1919, PROHIBITING THE HOLDING OF OR TAKING PART IN ANY MEETINGS, ASSEMBLIES OR PROCESSIONS IN PUBLIC PLACES WITHIN THE COUNTY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN AND WITHIN THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

I, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir F. Shaw, K.C.B., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Ireland, Competent Military Authority, in exercise of the powers conferred on me as such Competent Military Authority under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, Do hereby prohibit from and after the date of this Order the holding of or taking part in any Meetings, Assemblies, or Processions in public places within the County of the City of Dublin and within the County of Dublin area in respect of which the operation of Section One of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, is for the time being suspended.(a)

(a) SUSPENSION OF S. 1 OF DEFENCE OF THE REALM (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1915.—That section (printed p. 6) which confers the right to trial by jury was suspended throughout Ireland by Proclamation dated April 26, 1916 (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 256), *post* p. 577.

This Order shall not apply to any Meeting, Assembly or Procession authorised in writing by the Chief Commissioner, D.M. Police, or the County Inspector, R.I.C. for the County of Dublin.

This Order shall remain in force until it shall be revoked or varied.

Given at General Headquarters, Ireland, this 7th day of April, 1919.

F. Shaw,
Lieutenant-General,
General Officer, Commanding-in-Chief, Ireland.
Competent Military Authority.

XXIV.—Order as to Prohibition of Drilling under Regulation 9E. (This Reg. is printed at p. 91.)

The Military Exercises and Drill (Ireland) Order, 1916, dated November 28, 1916, made by the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

1916. No. 836.

Whereas by Regulation 9E of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the Regulation), it is provided that a Secretary of State or the Army Council may by Order declare the Regulation to be in force in any area and that the powers of a Secretary of State under the Regulation may be exercised as respects Ireland by the Chief Secretary:

And whereas the Regulation further provides that in any such area no person other than a member of His Majesty's naval or military forces or a constable shall, subject to any exceptions for which provision may be made in the Order, practise, take part in, or be concerned in, any exercise, movement, evolution, or drill, of a military nature, or be concerned in or assist the promotion or organisation of any such exercise, movement, evolution, or drill, by persons other than members of His Majesty's naval or military forces or constables; and that if any person acts in contravention of the Regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914:

Now in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by the Regulation, the Chief Secretary doth hereby order and declare as follows:—

1. From and after the date of this Order the Regulation shall, subject to the exceptions for which provision is hereinafter made, be in force throughout Ireland.

2. The Regulation shall not apply to persons practising, taking part in, or being concerned in, any exercise, movement, evolution, or drill, of a military nature under the authority and in accordance with the conditions of a permit granted by the competent naval or military authority, and for the time being in force, or to persons concerned in or assisting the promotion or organisation of any such exercise, movement, evolution, or drill so permitted.

3. This Order may be cited as the Military Exercises and Drill (Ireland) Order, 1916.

H. E. Duke,
Chief Secretary.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1916.

[The above Order was published in the Dublin Gazette, November 28th, 1916.]

XXV.—Orders as to Taking Possession of Coal Mines under Regulation 9G. (This Reg. is printed at p. 92.)

Order of the Board of Trade, dated November 29, 1916, Taking Possession of the South Wales Coalfield.

Whereas under Regulation 9G of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (which was inserted in those regulations by Order in Council dated the 29th day of November nineteen hundred and sixteen, and is set out at the foot of this Order(a)), the Board of Trade have power to apply that regulation to any coal mines:

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, being of opinion that it is expedient, for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of the realm, that that regulation should be applied to the coal mines specified in this Order, in the exercise of their powers under the said regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Regulation 9G of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, is hereby applied, as from the 1st day of December, 1916, until further notice, to the South Wales coalfield, that is to say, to all coal mines in the counties of Brecon, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Monmouth, Pembroke, and Radnor.

Walter Runciman.

(a) This Reg. is printed p. 92.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, DATED FEBRUARY 22, 1917, TAKING POSSESSION OF ALL COAL MINES EXCEPT THE SOUTH WALES COALFIELD.

Whereas under Regulation 9G of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (which was inserted in those regulations by Order in Council dated the 29th day of November nineteen hundred and sixteen, and is set out at the foot of this Order(a)), the Board of Trade have power to apply that regulation to any coal mines:

And whereas by an Order made by the Board of Trade under that regulation on the 29th day of November, 1916,(b) the regulation was applied as from the 1st day of December, 1916, until further notice to the South Wales Coalfield, that is to say, to all coal mines in the counties of Brecon, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Monmouth, Pembroke, and Radnor.

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, being of opinion that it is expedient, for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of the realm, that that regulation should be applied to the coal mines specified in this Order, in the exercise of their powers under the said regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Regulation 9G of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, is hereby applied, as from the 1st day of March, 1917, until further notice to all coal mines in the United Kingdom other than those to which the regulation was applied by the above-mentioned Order of the Board of Trade dated the 29th day of November, 1916.

A. H. Stanley.

THE COAL MINES (WAR WAGE PAYMENT) DIRECTIONS, 1918, DATED JULY 5, 1918, ISSUED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1918. No. 848.

Whereas by two orders of the Board of Trade dated respectively 29th November, 1916, and 22nd February, 1917, Regulation 9G of the Defence of the Realm Regulations was applied to all the Coal Mines in the United Kingdom.

(a) REGULATION 9G.—This Reg. is printed p. 92.
(b) ORDER OF NOV. 29, 1916.—That Order is printed immediately above.

And whereas the Board of Trade have power under the said Regulation to give directions as to the management and user of mines to which the said Regulation is applied.

Now therefore in pursuance of their said power the Board of Trade direct that

(1) The owner of every coal mine to which the said Regulation is applied for the time being shall pay to the Controller of Coal Mines the sum of 4*s.* per ton on all saleable coal sold, delivered or otherwise disposed of on or after 30th June, 1918 (excluding coal consumed at collieries and workmen's customary allowance coal), and in preparing and keeping the accounts of the mine this payment shall be treated as an expense of the business.

(2) In respect of any work performed on or after 30th June, 1918, the Owner of every coal mine shall pay for account of the Board of Trade to all classes of colliery workers who were before that date with the consent of the Controller of Coal Mines in receipt of a war wage of 1*s.* 6*d.* and 9*d.* a day respectively, a war wage of 3*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* a day respectively, as authorised by His Majesty's Government, and shall charge the same to the Board of Trade, and in preparing and keeping the accounts of the mine this payment shall not be treated as an expense of the business.

(3) Accounts with reference to the aforesaid payments shall be stated and settled on 30th September, 31st December, 31st March, and 30th June in every year, and the Controller of Coal Mines shall thereupon issue his certificate as to the balance due by or to the Board of Trade, and payment shall be made accordingly within 7 days of the date of such certificate.

(4) Failure to obey these directions is a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

A. H. Stanley,
President of the Board of Trade.

THE COAL MINES (WAR WAGE PAYMENT) SUPPLEMENTARY DIRECTIONS, 1918, DATED OCTOBER 22, 1918, ISSUED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1918, No. 1362.

Whereas the Board of Trade, on 5th day of July, 1918, issued certain directions intituled "Coal Mines (War Wage Payment) Directions, 1918," respecting the payment of a war wage to Colliery workers and the means of providing for such payment.

And whereas the Board of Trade deem it expedient to issue further directions with regard to the matters aforesaid.

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, pursuant to the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 9G of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, direct that:—

1. The Owner of every coal mine to which Regulation 9G applies for the time being shall pay to the Controller of Coal Mines the sums mentioned in the schedule hereto in addition to that mentioned in paragraph (1) of the said directions of 5th July, 1918, and in preparing and keeping the accounts of the said mine these payments shall be treated as an expense of the business.
2. These Directions shall be read together with the said Directions of 5th July, 1918.

The Schedule.

In respect of Ironstone worked with Coal, 4*s*. per ton of Ironstone.

In respect of all work performed at a Colliery by workers in receipt of the War Wage, with the consent of the Controller of Coal Mines, on or about the getting of Limestone, Fireclay, Ganister, Silica and Brick Clay, or on or about the making of Bricks, or any other work not in respect of Coal or Ironstone as above, such sum as will reimburse the Board of Trade for the amount of the War Wage paid to such workers.

A. H. Stanley,
President of the Board of Trade.

[London Gazette, Oct. 25, 1918.]

THE COAL MINES (WAR WAGE PAYMENT) SUPPLEMENTARY DIRECTIONS, 1919, DATED MARCH 5, 1919, ISSUED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Whereas the Board of Trade on the 5th day of July, 1918, issued certain directions intituled "Coal Mines (War Wage Payment) Directions, 1918," and on the 22nd day of October, 1918, certain further directions, intituled "Coal Mines (War Wage Payment) Supplementary Directions, 1918," respecting the payment of a war wage to Colliery workers and the means of providing for such payment.

And whereas the Board of Trade deem it expedient to issue further directions with regard to the matters aforesaid.

Now therefore, the Board of Trade, pursuant to the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 9G of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, direct that:—

1. The Owner of every coal mine to which Regulation 9G applies for the time being shall pay to the Controller of Coal Mines such sums as will reimburse the Board of Trade for all sums charged or chargeable by such Owner to the Board of Trade for War Wage payments made to workers in respect of any work performed after the 31st day of December, 1918, the cost of which is not admissible as a deduction in determining Profits as defined by Clause 15 of the Agreement contained in the Schedule to the Coal Mines Control Agreement (Confirmation) Act, 1918,(a) and in preparing and keeping the accounts of the said mine these payments shall not be treated as an expense. The sums hereby directed to be paid are in addition to the sums mentioned in the said Directions of the 5th day of July, 1918, and in the Schedule to the Supplementary Directions of the 22nd day of October, 1918.

2. These Directions shall be read together with the said Directions of the 5th day of July, 1918, and the Supplementary Directions dated the 22nd day of October, 1918.

A. H. Stanley,

President of the Board of Trade.

[London Gazette, March 7, 1919.]

THE COAL TRANSPORT ORDER, 1917, DATED JULY 4, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

[This Order, which was made under Regulations 2F to 2JJ and 9G of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, is printed together with other Orders under Regulation 2JJ as to Coal at p. 221 above.]

(a) 7 & 8 Geo. 5, c. 56.

XXVI.—Orders as to Taking Possession of Iron Ore Mines under Regulation 9GG. (This Reg. is printed at p. 93.)

Order of the Minister of Munitions, dated July 24, 1917, Taking Possession of all Iron Ore Mines in the Counties of Cumberland and Lancaster.

Whereas under Regulation 9GG of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (which was inserted in those Regulations by Order in Council dated the 13th day of March, 1917, and is set out at the foot of this Order),(a) the Minister of Munitions has power to apply that regulation to any metalliferous mines, or to any mines of stratified iron stone, not being coal mines:

Now, therefore, the Minister of Munitions, being of opinion that for securing the public safety and the Defence of the Realm, it is expedient that the said regulation should be applied to all iron ore mines in the counties of Cumberland and Lancaster, in the exercise of his powers under the said regulation and all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby orders that from and after the 24th day of July, 1917, and until further notice, Regulation 9GG of the Defence of the Realm Regulations shall be applied to all iron ore mines in the counties of Cumberland and Lancaster.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, July 24th, 1917.]

Note.—By Army Council Notice of April 8, 1919 (London Gazette, April 11, 1919), the following Orders and Directions were cancelled:—

1. Order of 7th August, 1917, applying Regulation 9GG of the Defence of the Realm Regulations to all Road Stone Quarries in England and Wales.(b)
2. Order of 31st August, 1917, under Regulations 2FF, 2JJ, and 9GG cited as the Road Stone Transport Order, 1917.(c)
3. Memorandum of Procedure dated 11th July, 1917.
4. Directions of the Road Stone Control Committee dated 12th September, 1917, for the purpose of controlling the Output, Supply and Transportation of Road Materials, issued under Section 4 of the Road Stone Transport Order, 1917.
5. Amendments to the above Directions dated 9th January, 1918.
6. Directions (2) of the Road Stone Control Committee, dated 5th June, 1918, for the purpose aforesaid.
7. Directions of the Road Stone Control Committee, dated 17th July, 1918, for the purpose aforesaid.

(a) Regulation 9GG.—This Reg. is printed p. 93.
(b) Printed in the Aug., 1918, edition of this Manual, p. 411.
(c) Printed in the Aug., 1918, edition of this Manual, p. 412.

XXVII.—Orders as to Taking Possession of Canals and as to Barges used thereon under Regulation 9H. (This Reg. is printed at p. 94.)

Order of the Board of Trade, dated February 22, 1917, Taking Possession of certain Canals.

Whereas under Regulation 9H of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (which was inserted in those Regulations by Order in Council, dated the 16th day of February, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and is set out at the foot of this Order(a)), the Board of Trade have power to apply that regulation to any canals:

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, being of opinion that it is expedient, for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of the realm, that that regulation should be applied to the canals specified in this Order, in the exercise of their powers under the said regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Regulation 9H of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, is hereby applied, as from the first day of March, 1917, until further notice to the following canals(b):—

Aire and Calder Navigation.
Birmingham Canal Navigations.
Birmingham and Warwick Junction Canal.
Bridgewater Canals of the Manchester Ship Canal Company.
Coventry Canal Navigation.
Gloucester and Berkeley Canal of the Sharpness New Docks and Gloucester and Birmingham Navigation Company.
Grand Junction Canal.
Leeds and Liverpool Canal.
Leicester Navigation.
Loughborough Navigation.
Newark Navigation.
Oxford Canal.

(a) Regulation 9H.—This Reg. is printed p. 94.
(b) Canals Specified.—These are all in England and all "non-railway owned"—the railway owned canals having passed into State Control *See* footnote (c) to Reg. 9F (3), p. 92. This Order was extended to certain other canals in England, Wales and Ireland by Orders of April 4, 1917, Aug. 7, 1917, Feb. 13, 1918, and July 22, 1918, printed pp. 414, 416 and 417.

Regent's Canal.
Rochdale Canal.
Severn Navigation.
Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation.
(a) *Shropshire Union Canals.*
Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal.
Trent Navigation.
Warwick and Birmingham Canal Navigation.
Warwick and Napton Canal Navigation.
Weaver Navigation.
Worcester and Birmingham Canal of the Sharpness New Docks and Gloucester and Birmingham Canal Company.

A. H. Stanley.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, DATED APRIL 4, 1917, TAKING POSSESSION OF CERTAIN CANALS.

Whereas under Regulation 9H of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (which was inserted in those Regulations by Order in Council dated the 16th day of February, nineteen hundred and seventeen) the Board of Trade have power to apply that regulation to any canals;

And whereas the Board of Trade, being of opinion that it was expedient, for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, applied that regulation to certain canals by the Order of the Board of Trade dated the 22nd of February, 1917(b):

And whereas under Regulation 9H any order of the Board of Trade under the Regulation may be revoked or varied as occasion requires:

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade do hereby vary the Order made by them, dated the 22nd day of February, 1917, as follows:—

The Bradford Canal, the Calder and Hebble Navigation, the Erewash Canal, and the New Junction Canal shall be added to and form part of the aforesaid list.

A. H. Stanley.

(a) SHROPSHIRE UNION CANALS.—An Order printed p. 416, provides that the Shropshire Union Canals shall be excluded from and deemed never to have been affected by the present Order.

(b) ORDER OF FEB. 22, 1917.—This is printed above.

THE DISPOSAL OF CANAL BARGES AND PLANT ORDER, 1917, DATED MAY 31, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1917. No. 521.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 9H (5) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. No person, not being an owner of a canal of which the Board of Trade have taken possession,(a) shall dispose of any barges used on any such canal or of any machinery or plant used in connection with the loading or unloading of any such barges without the consent of the Canal Control Committee.

2. Any person acting in contravention of, or failing to comply with, any provision of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

3.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Disposal of Canal Barges and Plant Order, 1917.

(2) This Order shall come into force on the first day of June, 1917.

A. H. Stanley,
President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
31st May, 1917.

ORDER, DATED JUNE 22, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE RELATING TO UNDERTAKINGS OF CARRIERS ON CANALS.

1917. No. 657.

Whereas the Board of Trade are of opinion that for securing the public safety and the Defence of the Realm it is expedient that Regulation 9H of the Defence of the Realm Regulations should be applied to the undertakings of carriers by canal where such carriers are unable to carry on their undertakings efficiently.

Now therefore, the Board of Trade in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them by sub-section (6) of that Regulation, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf hereby order as follows:—

Regulation 9H shall apply to the undertaking of any carrier by canal who makes an application to the Board for the purpose and satisfies the Board that the undertaking cannot be efficiently carried on unless possession thereof is taken by the Board of Trade.

A. H. Stanley,
President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
22nd June, 1917.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, June 26th, 1917.]

(a) CANALS OF WHICH POSSESSION HAS BEEN TAKEN.—*See* Orders of February 22, April 4, and Aug. 7, 1917, and Feb. 13, and July 22, 1918, pp. 413, 414, 416 and 417.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, DATED AUGUST 7, 1917, TAKING POSSESSION OF CERTAIN CANALS IN IRELAND.

Whereas under Regulation 9H of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (which was inserted in those Regulations by Order in Council dated the 16th day of February, nineteen hundred and seventeen) the Board of Trade have power to apply that regulation to any canals;

And whereas the Board of Trade, being of opinion that it was expedient, for the purpose of securing the public safety and the Defence of the Realm, applied that regulation to certain canals by the Orders of the Board of Trade dated the 22nd of February, 1917, and the 4th April, 1917(**a**);

And whereas under Regulation 9H any order of the Board of Trade under the Regulation may be revoked or varied as occasion requires;

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade do hereby vary the Orders made by them, dated the 22nd day of February, 1917, and the 4th day of April, 1917, as follows:—

The Grand Canal, the Lagan Navigation, the Ulster Canal, the Coalisland Canal and the Newry Navigation (Inland Section) shall be added to and form part of the aforesaid lists.

A. H. Stanley.

THE SHROPSHIRE UNION CANALS ORDER, 1917, DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Whereas on the 22nd day of February, 1917, the Board of Trade made an Order applying Regulation 9H of the Defence of the Realm Regulations to certain canals therein specified(**a**):

And whereas the Board deem it expedient to vary the said Order as hereinafter appears:

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade in exercise of their powers under the said Regulation hereby order:—

1. The Shropshire Union Canals shall be excluded from and shall be deemed never to have been affected by the Order of the 22nd day of February, 1917.

2. This Order may be cited as the Shropshire Union Canals Order, 1917.

A. H. Stanley.

Board of Trade,
1st November, 1917.

(**a**) ORDERS OF FEB. 22 AND APRIL 4, 1917.—Those Orders are printed pp. 413, 414.

THE CONTROL OF CANALS ORDER, 1918, DATED FEBRUARY 13, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade deeming it expedient for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm that the Glamorganshire Canal Navigation should pass into their possession hereby order as follows:—

1. Regulation 9H of the Defence of the Realm Regulations shall apply to the Glamorganshire Canal Navigation.

2. This Order may be cited as the Control of Canals Order, 1918.

A. H. Stanley.

Board of Trade,

13th February, 1918.

THE CONTROL OF CANALS, NO. 2 ORDER, 1918, DATED JULY 22, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade deeming it expedient for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm that the Stourbridge Canal should pass into their possession, hereby order as follows:—

1. Regulation 9H of the Defence of the Realm Regulations shall apply to the Stourbridge Canal.

2. This Order may be cited as the Control of Canals, No. 2 Order, 1918.

A. H. Stanley,

President of the Board of Trade.

July 22, 1918.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, July 29, 1918.]

XXVIII.—Orders as to the Early Closing of Shops under Regulation 10B. (This Regulation is printed at p. 97.)

1. *England and Wales*, p. 418. | 2. *Scotland*, p. 421.

1. England and Wales.

Order of the Secretary of State, dated April 24, 1917, as to the Early Closing of Shops from May 1st to September 30th, 1917.(a)

1917. No. 393.

In pursuance of Regulation 10B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations I hereby make the following Order:—

1.—(*a*) Every shop shall be closed for the serving of customers not later than 8 o'clock in the evening on every day other than Saturday and not later than 9 o'clock in the evening on Saturday, and in the case of a contravention of this provision the occupier of the shop shall be liable to a penalty;(b) and

(*b*) Any person who carries on in any place not being a shop any retail trade or business after 8 o'clock in the evening on any day other than Saturday or after 9 o'clock in the evening on Saturday shall be liable to a penalty.(b)

2. This Order shall not prevent—

(1) the serving of a customer where it is proved that the customer was in the shop before the closing hour or that reasonable grounds existed for believing that the article supplied after the closing hour to a customer was required in a case of illness; or

(2) the sale after the closing hour of—

(*a*) meals or refreshments for consumption on the premises; or (in the case of meals or refreshments sold on railway premises) for consumption on the trains;

(a) Duration of Order.—This Order was by Order of Sept. 21, 1917. printed below, continued in force until April 30, 1918, by Order of April 19, 1918, (printed below) until Sept. 30, 1918, and by Order of Sept. 19, 1918 (printed below), until further notice. Under Order of Nov. 30, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 1229), the Early Closing of Shops Orders did not apply during the period from 17th to 24th December, 1917, and under Order of Dec. 3, 1918 (St. R. & O. 1918, No. 1609), the Orders did not apply from 20th to 24th Dec., 1918.

Closing of Shops during Winter of 1916-7.—The previous Orders relating to closing during the six months ending April 30th, 1917, are printed, pp. 317-320, of the February, 1917, Edition of this Manual.

(b) Penalty.—Any person who is expressed to be liable to a penalty under this Order is guilty of a summary offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and is punishable accordingly. *See* Regulation 10 B, p. 97.

Provided that in the case of canteens attached to and situated within or in the immediate vicinity of any works, if persons are employed at such works after the closing hour, and the canteen is kept open only for the use of such persons, meals or refreshments may be sold after the closing hour for consumption anywhere within the works premises.

(*b*) newly cooked provisions to be consumed off the premises;

(*c*) any fresh fish or tripe or soft fruit which would become unfit or less suitable for food if kept till the following day;

(*d*) intoxicating liquors to be consumed on or off the premises;

(*e*) medicine or medical or surgical appliances, so long as the shop is kept open and lighted only for such time as is necessary for serving the customer;

(*f*) newspapers;

(*g*) periodicals and books from the bookstalls of such terminal and main line stations as may be approved by the Secretary of State;

(*h*) motor or cycle supplies or accessories for immediate use, so long as the shop is kept open and lighted only for such time as is necessary for serving the customer;

(*i*) victuals, stores, or other necessaries required by any naval or military authority for His Majesty's forces or required for any ship on her arrival at or immediately before her departure from a port, so long as the shop is kept open and lighted only for such time as is necessary for serving the customer; or

(3) the transaction after the closing hour of any post office business.

3. This Order shall not apply to any bazaar or sale of work for charitable or other purposes from which no private profit is derived.

4. The expressions "shop" and "retail trade or business" in this Order have the same meaning respectively as in the Shops Act, 1912.(a)

For the purposes of the exemption relating to the sale of meals or refreshments, (*a*) tobacco supplied at a meal for immediate consumption shall be deemed to form part of the meal; (*b*) refreshments shall not be deemed to include sweets, chocolate or other sugar confectionery or ice cream.

(a) SHOPS ACT, 1912 (2 Geo. 5, c. 3).—That Act provides as follows:—
"19.—(1) In this Act—
The expression 'shop' includes any premises where any retail trade or business is carried on;
The expression 'retail trade or business' includes the business of a barber or hairdresser, the sale of refreshments or intoxicating liquors, and retail sales by auction, but does not include the sale of programmes and catalogues and other similar sales at theatres and places of amusement . . . ."

5. This Order shall not affect any obligation to comply with the provisions of the Shops Acts, 1912 and 1913,(a) or any order made thereunder or any other Act, order or regulation restricting hours of sale or the hours of transaction of business.

6. This Order shall be in force from the 1st May to the 30th September, 1917, both days inclusive.

Geo. Cave,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
24th April, 1917.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED SEPTEMBER 21, 1917, CONTINUING IN FORCE THE ORDER OF APRIL 24TH, 1917, AS TO THE EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.

1917. No. 987.

In pursuance of Regulation 10B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, I hereby Order that the Order made by me under the said Regulation on the 24th April, 1917, in regard to the Early Closing of Shops shall continue in force from the 1st October, 1917, to the 30th April, 1918, both days inclusive.

Geo. Cave,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
21st September, 1917.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED APRIL 19, 1918, CONTINUING IN FORCE THE ORDER OF APRIL 24TH, 1917, AS TO THE EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.

1918. No. 463.

In pursuance of Regulation 10B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations I hereby order that the Order made by me under the said Regulation on the 24th April, 1917, and extended by the Order made by me on the 21st September, 1917, in regard to the Early Closing of Shops shall continue in force from the 1st May, 1918, to the 30th September, 1918, both days inclusive, subject to the following modification.

(a) SHOPS ACTS, 1912 AND 1913.—2 & 3 Geo. 5, cc. 3, 24.

The expression " soft fruit " in Clause 2 (2) (*c*) of the Order of 24th April, 1917, shall mean the following fruits:—apricots, bilberries, blackberries, cherries, currants (black, red and white), green figs, greengages, gooseberries, loganberries, mulberries, peaches, plums, raspberries, strawberries.

Geo. Cave,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall.
19th April, 1918.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED SEPTEMBER 19, 1918, CONTINUING IN FORCE THE ORDER OF APRIL 24TH, 1917, AS AMENDED BY THE ORDER OF APRIL 19TH, 1918, AS TO THE EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.

1918. No. 1190.

In pursuance of Regulation 10B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, I hereby make the following Order:—

The Order made by me under the said Regulation on the 24th April, 1917, with regard to the early closing of shops, as amended by the Order made by me on the 19th April, 1918, shall continue in force until further Order.

Geo. Cave,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
19th September, 1918.

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2. Scotland.

THE EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS (SCOTLAND) (1917-18) ORDER, 1917, BEING THE ORDER DATED APRIL 26, 1917, AS TO THE EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS IN SCOTLAND, AS CONTINUED AND AMENDED BY ORDERS DATED JUNE 28 AND SEPTEMBER 28, 1917, MADE BY THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.(a)

1917, No. $\frac{398}{S.\ 47}$ *as amended by* 1917, No. $\frac{597}{S.\ 62}$ & No. $\frac{1001}{S.\ 81}$

In pursuance of Regulation 10B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations I hereby make the following Order:—

1.—(*a*) Every shop shall be closed for the serving of customers not later than 8-o'clock in the evening on every day other than

(a) DURATION OF ORDER.—This Order was by Order of April 29, 1918, continued in force until Sept. 30, 1918, and by Order of Sept. 26, 1918, until further Order. Under Order of Dec. 9, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. $\frac{1641}{S.\ 71}$), the Early Closing of Shops (Scotland) Orders did not apply from Dec. 20 to 24, 1918, nor on Dec. 30 and 31, 1918.

CLOSING OF SHOPS DURING WINTER OF 1916–17.—The previous Orders relating to closing during the six months ending April 30th, 1917, are printed pp. 320–322 of the February, 1917, Edition of this Manual.

Saturday and not later than 9 o'clock in the evening on Saturday, and in the case of a contravention of this provision the occupier of the shop and any manager, agent, servant, or other person by whom the contravention has in fact been committed shall be liable to penalty;(a) and

(*b*) Any person who carries on in any place not being a shop any retail trade or business after 8 o'clock in the evening on any day other than Saturday or after 9 o'clock in the evening on Saturday shall be liable to a penalty.(a)

2. This Order shall not prevent—

(1) the serving of a customer where it is proved that the customer was in the shop before the closing hour or that reasonable grounds existed for believing that the article supplied after the closing hour to a customer was required in a case of illness; or

(2) the sale after the closing hour of—

(*a*) meals or refreshments for consumption on the premises;

Provided that (1) in the case of railways, meals or refreshments may be sold after the closing hour on the railway premises to persons about to travel by rail; (2) in the case of canteens attached to and situated within or in the immediate vicinity of any works, if persons are employed at such works after the closing hour, and the canteen is kept open only for the use of such persons, meals or refreshments may be sold after the closing hour for consumption anywhere within the works premises;

(*b*) newly cooked provisions to be consumed off the premises;

(*c*) any fruit specified in the schedule to this Order or any fresh fish or tripe;

(*d*) intoxicating liquors to be consumed on or off the premises;

(*e*) medicine or medical or surgical appliances, so long as the shop is kept open and lighted only for such times as is necessary for serving the customer;

(*f*) newspapers;

(*g*) periodicals and books on railway premises to persons about to travel by rail;

(*h*) motor or cycle supplies or accessories for immediate use, so long as the shop is kept open and lighted for such time only as is necessary for serving the customer;

(a) Any person who is expressed to be liable to a penalty under this Order is guilty of a summary offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and is punishable accordingly. See Reg. 10B, p. 97.

(*i*) victuals, stores, or other necessaries required by any naval or military authority for His Majesty's forces or required for any ship on her arrival at or immediately before her departure from a port, so long as the shop is kept open and lighted only for such time as is necessary for serving the customer; or

(3) the transaction after the closing hour of any post office business.

3. This Order shall not apply to any bazaar or sale of work for charitable or other purposes from which no private profit is derived.

4. The expression "shop" and "retail trade or business" in this Order have the same meaning respectively as in the Shops Act, 1912.(**a**)

For the purposes of the exemption relating to the sale of meals or refreshments, (*a*) tobacco supplied at a meal for immediate consumption shall be deemed to form part of the meal; (*b*) refreshments shall not be deemed to include sweets, chocolate or other sugar confectionery or ice cream.

5. This Order shall not affect any obligation to comply with the provisions of the Shops Acts, 1912 and 1913,(**b**) or any order made thereunder or any other Act, order, or regulation restricting hours of sale or the hours of transaction of business.

6. This Order shall be in force from the 1st May, 1917, to the 30th April, 1918, both days inclusive, and shall apply throughout Scotland.(**c**)

(L.S.) *Robert Munro,*
His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office,
Whitehall,

[Schedule next page.]

(**a**) DEFINITIONS.—As to these expressions *see* footnote (**a**) at p. 419.
(**b**) SHOPS ACTS, 1912 AND 1913.—2 & 3 Geo. 5. cc. 3, 24.
(**c**) SUSPENSION OF ORDER DURING NEW YEAR PERIOD.—Under Order of Dec. 4, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. $\frac{1250}{S.\ 90}$), omitted from this Manual as now "spent," the Early Closing of Shops Order did not apply during the period from Dec. 24th, 1917–Jan. 3rd, 1918. By an Order of Sept. 26, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. $\frac{1226}{S.\ 55}$), the Order of April 26, 1917, is to continue in force until further Order.

Schedule.

List of Exempted Fruits.

Cherries	Apricots	Blaeberries
Black currants	Plums	Loganberries
Red currants	Greengages	Blackberries
Strawberries	Gooseberries	Mulberries
Raspberries	Peaches	Green figs.

[Note.—Orders as to the early closing of shops in Ireland made by the Lord Lieutenant (or the Lords Justices-General), dated November 11, November 16, December 14, 1918, and February 28, 1919, have all expired.]

XXIX.—Orders of the Secretary of State and of the Secretary for Scotland as to Lights under Regulation 11.

(This Reg. is printed at p. 98.)

A. *Orders of the Secretary of State as to England and Wales*, pp. 424–428.

B. *Orders of the Secretary for Scotland as to Scotland*, pp. 429–431.

A. Orders of the Secretary of State, as to England and Wales.

1. *Lights (Driving of Animals)*, p. 425.

2. *Advertisement Lights*, p. 426.

3. *Lights on Vehicles*, p. 427.

[Note.—An Order of the Secretary of State of November 11, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 1523), revoked—

(1) The Order of the 15th December, 1915, with regard to lights in the Borough of Grimsby and vicinity;

(2) The Order of the 20th September, 1915, with regard to lights in the City of Norwich;

(3) The Lights (England and Wales) Order of the 22nd July, 1916;

(4) The Lights (England and Wales) Order of the 23rd November, 1916;

(5) The Railway Carriage Lights Order of the 6th February, 1918;

(6) The Lights (London) Order of the 21st March, 1918, except paragraphs (7) and (8).

(For these Orders see the August, 1918, Edition of this Manual, pp. 426-436.) The remainder of the Lights (London) Order was revoked by Order of December 16, 1918, *post*, p. 428.]

The Lights (Driving of Animals) Order of 11th October, 1916.

1916. No. 715.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, I hereby make the following Order:—

(1.) Every person who shall cause or permit—

(*a*) any horse, mare, gelding, mule, ass, bull, ox, cow, heifer, steer, or calf (in this Order referred to as cattle); or

(*b*) any sheep, lamb, goat, kid, or swine

to be driven or led, during the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, along any street, highway, or road to which the public have access, shall provide a lamp capable of showing a white light both to the front and to the rear, which lamp shall be carried at the rear of the animal, herd, or drove:

Provided that, in the case of an animal or animals not exceeding 4 in number which are being led, the lamp may be carried by the person leading the animal or animals, instead of being carried at the rear.

(2.) If the herd or drove contains—

(*a*) more than 20 head of cattle, or

(*b*) more than 100 head of sheep, lambs, goats, kids, or swine,

he shall provide a second lamp also capable of showing a white light to the front and to the rear, which shall be carried in front of the herd or drove:

(3.) The person in charge of the animal, herd, or drove shall see that the lamp or lamps are properly trimmed and lighted and are carried in such a manner that the light is at all times visible for a reasonable distance, without obstruction, in the direction in which the animal, herd, or drove is proceeding, and also in the reverse direction: and the person carrying any lamp shall carry it accordingly and shall, on the approach of any vehicle, swing or wave the lamp so as to indicate that there is an obstacle on the road.

This Order shall not apply in the case of an animal which is being ridden or which is drawing a vehicle, or led at the rear of a vehicle, on which the lights required by law are displayed.

This Order shall take effect on and after 22nd October, 1916, and shall apply to the whole of England and Wales.

This Order may be cited as the Lights (Driving of Animals) Order of 11th October, 1916.

Herbert Samuel,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
11th October, 1916.

THE ADVERTISEMENT LIGHTS ORDER OF THE 22ND MAY, 1917.

1917. No. 478.

Revoked.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations I hereby order as follows:—

(1) All lights of the following classes and descriptions shall be extinguished and such lights shall not be lighted at any hour except as provided in paragraph (2) hereof—

(*a*) Sky signs, illuminated facias, illuminated advertisements and other lights used outside or at the entrance to any shop or place of amusement or any other premises for the purpose of advertisement or display;

(*b*) Lights used inside any shop for the purpose of advertisement or display when the shop is closed for serving customers.

(2) This Order shall not apply to any public street light or any other light approved by the Chief Officer of Police as necessary in the public interest.

(3) The expression "shop" in this Order has the same meaning as in the Shops Act, 1912.(**a**)

This Order shall apply to the whole of England and Wales and shall take effect on and after the 29th May, 1917.

(**a**) SHOPS ACT, 1912 (2 Geo. 5, c. 3).—That Act provides as follows:—
"19.—(1) In this Act—
The expression 'shop' includes any premises where any retail trade or business is carried on;
The expression 'retail trade or business' includes the business of a barber or hairdresser, the sale of refreshments or intoxicating liquors, and retail sales by auction, but does not include the sale of programmes and catalogues and other similar sales at theatres and places of amusement . . . ."
The Order of May 22, 1917, has been revoked by Order of May 31, 1919 (St. R. & O., 1919, No. 683).

This Order may be cited as the Advertisement Lights Order of the 22nd May, 1917.

Geo. Cave,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
22nd May, 1917.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED DECEMBER 16, 1918, AS TO LIGHTS ON VEHICLES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

1918. No. 1655.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, I hereby order as follows:—

PART I.

Requirements as to Lights to be carried on Vehicles and as to Lighting-up Time.

(1) Every vehicle on any street, highway, or road to which the public have access, between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise, must carry lamps as follows:—

(*a*) at the front, two lamps displaying to the front a white light, except in the case of bicycles, tricycles (other than motor tricycles), or hand-carts, on which only one such lamp need be carried. One lamp must be placed on the extreme off or right-hand side of the vehicle, and the second lamp in the corresponding position on the extreme near or left-hand side of the vehicle; and

(*b*) at the rear, a lamp displaying to the rear a red light. The lamp carried for this purpose on any vehicle except a bicycle or tricycle (other than a motor tricycle) must be placed on the off or right-hand side of the vehicle:

Provided that a hand-cart carrying on the right-hand side one lamp displaying a white light to the front and a red light to the rear shall be deemed to comply with the foregoing requirements of this paragraph; and this paragraph shall not apply in the case of a bicycle which is being wheeled by hand as near as possible to the edge of the roadway.

(2) The lamp or lamps must be properly trimmed, lighted and attached, so that the light from each lamp is visible in the prescribed direction for a reasonable distance without obstruction by any part of the vehicle, its burden, the person in charge, the draught animal, or any animal led at the rear.

Part II.

Restrictions on the use of electric and acetylene lamps.

The following restrictions shall apply to electric and acetylene lamps, whether used as headlamps or sidelamps:—

(3) In electric lamps the bulb must not exceed 24 watts or give in use a greater candle power than the 24-watt (24 nominal candle-power) bulb, as standardised by the Engineering Standards Committee.

(4) In acetylene lamps the burner must not consume more than 21 litres (or $\frac{3}{4}$ cubic foot) per hour.

(5) The front glasses of—

(*a*) all electric and acetylene lamps in which the diameter or longer side, according as the glass is circular or rectangular, exceeds 5 inches,

(*b*) all electric lamps in which the bulb exceeds 12 watts or gives in use a greater candle-power than the 12-watt (12 nominal candle power) bulb, as standardised by the Engineering Standards Committee, and

(*c*) all acetylene lamps in which the burner consumes more than 14 litres (or $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic foot) per hour,

must be obscured with at least one thickness of ordinary white tissue paper, or with ground glass, paint or a disc of some other uncoloured material so that the obscuring effect produced is not less than that of one thickness of ordinary white tissue paper.

The paper, paint, ground glass or other disc must cover the whole of the front glass and must not be wetted, oiled, varnished or treated in any other way so as to increase its transparency.

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(6) For the purposes of this Order the word "vehicle" shall include any bicycle, tricycle or velocipede, and any hand-cart, and the word "hand-cart" shall include any vehicle drawn or propelled by hand.

(7) This Order shall apply in the whole of England and Wales.

(8) The Lights (Vehicles) Orders of the 9th October, 1916, and the 25th January, 1917, and the portions of the Lights (London) Order of the 21st March, 1918, in force at the date hereof are hereby revoked.

(9) This Order may be cited as the Lights (Vehicles) Order of the 16th December, 1918.(**a**)

Cave,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
16th December, 1918.

(**a**) By Orders of April 25 and May 1, 1919, respectively, Competent Military Authorities have directed that all charges of offences under this Order made against persons subject to Military Law and Air Force Law respectively, shall be dealt with by a Court of summary jurisdiction. (St. R. & O., 1919, Nos. 595, 550.)

B. Orders of the Secretary for Scotland as to Scotland.

[Note.—The Lights (Scotland) Revocation Order dated November 11, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. $\frac{1668}{S. 72}$), revoked—

(1) The Lights (Scotland) Order (August 25, 1916, as amended, January 24 and November 16, 1917); and
(2) The Railway Carriage Lights (Scotland) Order (March 1, 1918).

For these Orders see the August, 1918, Edition of this Manual, pp. 442 and 445.

The Lights on Vehicles (Scotland) (Amendment) Order of the 23rd December, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. $\frac{1709}{S. 75}$), amended the Lights on Vehicles (Scotland) Order (called the Principal Order) by revoking Part II and substituting a new Part II, and provided that the Principal Order might be printed with the amendments and cited as the Lights on Vehicles (Scotland) Order, 1918, *post*, p. 430.]

The Advertisement Lights (Scotland) Order of the 5th June, 1917.

1917, No. $\frac{524}{S. 54}$.

Revoked.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations I hereby make the following Order:—

(1) All lights of the following classes and descriptions shall be extinguished, and such lights shall not be lighted at any hour except as provided in paragraph (2) hereof—

(*a*) Sky signs, illuminated facias, illuminated advertisements and other lights used outside or at the entrance to any shop or place of amusement or any other premises for the purpose of advertisement or display;

(*b*) Lights used inside any shop for the purpose of advertisement or display when the shop is closed for serving customers.

(2) This Order shall not apply to any public street light or any other light approved by the Chief Constable as necessary in the public interest.

(3) The expression " shop " in this Order has the same meaning as in the Shops Act, 1912.(a)

(a) Shops Act, 1912 (2 Geo. 5, c. 3).—That Act provides as follows:—

"19.—(1) In this Act—

The expression 'shop' includes any premises where any retail trade or business is carried on;

The expression 'retail trade or business' includes the business of a barber or hairdresser, the sale of refreshments or intoxicating liquors, and retail sales by auction, but does not include the sale of programmes and catalogues and other similar sales at theatres and places of amusement . . . ."

The Order was revoked June 25, 1919 (St. R. & O., 1919, No. $\frac{810}{S. 21}$).

This Order shall apply to the whole of Scotland, and shall take effect on and after the 15th June, 1917.

This Order may be cited as the Advertisement Lights (Scotland) Order of the 5th June, 1917.

(L.S.) *Robert Munro,*

His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office, Whitehall,
5th June, 1917.

THE LIGHTS ON VEHICLES (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1918 (*See* Note, *ante*, p. 429).

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, I hereby make the following Order.

PART I.

Requirements as to Lights to be carried on Vehicles and as to Lighting-up Time.

1. Every vehicle on any street, highway, or road in Scotland to which the public have access must, between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, carry lamps as follows—

(*a*) at the front, a lamp or lamps displaying to the front a white light. Except in the case of a bicycle or tricycle (other than a motor tricycle) one such lamp must be placed on the extreme off or right-hand side of the vehicle: if a second lamp is carried it must be placed in the corresponding position on the extreme near or left-hand side of the vehicle; and

(*b*) at the rear, a lamp displaying to the rear a red light. The lamp carried for this purpose on any vehicle other than a bicycle or tricycle must be placed on the off or right-hand side of the vehicle.

Provided that a handcart carrying on the right-hand side one lamp displaying a white light to the front and a red light to the rear shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this paragraph; and this paragraph shall not apply in the case of a bicycle which is being wheeled by hand as near as possible to the edge of the roadway.

2. On and after the 1st January, 1917, two lamps displaying to the front a white light must be carried on all vehicles, except in the case of bicycles, tricycles (other than motor tricycles) and handcarts.

3. The lamp or lamps must be properly trimmed, lighted and attached, so that the light from each lamp is visible in the prescribed direction for a reasonable distance without obstruction by any part of the vehicle, its burden, the person in charge, the draught animal, or any animal led at the rear.

4. Except as is otherwise provided in paragraph 2 this part of this Order shall take effect, in places to which Part I. of the Lights on Vehicles (Scotland) Order of the 9th February, 1916,(a) applies, on and after the 7th November, 1916, and shall take effect elsewhere on and after the 1st January, 1917.

Part II.

Restrictions on the Use of Electric and Acetylene Lamps on Vehicles

The following restrictions shall apply between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise to electric and acetylene lamps used on vehicles, whether they are used as head lamps or side lamps, throughout the whole of Scotland:—

(1) In electric lamps the bulb must not exceed 24 watts or give in use a greater candle power than the 24-watt (24 nominal candle power) bulb, as standardised by the Engineering Standards Committee.

(2) In acetylene lamps the burner must not consume more than 21 litres (or $\frac{3}{4}$ cubic foot) per hour.

(3) The front glasses of—

(*a*) all electric and acetylene lamps in which the diameter or longer side, according as the glass is circular or rectangular, exceeds 5 inches;

(*b*) all electric lamps in which the bulb exceeds 12 watts, or gives in use a greater candle power than the 12-watt (12 nominal candle power) bulb, as standardised by the Engineering Standards Committee; and

(*c*) all acetylene lamps in which the burner consumes more than 14 litres (or $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic foot) per hour,

must be obscured with at least one thickness of ordinary white tissue paper, or with ground glass, paint or a disc of some other uncoloured material so that the obscuring effect produced is not less than that of one thickness of ordinary white tissue paper.

The paper, paint, ground glass or other disc must cover the whole of the front glass and must not be wetted, oiled, varnished, or treated in any other way so as to increase its transparency.

Robert Munro,
His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office, Whitehall.
23rd December, 1918.

(a) Revoked by the Order of Oct. 25, 1916, printed in the August, 1918, edition of this Manual, p. 446.

XXX.—Order as to Whistling for Cabs under Regulation 12D. (This Reg. is printed at p. 100.)

Order of the Secretary of State, dated August 14, 1917, as to Whistling for Cabs in London.(a)

1917. No. 844.

In virtue of the power conferred on me by Regulation 12D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, I hereby prohibit whistling or the making of any other loud noise for the purpose of summoning cabs at any hour within the administrative County of London.

This Order will take effect on and after the 20th day of August, 1917.

Herbert Samuel,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
14th August, 1917.

XXXI.—Orders as to Outlying Islands under Regulation 14A. (This Reg. is printed at p. 101.)

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1. *Orkney Islands*, p. 432. | 2. *Tory Island*, p. 433.

1. Orkney Islands.

Order of the Secretary of State, dated June 5, 1916, imposing Restrictions on Persons proceeding to or from Ports in the Orkney Islands.

Whereas the Admiralty are of opinion that in view of the public safety and the defence of the realm it is desirable to impose restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in the Orkney Islands.

(a) Earlier Order.—The 1917 Order supersedes an Order of Aug. 18, 1916 (printed p. 499 of the May 1917 Edition of this Manual) which prohibited whistling, &c., between the hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. only.

Now, therefore, I, the Right Honourable Herbert Samuel, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in virtue of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 14A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, do hereby make the following Order:—

1. No passenger shall land or embark at any port in the Orkney Islands without the permission of the Competent Naval Authority at Kirkwall. Provided that the grant of any such permission by the aforesaid Competent Naval Authority shall not exempt an Alien from any of the requirements of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916, with regard to the obtaining of permission to land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom or otherwise.(a)

2. The Order made by the Secretary of State under the aforesaid Regulation 14A on the twenty-eighth of May, 1915, is hereby revoked.

Herbert Samuel,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
5th June, 1916.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, June 6th, 1916, and in the Edinburgh Gazette, June 9th, 1916.]

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2. Tory Island.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED OCTOBER 24, 1917, IMPOSING RESTRICTIONS ON PERSONS PROCEEDING TO OR FROM TORY ISLAND.

Whereas the Admiralty are of opinion that in view of the public safety and defence of the realm it is desirable to impose restrictions on persons proceeding to or from Tory Island.

Now, therefore, I, the Right Honourable Sir George Cave, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in virtue of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 14A of the Defence

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(a) ALIENS RESTRICTION (CONSOLIDATION) ORDER, 1916.—That Order (which is printed as St. R. & O., 1916, No. 122) has been repeatedly amended, and now bears the short title of "The Aliens Restriction Order."

In accordance with Art. 35 thereof, as extended by Order in Council of November 6th, 1916 (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 764) the Consolidation has been printed with the additions and amendments made by all Orders in Council and Orders of the Secretary of State thereunder issued up to March 4th, 1918. Copies of the Consolidation Order as so amended, and of subsequent amending Orders, the last of which is dated Dec. 18, 1918, are on sale.

Amongst other amendments all incorporated in such reprint the Order in Council of February 6th, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 128) provides that no person shall land or embark at any port of the United Kingdom except after examination by an aliens officer, and that an alien shall not so land or embark without the permission of an aliens officer.

of the Realm Regulations, do hereby make the following Order:—

(1) No person shall embark on any ship, vessel or boat of any description proceeding to or from Tory Island, or land in the island without the permission of the Competent Military Authority, Northern District, Irish Command, Belfast, provided that the grant of any such permission shall not exempt an alien from any of the requirements of the Aliens Restriction Order with regard to the obtaining of permission to land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom or otherwise.(a)

(2) This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of November, 1917.

Geo. Cave,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
24th October, 1917.

[This Order was published in the London Gazette, October 30th, 1917.]

[NOTE.—The Orders of March 1 and October 14, 1916, as to Zetland were revoked by the Secretary of State on February 3, 1919 (London Gazette, February 7, 1919).]

XXXII.—ORDER AS TO SUPPLY OF INFORMATION AS TO MOTOR SPIRIT UNDER REGULATION 15A. (This Reg. is printed at p. 105.)

Note.—The Orders dated Feb. 6 and July 13, 1917, made by the Board of Trade with respect to Information as to Motor Spirit are printed pp. 307, 308 of the December 31, 1918, Edition of "War Material Supplies Manual."

(a) ALIENS RESTRICTION ORDER.—*See* footnote (a) to Order as to Orkney Islands, p. 433.

XXXIII.—Orders requiring Particulars of Businesses of persons engaged in Production of, or Dealings in, War Material, &c., under Regulation 15C.

(This Reg. is printed at p. 106.)

Note.—The Orders and Notices issued by the Admiralty, Army Council, and Minister of Munitions under Regulation 15c and those issued by the Board of Trade as respects trees and timber under the same Regulation as applied to them by Regulation 2JJ (3), (p. 54), and in force December 31, 1918, are printed in the December 31, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual," where they are grouped according to the class of Article which is the subject of control and accompanied by a Table showing which Department has exercised the control and the date of each Order or Notice.

XXXIV.—Orders Exempting Certain Documents from Prohibition on Non-postal Communications under Regulation 24.

(This Reg. is printed at p. 113.)

[Note.—The two Army Council Orders of May 2, 1918, printed in the August, 1918, Edition of this Manual, p. 460, were cancelled by Army Council Notice of December 28, 1918 (London Gazette, January 3, 1919).]

Order of the Secretary of State, dated June 27, 1918. Exempting certain Documents from the provisions of Regulation 24.

In virtue of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 24 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, which relates to the transmission otherwise than through the post, or conveyance, to or from the United Kingdom, of any letter, written message, memorandum, printed or written matter (including plans, photographs and other pictorial representations),

I hereby exempt from the provisions of the Regulation:

(1) Any document conveyed in a sealed bag for or on behalf of the British Foreign Office or any British or Foreign Embassy or Legation;

(2) Any letter, message or memorandum or any printed or written matter (including plans, photographs and other pictorial representations) conveyed for or on behalf of any Government Department or the Government of any of His Majesty's Dominions or the Government of any Allied State by an accredited representative;

(3) Any shipping document from a shipping company or business firm, provided that such document

(*a*) either relates to the cargo or charter of the vessel on which it is conveyed, or contains information pertaining to the shipping business of the company or firm to which the vessel belongs or by which it is chartered of such a kind that its conveyance abroad, and delivery to the company's or firm's representative, is indispensable to the proper conduct of such business;

(*b*) is placed for conveyance in the ship's box,

(*c*) is handed over on demand in an open cover for inspection to any competent naval or military authority or any person authorised by him or to any aliens officer or officer of police, unless it can be shown that it has already been examined and passed by an officer of the Postal Censorship.

The Order made by the Secretary of State on the 3rd September, 1917, is hereby revoked.

Walter H. Long,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
27th June, 1918.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, June 28th, 1918.]

[Note.—Admiralty Notice of December 16, 1918 (London Gazette, December 17, 1918) cancelled the Order made under Regulations 24 and 24B by the Admiralty, June 8, 1918 (printed in the August, 1918, edition of this Manual, p. 462) by which the transmission, consignment or conveyance of charts and hydrographic publications from the United Kingdom was prohibited unless sanctioned by a permit issued by the Hydrographer of the Navy.]

XXXV.—Order directing the Transmission of Leaflets to the Librarian of the Home Office under Regulation 27C.

(This Reg. is printed at p. 117.)

In pursuance of Regulation 27c of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, I, the Right Honourable Edward Shortt, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby authorise the Librarian of the Home Office to receive copies of such leaflets as are required by the said Regulation to be submitted. On and after 1st May next copies of such leaflets shall in accordance with the said Regulation be delivered to the Librarian of the Home Office or sent addressed to him at the Home Office.

Edward Shortt.

Home Office,
Whitehall,
24th April, 1919.

XXXVI.—Orders constituting Special Military Areas under Regulation 29B.

(This Reg. is printed at p. 120.)

List of these Areas.

1. *County Clare* (Suspended), p. 438.
2. *County Cork* (*West Riding*) (Suspended), p. 438.
3. *Harwich* (*Shotley Section*), p. 439.
4. *Limerick* (Suspended), p. 440.
5. *County Tipperary* (*South Riding*) (Suspended), p. 441.
6. *Tralee* (Suspended), p. 441.
7. *Westport*, p. 442.

[Note.—The Orders constituting Special Military Areas in the cases of Dover, Harwich Section and Felixstowe Section of the Harwich Area, Isle of Sheppey, Newhaven, North of Scotland, and Spurn, printed in the August, 1918 edition of this Manual, pp. 464-467, were wholly suspended by the Competent Military Authorities by Orders published in the London Gazette December 6, 1918. By an Order of the Army Council of September 24, 1918 (London Gazette, same date) the Isle of Sheppey Area had been altered so as to include the Isle of Grain.]

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1. Order constituting the **County Clare** Special Military Area.(a)

Suspended.

Whereas under Regulation No. 29B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council with the concurrence of a Secretary of State may from time to time by Order declare any area to be a Special Military Area for the purposes of the said Regulations.

And whereas it appears to the Army Council expedient to declare the Area specified in the Schedule hereto to be a Special Military Area.

Now therefore the Army Council with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War hereby Order and by such Order declare that as from the 26th day of February, 1918, the Area specified in the Schedule shall be a Special Military Area under the designation County Clare Special Military Area.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1918.

By Command of the Army Council,
R. H. Brade.

Schedule.

The COUNTY OF CLARE.

Order constituting the **County Cork (West Riding)** Special Military Area.(b)

Whereas under Regulation 29B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council, with the concurrence in the case of Ireland of the Chief Secretary, may from time to time by Order declare any area to be a Special Military Area for the purposes of the said Regulation,

And whereas it appears to the Army Council expedient to declare the Area specified in the Schedule hereto to be a Special Military Area,

Now, therefore, the Army Council, with the concurrence of the Chief Secretary, hereby Order and by such Order declare that as from the 28th day of September, 1918, the Area specified in the Schedule hereto shall be a Special Military Area under the designation County Cork (West Riding) Special Military Area.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1918.

By Command of the Army Council,
R. H. Brade.

(a) The Competent Military Authority gave notice (Aug. 13, 1918) suspending Reg. 29B within this Area but without prejudice to the subsequent enforcement of its provisions. (London Gazette, April 25th, 1919.)

(b) *See* Notice of Feb. 5th, 1919, next following.

Schedule.

The County Cork (West Riding).

War Office,
11th October, 1918.

[London Gazette, Oct. 11th, 1918.]

NOTICE AS TO THE **County Cork (West Riding)** SPECIAL MILITARY AREA.

Whereas by Order dated the 28th day of September, 1918, the Army Council, with the concurrence of the Chief Secretary, declared that on and after the said date the County Cork (West Riding) should be a Special Military Area.

Now I, Colonel R. L. Owens, Commandant of the said Special Military Area, in exercise of the powers conferred on me under Regulation 29B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, hereby give notice that as from the 15th day of February, 1919, persons may enter the said County Cork (West Riding) without a permit from the Commandant of the said Special Military Area.

This suspension of Regulation 29B in the said Special Military Area is without prejudice to the enforcement hereafter of the provisions of the said Regulation in full in the said Special Military Area if the necessity for such enforcement arises.

Signed this 5th day of February, 1919.

R. L. Owens,
Colonel.

Commandant, Special Military Area.

War Office,
25th April, 1919.

[London Gazette, April 25th, 1919.]

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3. ORDER CONSTITUTING THE **Harwich** SPECIAL MILITARY AREA.(a)

Whereas under Regulation No. 29B of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council with the concurrence of a Secretary of State may from time to time by Order declare any area to be a Special Military Area for the purposes of the said Regulation,

And whereas it appears to the Army Council expedient to declare the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto to be a Special Military Area,

Now therefore the Army Council with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs hereby Order and by such

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(a) Wholly suspended as to Harwich Section and Felixstowe Section (London Gazette, Dec. 6th, 1918.)

In 1917 for administrative purposes the Shotley Section was transferred from Military to Naval jurisdiction and though the Order has not been formally cancelled as to Shotley Section the restrictions have ceased to be enforced.

Order declare that as from the 27th day of September, 1916, the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto shall be a Special Military Area under the designation Harwich Special Military Area.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1916.

By Command of the Army Council,

B. B. Cubitt.

SCHEDULE.

SHOTLEY SECTION	...	The area east and south of a line through:—The Knoll 300 yards west of Shotley Brick Works Quay on the River Stour—the junction of the Upper Hall Barn Footpath with the Erwarton-Shotley Road in Shotley Street—along the Upper Hall Barn Footpath—the Southern boundary of Oldhall Grove to Crane's Hill and the River Orwell.

ORDER CONSTITUTING THE **Limerick** SPECIAL MILITARY AREA.(a)

Whereas under Regulation No. 29B of the Defence of Realm Regulations, the Army Council, with the concurrence of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, may from time to time by Order declare any Area situated in Ireland to be a Special Military Area for the purposes of the said Regulation:

And whereas it appears to the Army Council expedient to declare the Area specified in the Schedule hereto to be a Special Military Area:

Now therefore, the Army Council, with the concurrence of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, hereby Order and by such Order declare that as from the 9th day of April, 1919, the Area specified in the Schedule hereto shall be a Special Military Area under the designation Limerick Special Military Area.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1919.

By Command of the Army Council.

R. H. Brade.

Schedule.

That portion of the county borough of Limerick which lies on the left or south bank of the River Shannon and the Area included within the following townlands and portions of townlands situated in the Limerick No. 1 Rural District, that is to say, within the townlands of Spitalland, Killalee, Monamuck and Park, and within those portions of the townlands of Singland and Reboge which lie to the west of the railway line from Limerick to Ennis.

[London Gazette, April 15th, 1919.]

(a) Brigadier-General C. J. Griffin, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commandant of the Limerick Special Military Area, gave notice (May 3, 1919) suspending Reg. 29B within this Area but without prejudice to the subsequent enforcement of its provisions (London Gazette, July 1, 1919).

Order constituting the **County Tipperary (South Riding)** Special Military Area.(a)

Whereas under Regulation No. 29B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council, with the concurrence in the case of Ireland of the Chief Secretary, may, from time to time, by Order, declare any area to be a Special Military Area for the purpose of the said Regulation:

And whereas it appears to the Army Council expedient to declare the Area specified in the Schedule hereto to be a Special Military Area:

Now, therefore, the Army Council, with the concurrence of the Chief Secretary, hereby Order and by such Order declare that as from the 22nd day of January, 1919, the Area specified in the Schedule hereto shall be a Special Military Area under the designation of County Tipperary (South Riding) Special Military Area.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1919.

By Command of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

Schedule.

The County Tipperary (South Riding).

[London Gazette, April 15th, 1919.]

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8. Order constituting the **Tralee** Special Military Area.(b)

Suspended.

Whereas under Regulation No. 29B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council, with the concurrence of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, may from time to time by Order declare any area situated in Ireland to be a Special Military Area for the purposes of the said Regulations.

And whereas it appears to the Army Council expedient to declare the area specified in the Schedule hereto to be a Special Military Area.

(a) The Competent Military Authority gave notice June 14th, 1919 (published in the London Gazette, July 1st, 1919), suspending Reg. 29B within this area, but without prejudice to the subsequent enforcement of its provisions.

(b) The Competent Military Authority gave notice Angust 21st, 1918 (published in the London Gazette, September 20th, 1918), suspending Reg. 29B within this area, but without prejudice to the subsequent enforcement of its provisions.

Now, therefore, the Army Council, with the concurrence of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, hereby order, and by such Order declare that as and from the 19th day of June, 1918, the area specified in the Schedule hereto shall be a Special Military Area under the designation Tralee Special Military Area.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1918.

By Command of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

SCHEDULE.

The Area of the Urban District of TRALEE, in the County of Kerry, and the Area included in the following townlands or portions thereof, namely, that portion of the townlands of CURRAGRAIGUE and BALLYDUNLEA, which is north of the road leading from BLENNERVILLE STATION to HILLIARDS BRIDGE, the townlands of BALLYARD, CLOGHERS, KILLIERISK, CLOONMORE, CLASH WEST, CLOONLOUR, that portion of the townlands of RAHOONANE, and MONAVALLY, south of the boundary wall of Oak Park Demesne, the townlands of PLUCKEEN, CARRIGEEN-DANIEL, KNOCKANACUIG, BALLYVELLY, and LOHER-CANNAN.

ORDER CONSTITUTING THE **Westport** SPECIAL MILITARY AREA.(a)

Whereas under Regulation No. 29B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council, with the concurrence of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, may from time to time by Order declare any Area situated in Ireland to be a Special Military Area for the purposes of the said Regulation:

And whereas it appears to the Army Council expedient to declare the Area specified in the Schedule hereto to be a Special Military Area:

Now, therefore, the Army Council, with the concurrence of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, hereby order and by such order declare that as from the 4th day of April, 1919, the Area specified in the Schedule hereto shall be a Special Military Area under the designation Westport Special Military Area.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1919.

By Command of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

Schedule.

The Area following situated within the County of Mayo, that is to say, the Urban District of Westport, and the District Electoral Divisions of Westport Rural and Kilmeena.

[London Gazette, April 15th, 1919.]

(a) Suspended June 25th, 1919 (London Gazette, July 8th, 1919).

Orders applying Reg. 30A *to various classes of War Material;* under Reg. 30BB *and* under Reg. 30C *to Mines from which Platinum Ores are Extracted, and Unlawful Possession of, certain Metals.*

XXXVII.—Orders and Notices as to Dealings in War Material under Regulation 30A. (This Reg. is printed at p. 122.)

Note.—The Orders and Notices issued under this Regulation and in force December 31, 1918, are printed in the December, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual," where they are grouped according to the class of Article which is the subject of control and accompanied by a Table shewing which Department has exercised the control and the date of each Order or Notice.

XXXVIII.—Order applying Regulation 30BB to Mines from which Platinum Ores are Extracted. (This Reg. is printed at p. 123.)

Note.—"The Platinum Mines Order, 1918," made June 4, 1918, under Regulation 30BB is printed in the December, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual," p. 253.

[This Order was published in the London Gazette, June 7, 1918.]

XXXIX.—Order as to Unlawful Possession of certain Metals under Regulation 30C. (This Reg. is printed at p. 124.)

Note.—"The Copper, Zinc and Tin (Unauthorised Possession) Order, 1916," made under Regulation 30C is printed p. 235 of the December 31st, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual."

XL.—Order as to Price of Silver Bullion under Regulation 30EEE. (This Reg. is printed at p. 125.)

Order of the Treasury, dated March 25, 1919, fixing a Maximum Price for Silver Bullion sold in the United Kingdom.(a)

1919. No. 342.

Revoked.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in pursuance of the powers conferred on Them by Regulation 30EEE of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, hereby make the following order:—

As from the date of this Order the maximum price for silver bullion in the United Kingdom shall be such price as is equivalent at the current rate of exchange to 95 cents per standard ounce (925 fine).

The Order of the 20th February, 1919, fixing a maximum price of 47¾*d.* per standard ounce is hereby revoked.

J. W. Pratt.

J. Towyn Jones.

Two of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Dated the 25th March, 1919.

[London Gazette, March 25, 1919.]

(a) The Order of Aug. 20th, 1918, printed in the Aug., 1918, Edition of this Manual, p. 470, fixing the price at 49½*d.* and the Orders of Nov. 13th, 1918, fixing the price at 48¾*d.* (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 1479) and of Dec. 13th, 1918, (London Gazette, same date) fixing the price at 48$\frac{7}{16}$*d.* were successively revoked.

The above Order of March 25, 1919, has been revoked by Order of May 8, 1919 (London Gazette, May 9, 1919).

XLI.—Orders as to Safety Rules for Factories, &c., under Regulation 35A.

(This Reg. is printed at p. 129.)

A. *Admiralty Rules*, p. 445.
B. *Admiralty and Army Council Rules* (*Liverpool*), p. 453.
C. *Minister of Munitions' Rules*, p. 456.

A. Admiralty Rules.

1. *Air Ship and Kite Balloon Stations*, p. 445.
2. *Cordite Factory*, p. 446.
3. *H.M.'s Ships under Refit or Repair*, p. 448.
4. *Ordnance Magazine Depôts*, p. 449.
5. *Premises used for Ammunition or Explosives stored or in Transit*, p. 450.
6. *Smoke Box Factories*, p. 452.

1. Air Ship and Kite Balloon Stations.

Rules, dated July 27, 1917, for securing the safety of Air-ship Stations and Kite Balloon Stations controlled by and under the charge of the Admiralty.

In pursuance of the powers conferred by Regulation 35A of the "Defence of the Realm Regulations," the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby make the following rules:—

1. *Application.*—These rules shall apply to every person employed or being in any such Station, and shall have effect over the whole area of the Station except only such areas or buildings (if any) as are expressly excepted by the order of the Officer in charge of the Station. The posting of these Rules conspicuously in or at the entrance to the Station shall be deemed to be notice of their contents to all persons concerned.

2. *Smoking.*—No person shall smoke within any such Station except as authorised by the Officer in charge of the Station or by the Station Rules.

3. *Tobacco, &c.*—No person shall bring into, or have in his possession while within any "Danger building" or "danger area," any cigar, cigarette, tobacco, pipe or contrivance for smoking except as authorised by the Officer in charge of the Station or by the Station Rules.

4. *Matches, Lights, &c.*—No person shall bring into any "Danger building" or "danger area," or have in his possession whilst within the same, any match or apparatus for producing a light, or any lamp, light or fire of any description, except as authorised by the Officer in charge of the Station or by the Station Rules.

Note.—*Danger Buildings and Areas.*—All danger buildings and areas under Rules (3) and (4) will be marked by notice boards displaying the sign "Danger Building (or Area).—No Matches, Tobacco, &c."

5. *Searching.*—Any Police Constable and anyone authorized by the Officer in charge of the Station may search at any time any person entering or being within the Station, and may examine such person's clothing and any bag, basket, parcel or other article carried by him, and any person entering or being within the Station shall, if so required by any such Police Constable or any authorised person, submit to being searched and comply with any reasonable directions or regulation given or made with the object of enabling the search to be carried out. Provided that in no case shall any female be searched by or in the presence of anyone but a female person.

6. *Intoxication.*—No person in a state of intoxication shall be or shall be allowed to enter or to remain within the station.

Any person failing to comply with the above Rules will be guilty of an offence against the "Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations," and liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding £100, or both.

Given under our hands this 27th day of July, 1917.

Godfrey Paine.

E. G. Pretyman.

NOTE.—These rules were published for Naval Airship Stations in the London Gazette of 25th May last; they are now republished in order to extend their application to Kite Balloon Stations.

[The above Rules were published in the London Gazette, July 31st, 1917.]

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2. Cordite Factory.

RULES, DATED AUGUST 15, 1917, FOR SECURING THE SAFETY OF THE ROYAL NAVAL CORDITE FACTORY.

In pursuance of the powers conferred by Regulation 35A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby make the following rules:—

Application.

1. These rules shall apply to any person employed or being in the Royal Naval Cordite Factory. The posting of these rules at the main gates shall be deemed to be notice of their contents to all concerned.

Smoking.

2. No person shall smoke within the Factory except as authorised by the Superintendent, or in accordance with the Factory's General Rules.

Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes or Pipes.

3. No person shall bring into the Factory, or have in his posession therein, any Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette or Pipe except as authorised by the Superintendent, or in accordance with the Factory's General Rules.

Matches and Prohibited Articles.

4. No person shall bring into the Factory matches, or other means of procuring a light or articles likely to cause fire or explosion, except as authorised by the Superintendent, or in accordance with the Factory's General Rules.

Searching.

5. Any Police Constable and anyone authorised by the Superintendent may search at any time any person entering or being within the Factory, and may examine such person's clothing and any bag, basket, parcel or other articles carried by him or her, and any person entering or being within the Factory shall, if so required by any such Police Constable or authorised person, submit to being searched and comply with any reasonable directions or regulations given or made with the object of enabling the search to be carried out, provided that in no case shall any female person be searched by, or in the presence of anyone, but a female person.

Intoxication.

6. No person in a state of intoxication shall be, or shall be allowed to enter or to remain, within the Factory. No person shall bring within the Factory any beer, wine or spirits except as authorised by the Superintendent.

Definition.

7. For the purpose of these rules the expression " Factory " shall include any building and any portion of the land enclosed by the main fence of the Factory, and shall also be deemed to include the wharf and the approach thereto from the Factory.

Penalty.

8. Any person failing to comply with the above rules shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding £100, or both.

Given under our hands this 15th day of August, 1917.

Lionel Halsey.
Ernest G. Pretyman.

[The above Rules were published in the London Gazette, August 21st, 1917.]

3. H.M.'s Ships under Refit or Repair.

RULES, DATED OCTOBER 22, 1917, FOR SECURING THE SAFETY OF H.M.'S SHIPS AND VESSELS WHILE UNDERGOING REFIT OR REPAIR IN SHIPYARDS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (OTHER THAN ROYAL DOCKYARDS) AND FOR SECURING THE SAFETY OF WORKMEN AND ALL OTHER PERSONS BOARDING ANY SUCH SHIP OR VESSEL.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, after consultation with the Secretary of State, hereby make the following Rules:—

1. The Magazine and any other part of the Ship in which explosives or ammunition are stored, whether temporarily or otherwise, shall be considered "dangerous areas" for the purposes of these Rules, and the Commanding Officer shall cause notices to this effect to be affixed in a prominent place in every approach or entrance to any such area.

2. All persons before entering any dangerous area are, if required by the Foreman in Charge to do so, to put on the special shoes provided; such shoes are not to be worn except in the dangerous area, and are not to be kept or placed where they may come in contact with any grit.

3. No person shall approach or enter any dangerous area smoking or with a lighted pipe, cigar or cigarette, or in a state of intoxication, nor shall any person approach or enter any such area if warned by the Commanding Officer or the Foreman in Charge not to do so.

4. No tools are to be used in any dangerous area other than those approved by the Commanding Officer for use in such area.

5. No matches or other means of obtaining fire, no small arm cartridges, fireworks, percussion caps, detonators or any kind of explosive substance as defined in the Explosive Substances Act, 1883,(a) are to be at any time admitted or brought into any dangerous area except under the instructions of the Commanding Officer.

6. Every person is to examine his clothes before entering any dangerous area to see that he has no article prohibited by these Rules in his pockets or about his person. The Commanding Officer shall authorise some person to take measures to secure the observance of these Rules, and all persons, whether employed by the Contractors or not, shall submit (if called upon) to be searched by any authorised person before approaching or entering any dangerous area.

Given under our hands this 22nd day of October, 1917.

Lionel Halsey.
A. G. Anderson.

[The above Rules were published in the London Gazette, October 26th, 1917.]

(a) DEFINITION OF "EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCE."—S. 9 (1) of the Explosives Substances Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vict. c. 3), provides as follows:—

"The expression 'explosive substance' shall be deemed to include any materials for making any explosive substance; also any apparatus, machine, implement, or materials used, or intended to be used, or adapted for causing, or aiding in causing, any explosion in or with any explosive substance; also any part of any such apparatus, machine, or implement."

4. Ordnance Magazine Depôts.

RULES, DATED APRIL 18, 1918, FOR SECURING THE SAFETY OF THE NAVAL ORDNANCE MAGAZINE DEPÔTS, &C., UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE ADMIRALTY.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Defence of the Realm Regulation 35A the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, after consultation with a Secretary of State, hereby make the following rules:—

1. *Application.*

These rules shall apply to every person employed in the Naval Ordnance Magazine Depôts and shall have effect over the whole area within the Depôt except only such areas or buildings (if any) as are expressly excepted by the order of the Officer in Charge of the Depôt. The posting of these rules conspicuously in or at the entrance to the Depôt shall be deemed to be notice of their contents to all persons concerned.

For the purpose of these Rules Naval Ordnance Magazine Depôt shall include any hulk under the charge of the Admiralty which is used for the storage of explosives.

2. *Smoking, Tobacco, &c.*

No person shall smoke anywhere within the Depôt or bring into or have in his possession while within the Depôt any cigar, cigarette, tobacco, pipe, or contrivance for smoking, except as authorised by the Officer in Charge of the Depôt or the Depôt Rules.

3. *Matches, Lights, &c.*

No person shall bring within the Depôt or have in his possession whilst within the Depôt any match or apparatus for producing light, or any lamp, light or fire of any description or any article of iron or steel, except as authorised by the Officer in Charge of the Depôt or by the Depôt rules.

4. *Searching.*

The Police and anyone authorised by the Officer in Charge of Depôt may search at any time any person entering or being within the Depôt, and may examine such person's clothing and any bag, basket, parcel or other article being carried, and any person entering or being within the Depôt shall, if so required by any such authorised person, submit to being searched and comply with any reasonable directions or regulations given or made with the object of enabling the same to be carried out. Provided that in no case shall any female person be searched by, or in the presence of, anyone but a female person.

5. *Intoxication.*

No person in a state of intoxication shall enter or remain within the Depôt.

6. *Saving of Other Rules.*

Nothing in these rules shall affect any shop or other rules of or prescribed by the Depôt, or the power to impose fines for the breach of such rules, subject to the provisions of the Truck Acts.

Any person failing to comply with the above rules will be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations and liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding £100, or both.

The Admiralty Rules dated the 12th of March, 1917, are hereby cancelled.(a)

Given under our hands this 13th day of April, 1918.

Lionel Halsey.

Ernest G. Pretyman.

[The above Rules were published in the London Gazette, April 23rd, 1918]

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5. Premises used for Ammunition or Explosives stored or in Transit.

RULES, DATED SEPTEMBER 7, 1918, FOR SECURING THE SAFETY OF STORES, WHARFS, VESSELS, VEHICLES, RECEPTACLES OR OTHER PREMISES, IN OR UPON WHICH ANY AMMUNITION OR EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCE OR HIGHLY INFLAMMABLE SUBSTANCE IS HANDLED, CARRIED, STORED, OR DEPOSITED, OR IS UNDER ADMIRALTY DIRECTION IN THE COURSE OF TRANSIT.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon the Admiralty by Regulation 35A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, after consultation with a Secretary of State, hereby make the following rules:—

1. *Application.*

These Rules shall apply to every person who is employed or who is in or in the vicinity of any store, wharf, vessel, vehicle, receptacle or other premises or place in or upon which any ammunition or explosive substance or any highly inflammable substance or any substance which gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 73° Fahrenheit when tested by the Abel close test is under Admiralty direction handled, carried, stored or deposited or is under such direction in the course of transit.

These rules shall not apply to small quantities of liquid substances not exceeding 20 gallons contained in vessels securely closed to prevent leakage.

The posting of these Rules conspicuously in or upon any such premises or place as aforesaid shall be deemed to be notice of their contents to all persons employed or being therein or in the vicinity thereof.

(a) These rules were printed in the February, 1918, edition of this Manual, p. 350.

2. *Smoking, Tobacco, Matches, Lights, &c.*

No person while he is employed or is in or in the vicinity of any such store, wharf, vessel, vehicle, receptacle, premises or place as aforesaid, shall either smoke or have in his possession any tobacco, cigar, cigarette, pipe or contrivance for smoking, or any match or apparatus of any kind for producing a light or any lamp, light or fire of any description, except as may be expressly sanctioned by an officer in the employ of the Admiralty or of some person authorised by him.

3. *Searching.*

Any Police Constable or anyone authorised by an Officer as aforesaid may search at any time any person entering or being in or in the vicinity of any such store, wharf, vessel, vehicle, receptacle, premises or place as aforesaid, and may examine any such person's clothing and any bag, basket, parcel or other article he may be carrying; and any such person shall if so required by any Police Constable or by anyone authorised, as aforesaid, submit to be searched, and shall comply with any reasonable directions or regulations given or made with the object of enabling the search to be carried out. Provided that in no case shall any female person be searched by or in the presence of anyone but a female person.

4. *Intoxication.*

No person in a state of intoxication shall enter or remain in or in the vicinity of any such store, wharf, vessel, vehicle, receptacle, premises or place as aforesaid.

Any person failing to comply with any provision of the above Rules will be guilty of an offence aainst the Defence of the Realm Regulations and liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding £100 or both.

The Admiralty Rules made under Defence of the Realm Regulation 35A and published in the London Gazette of 23rd March, 1917, and 22nd March, 1918, are hereby cancelled.

Given under our hands this 7th day of September, 1918.

C. M. de Bartolomé.

Ernest G. Pretyman.

[London Gazette, September 13th, 1918.]

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6. Smoke Box Factories.

RULES, DATED OCTOBER 11, 1917, FOR SECURING THE SAFETY OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN ANY FACTORY OR WORKSHOP OR IN ANY PART THEREOF IN WHICH SMOKE BOXES ARE BEING MANUFACTURED FOR THE ADMIRALTY AND FOR REGULATING THE MANNER IN WHICH WORK UPON SMOKE BOXES SHALL BE CARRIED ON.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers thereunto enabling them the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, after consultation with the Secretary of State, make the following Rules:—

1. All work in connection with the manufacture of Smoke Boxes shall be done on the ground floor only of the said premises.

2. Every room in which such work is carried on shall be provided with exits so placed as to afford all persons working therein a ready means of escape to the open air.

3. All doors in any such workroom and all doors by which access is obtained to the open air shall open outwards and the latch or other means of fastening any such door shall be so contrived as to permit of the door being easily pushed open from the inside.

4. A space shall at all times be kept clear between the exits of any such workroom and the persons working therein, and such space shall not be obstructed by any material or plant or otherwise. All passages leading to the open air shall also be kept clear.

5. No quantity of smoke-producing material shall be present at any one time in such workroom in excess of the amount reasonably required for the purpose of the work actually in progress, and all smoke-producing material shall be removed from the workroom as soon as the work on it is completed.

6. No person shall bring into such workroom any smoking materials, matches or other means of producing a light, and every person before entering any such workroom shall submit, if called upon, to be searched by some person authorised for that purpose by the Admiralty or by the occupier of the said premises. Provided that in no case shall any female person be searched by or in the presence of anyone but a female person.

7. All directions of the Admiralty fixing the proportions in which ingredients are from time to time to be used in filling the canisters and other component parts shall be strictly observed and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the said premises and any other person affected by any such directions shall obey any directions so given.

Any person affected by any of the foregoing Rules who fails or neglects to comply with any of them will be liable, upon summary conviction, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six (6) months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds (£100), or both.

Given under our hands this eleventh day of October, 1917.

Hugh Tothill.
Godfrey Paine.

[The above Rules were published in the London Gazette October 26th, 1917.]

B. Admiralty and Army Council Rules (Liverpool).

RULES IN THE INTERESTS OF PUBLIC SAFETY AT THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL, MADE BY THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY AND THE ARMY COUNCIL, AFTER CONSULTATION WITH A SECRETARY OF STATE, IN PURSUANCE OF THE POWERS CONFERRED UPON THEM BY REGULATION 35A OF THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS.

1.—*Application.*

These Rules shall apply to the Docks and the Estate of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, to the Docks and Quays of the London and North-Western Railway Company at Garston (all of which are hereinafter called "the premises"), and to vessels (other than His Majesty's ships in commission flying the White Ensign) within the premises or within that part of the River Mersey (hereinafter called "the defined area") which lies between two imaginary lines, the northern of such lines being drawn from the Rock Lighthouse to the outer end of the Jetty on the northern side of the entrance to the Gladstone Dock, and the southern of such lines being drawn from Eastham Ferry Pier to the south boundary of the Garston Docks.

The posting of these Rules conspicuously in and about the premises and the publication of a Notice to Mariners shall be deemed to be notice of their contents to all persons concerned.

2.—*Smoking, Matches, Lights, Etc.*

(*a*) No person shall smoke, or use any match or other contrivance or apparatus of any kind for producing a light for smoking on any part of the premises or on board a vessel, except in places approved by the Head Constable of Liverpool or the Chief Constable of Birkenhead, as the case may be, which approval may be withdrawn at any time. Provided that this part of the Rule shall not apply to a vessel within the defined area unless such vessel shall have on board any explosive or highly inflammable substance, or any ammunition (other than ship's ammunition when stored as hereinafter defined).

(*b*) No person shall bring or have in his possession within or in the immediate vicinity of any part of the premises or on board a vessel where any explosive or highly inflammable substance or ammunition (other than ship's ammunition when stored as hereinafter defined) is stored or deposited, or is being handled or carried, any match or apparatus for producing a light, or use any lamp, light, or fire of any description except such as may be used as provided by Bye-laws No. 40, 41, and 43 of the Bye-laws for regulating the conveyance, loading, or unloading of explosive substances within the Port of Liverpool, which are as follows:—

Hatches To Be Covered.

40. The hatches of any ship or boat having any explosive on board, other than ship's ammunition, are to be kept closed, except when the operation of loading or discharging explosive is being actually performed, and, when closed, are to be covered with tarpaulins securely battened.

Fires and Lights.

41. There shall be no lights or fire of any kind on board any ship or boat having explosive on board, whilst the hatches are open or are not secured in the manner prescribed by the last Bye-law, or whilst loading or unloading any explosive, except such safety lanterns as may from time to time be approved by the Board for use in the holds of vessels during the loading or unloading of explosive, and except as regards steamers' furnace fires properly banked up, and a light contained in a locked lantern to be used in the engine room for the inspection of the steam gauge.

Safety Matches Only To Be Used.

43. In any ship, boat, or vehicle containing explosive, no matches other than safety matches shall be kept for use, and such safety matches shall be kept in a safe place apart from the explosive.

3.—*Searching.*

An Authorised Officer or a Police Constable (if in plain clothes, on production of his authority) may search at any time (*a*) any part of the premises or any vehicle or anything therein, or (*b*) any person entering or being within or in the immediate vicinity of any part of the premises or on a vessel where any explosive or highly inflammable substance or ammunition (other than ship's ammunition when stored as hereinafter defined) is stored or deposited, or is being handled or carried, and may examine a person's clothing and any bag, basket, parcel, or other article he may be carrying; and every person entering or being within any such part of the premises or on board a vessel shall, if so required by any such Office or Constable, submit to such search and comply with any reasonable direction or regulation given or made with the object of enabling the same to be carried out. Provided that in no case shall a woman be searched by or in the presence of anyone but a woman.

4.—*Entering Premises: Orders by Authorised Officers.*

(*a*) All persons shall obey any lawful order given by an Authorised Officer in the interests of public safety.

(*b*) No person shall, except on lawful business enter any part of the premises or board a vessel where any explosive or highly inflammable substance or ammunition (other than ship's ammunition when stored as hereinafter defined) is stored or deposited, or is being handled or carried.

(*c*) No person shall enter or remain in any such part of the premises or any such vessel or in the immediate vicinity thereof, or allow any article taken there by him to remain, after he has been ordered away therefrom or ordered to remove such article by an authorised Officer, or by a Police Constable, or by a Naval or Military sentry

5.—*Authorised Officers.*

The following shall be Authorised Officers:—
The Competent Naval Authority.
The Competent Military Authority.
The Principal Naval Transport Officer.
The Embarkation Commandant.
The Danger Building Officer for the Port of Liverpool and any person authorised in writing by him.
The Inspectors of Explosives for the Dock Estates on the Lancashire and Cheshire sides of the River Mersey and any other Police Officer of not less rank than a Sergeant appointed in writing by the Head Constable of Liverpool or the Chief Constable of Birkenhead.

6.—*Intoxication.*

No person in a state of intoxication shall enter or remain or be in any part of the premises or on board any vessel to which Rule 2 (*b*) for the time being is applicable.

7.—*Saving of Other Rules.*

These Rules are in addition to and not in substitution for any other Rules or Regulations, whether Statutory or otherwise, in force within the premises or the defined area.

8.—*Ship's Ammunition.*

These Rules shall apply in their entirety to ship's ammunition when such ammunition is being embarked or disembarked or handled on board the vessel or in the premises, but shall not apply when such ammunition is stored in the ship's magazine or other authorised compartment on board.

9.—*Commencement of Rules.*

These Rules shall come into force as from the date hereof.

10.—*Penalties.*

Any person failing to comply with the above Rules will be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and liable on conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds (£100) or both.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1918.

(Signed) R. H. BRADE.

(Intld.)—
C.H.H. (D.C.I.G.S.).
S.F. (D.G.M.R.).
C. M. DE BARTOLOME (Controller).
ARTHUR F. PEASE.

[The above Rules were published in the London Gazette, October 4th, 1918.]

C. Minister of Munitions' Rules.

1. *Depôts of Central Stores Department*, p. 456.
2. *Gun Ammunition Filling Factories*, p. 457.

1. Depôts of Central Stores Department.

RULES, DATED JANUARY 1, 1918, FOR DEPÔTS OF THE CENTRAL STORES DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

1918. No. 18.

The Minister of Munitions, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 35A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him, and after consultation with the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, hereby orders that the Rules set forth below shall apply to all Depôts from time to time under the administration of the Central Stores Department or any Department which may hereafter exercise the functions at present exercised by the Central Stores Department in connection with the administration of Depôts.

Winston S. Churchill.

January 1st, 1918.

Schedule.

1. *Application.*

These Rules shall apply to every person employed or being in this Depôt and shall have effect over the whole area within the Depôt fence except only if, and so far, as any particular areas or buildings shall be expressly excepted from the operation of these rules, or any of them, by order of the Stores Officer in charge of the Depôt. The posting of these rules conspicuously in or at the entrance to the Depôt shall be deemed to be notice of their contents to all persons employed or being therein.

2. *Smoking.*

No person shall—

(*a*) smoke anywhere within the Depôt save in the place (if any) appointed for the purpose; or

(*b*) save as authorised by the Stores Officer in charge of the Depôt have in his possession while within the Depôt any cigar, cigarette, tobacco, pipe, match or apparatus for producing a light or contrivance for smoking.

3. *Sobriety and Intoxicants.*

No person shall bring into or have in his possession whilst within the Depôt any intoxicating liquor (except as authorised by the Stores Officer in charge of the Depôt or by the Depôt rules) or be in a state of drunkenness or under the influence of liquor whilst anywhere within the Depôt.

4. *Searching.*

The Stores Officer in charge of the Depôt and anyone authorised by him may search at any time any person entering or being within the Depôt, and may examine his clothing and any bag, basket, parcel or other article he may be carrying; and every person entering or being within the Depôt shall if so required by any such person, submit to being searched and comply with any reasonable directions or regulations given or made with the object of enabling the same to be carried out. Provided that in no case shall a woman be searched by, or in the presence of, anyone but a woman.

5. *Saving of other rules.*

Nothing in these rules shall affect any shop or other rules of or prescribed for the Depôt or the power to impose fines for the breach of such rules, subject to the provisions of the Truck Acts.

Any person failing to comply with the above rules will be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations and liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding £100, or both.

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2. Gun Ammunition Filling Factories.

RULES, DATED JUNE 5, 1918, FOR NATIONAL FILLING FACTORIES ENGAGED IN THE FILLING OF GUN AND TRENCH WARFARE AMMUNITION.

1918. No. 493.

The Minister of Munitions, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 35A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him, and after consultation with the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, hereby orders that the Rules set forth below shall apply to all National Filling Factories under the administration of the Controller of gun ammunition filling or otherwise employed now or hereafter in the filling of Gun or Trench Warfare ammunition, and cancels the Rules made by him under the said Regulation on October 3rd, 1917.

Winston S. Churchill.

June 5, 1918.

Schedule.

1. *Application.*—These Rules shall apply to every person employed or being in this Factory, and shall have effect over the whole area within the Factory fence, except only if and so far as any particular areas or buildings shall be expressly excepted from the operation of these Rules or any of them by order of the Superintendent or Manager. The posting of these Rules conspicuously in or at the entrances to the Factory shall be deemed to be notice of their contents to all persons employed or being therein.

2. *Permit for Entering Factory.*—No person shall at any time enter the Factory or be within the Factory fence without being in possession of a permit issued to him and signed by an Official of the Ministry of Munitions duly authorised thereunto by the Minister of Munitions, or of a Factory pass, disc or brassard issued by the Manager of the Factory. Every such permit, pass, disc or brassard shall be given up on its expiry or on demand to the Manager or to an Official authorised thereunto by the Minister of Munitions.

Nothing in this Regulation shall apply to any person who enters the Factory in the exercise of any right of entry conferred on him as an Inspector under the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901-1911, the Explosives Act, 1875, or any other enactment.

3. *Production of Permit.*—Every person in possession of any such permit, pass, disc or brassard shall produce it on the demand of any constable, policeman or watchman, or any official authorised by the Minister of Munitions or by the Manager of the Factory or his authorised Deputy to inspect passes, and no person to whom such permit, pass, disc or brassard shall have been issued shall transfer or part with the possession of the same except to the Manager or authorised Official as above mentioned.

4. *Smoking, Tobacco, &c.*—No person shall smoke anywhere within the Factory, or bring into or have in his possession while within the Factory, any cigar, cigarette, tobacco, pipe or contrivance for smoking.

5. *Matches, Lights, &c.*—No person shall bring into the Factory or have in his possession whilst within the Factory any match, firearm or apparatus for producing an explosion or light, or any lamp or fire of any description, or any article of iron or steel, or any explosive or chemical or any inflammable substance, except as authorised by the Superintendent or Manager or by the Factory Rules.

6. *Sobriety and Intoxicants.*—No person shall (except as authorised by the Superintendent or Manager or by the Factory Rules) bring into or have in his possession whilst within the Factory any intoxicating liquor. And no person shall drink any alcoholic liquid used in or in connection with any manufacturing process carried on within the Factory, or be in a state of drunkenness or under the influence of liquor whilst anywhere within the Factory.

7. *Searching.*—The Superintendent or Manager and anyone authorised by either of them may search at any time any person entering or being within the Factory, and may examine his clothing and any bag, basket, parcel or other article he may be carrying; and every person entering or being within the Factory shall, if so required by any such person, submit to being searched and comply with any reasonable directions or regulations given or made with the object of enabling the same to be carried out. Provided that in no case shall a woman be searched by, or in the presence of, anyone but a woman.

8. *Special Over-shoes.*—No person shall enter or be within the clean area of the Factory unless wearing the special over-shoes

provided for the purpose, and no person shall while wearing such over-shoes enter or be within the dirty area of the Factory.

9. *Saving of other Rules.*—Nothing in these Rules shall affect any Shop or other Rules of or prescribed for the Factory, or the power to impose fines for the breach of such Rules, subject to the provisions of the Truck Acts.

XLII.—Order Prohibiting certain traders within defined Munition area, under Regulation 35C. (This Regulation is printed at p. 131.)

Order, dated April 16, 1918, made by the Minister of Munitions, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and the Secretary for Scotland, making Rules for the Gretna Police Area.

1918. No. 464.

Whereas His Majesty's Factory, Gretna, is situated partly in the County of Cumberland, and partly in the County of Dumfries, and whereas the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that it is important in the interests of Public safety, as regards the Area defined in the schedule hereto, that Rules should be made under Regulation 35c of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, for securing and preserving order and good behaviour in the Area. Now I the undersigned, the Right Honourable Winston S. Churchill, His Majesty's Minister of Munitions, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by the above mentioned Regulations, hereby order as follows:—

No Costermonger, Hawker, Pedlar, Itinerant Vendor or Moneylender shall carry on his occupation within the Area defined in the Schedule hereto, or be upon or enter such Area for the purpose of so doing, unless in possession of a permit issued for the purpose under the authority of the Chief Officer of Police of the Gretna Police Area.

Any person failing to comply with the above rules will be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations and liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding £100 or both.

Winston S. Churchill.

April 16, 1918.

Schedule.(a)

(a) By Order of July 1, 1918 (next following) this Schedule was cancelled and another schedule substituted.

ORDER, DATED JULY 1ST, 1918, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND, MAKING RULES FOR THE GRETNA POLICE AREA.

1918. No. 763.

Whereas an order was made by the Minister of Munitions, dated 16th April, 1918, under Regulation 35c of the Defence of the Realm Regulation for securing and preserving order and good behaviour in the Gretna Police Area and whereas it is important in the interests of public safety that the schedule to the said order should be amended. Now I, the undersigned, the Right Honourable Winston S. Churchill, His Majesty's Minister of Munitions, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by the above mentioned regulation hereby order as follows, that the schedule attached to the above mentioned order, dated 16th April, 1918, shall be cancelled, and the following schedule substituted therefor.

Schedule.

Such portions of the Counties of Cumberland and Dumfries as are included with a line drawn as follows:—

From the bridge, which carries the road leading from Dornock to Priestholm, over the Glasgow & South Western Railway, eastward along the south side of the Glasgow & South Western Railway to the junction of the said Railway with the Caledonian Railway known as Gretna Junction. From Gretna Junction to the Railway Bridge over the River Sark, thence up the River Sark to the north side of Plump Bridge, thence eastward along the north side of the road which leads from Springfield to Longtown as far as the place where the said road leaves Moss Wood, thence along the eastern edge of Moss Wood and Gap Wood to a point 200 yards south-southwest of Closegap Farm, thence to Closegap Farm, thence along the south side of Oakbank Wood to Oakbank Cottage. From Oakbank Cottage along the north side of the road leading to Dickstree Smithy, thence northeastward along the northwest side of the road leading towards Langholm to the place where the said road is adjacent to the North British Railway, thence over the North British Railway to the River Esk, thence seaward down the River Esk to its junction with the River Eden, thence westward along the River Eden to the Dornock Fishery, thence in a straight line from Dornock Fishery to the bridge which carries the road leading from Annan to Carlisle over the Dornock Burn, thence northward along the said Burn to the southern fence of the Glasgow & South Western Railway, thence along the said fence westward as far as the bridge which carries the road leading from Dornock to Priestholm over the Glasgow & South Western Railway.

Winston S. Churchill.

July 1st, 1918.

XLIII.—Orders and Notices as to Navigation of Vessels under Regulation 37.

(This Reg. is printed at p. 132.)

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1. *Special Instructions to Merchant Vessels*, p. 461.
(1) *Information respecting War Instructions for Merchant Vessels. (Departure from Collision Regulations).*
(2) *Caution as to obeying Orders received from H.M. Ships, &c. (Penalties).*
(3) ⊢——⊣
(4) *Procedure for visit and Search of Vessels by H.M. Ships.*
(5) ⊢——⊣
2. *Mine Protection Gear*, p. 463.
3. *Navigation Generally*, p. 464.
4. *Local Orders and Instructions*, p. 465.

1. Special Instructions to Merchant Vessels.

Admiralty Order, dated July 19, 1918.

(No. 872 of 1918.)

(1) *Information respecting War Instructions for Merchant Vessels.*

Notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Order has been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and is now in force:—

> The Orders contained in Admiralty War Instructions for British Merchant Ships or in any instructions or advice, confidential or otherwise, issued or given to Masters of vessels by British or Allied Naval Officers, or by other duly authorised Officers or Officials, as to routes to be taken and other precautions to be observed to avoid capture or destruction by the enemy, are to be observed even when they are in conflict with the provisions of the Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea, and every vessel observing such regulations, instructions or advice shall be deemed to be taking measures to meet "special circumstances" within the meaning of Article 27 of the Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea.(**a**)

(2) *Caution as to obeying Orders received from H.M. Ships, etc.*

The attention of all Masters or other persons in command or charge of vessels is directed to the duty of obeying promptly and strictly all orders, whether by way of signal or otherwise, given

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(**a**) Collision Regulations.—The Regulations of Oct 13, 1910, for the prevention of Collisions at Sea are printed in the Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1910, pp. 457–471, and apply to all foreign ships within British jurisdiction (*see* s. 418 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1894).

by any Officer in Command of any of His Majesty's Ships or by any Naval or Military Officer engaged on the defence of the coast. Cases have been reported to the Admiralty in which British Merchant vessels have wilfully disregarded the Orders given by Patrol Boats, &c., and it is therefore considered necessary to remind all persons concerned of the penalties provided for such acts of disobedience.

Where vessels neglect to obey Orders so given the person in charge is liable to prosecution under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and upon conviction to be fined £100 or imprisoned for six months or, where the disobedience was of an aggravated kind, to suffer both penalties.

It should also be noted that failure to obey orders may necessitate the seizure and detention of the vessel, when found in any port of the United Kingdom subsequently to the time at which the act of disobedience was committed.

(3) ⊢——⊣

(4) *Procedure for Visit and Search of Vessels by H.M. Ships.*

In view of the danger of H.M. Ships closing vessels, apparently Neutral, British or Allied traders, but which are in reality German raiding cruisers, it is necessary to adopt a special Boarding procedure as a measure of precaution.

When it is desired to put into force the special Boarding procedure it will be as follows:—

A red pendant of a specially large size will be hoisted by the man-of-war exercising the right of visit and search. The hoisting of this pendant will be accompanied by the firing of a rocket. This will signify that the merchant ship is to close the boat lowered by the man-of-war, whether the man-of-war remains in the vicinity of the boat or not.

(5) ⊢——⊣

Caution.

Sections (1) and (5) of this Admiralty Notice to Mariners are issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in them will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties, both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in sections (1) and (5) of this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. Parry,
Hydrographer of the Navy.

Admiralty, London.
19th July, 1918.

2. Mine Protection Gear.

Admiralty Order, dated June 17, 1918, as to use of Mine Protection Gear in Certain Waters.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 37 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty make the following Regulation with a view to protecting British Merchant vessels navigating within certain areas from the risk of damage by mine:—

1. Except as hereinafter stated, and provided that the depth of water in each case exceeds 5 fathoms, every British Merchant Vessel equipped with "Otter" protection gear, is to stream its Otters:—

(i) Whenever such vessel is within 10 miles of the land or a navigational mark in European or Mediterranean waters;

(ii) whenever such vessel is approaching any Allied Port abroad;

(iii) whenever such vessel is in the North Sea and to the Southward of the parallel of 59° North.

2. Paragraph 1 hereof shall not apply to:—

(*a*) Vessels in Ocean Convoy, which will act in accordance with instructions received from the Officer-in-Charge of the Convoy or escort;

(*b*) any vessel in respect of which the Senior Naval Officer of the Port from which the vessel is sailing whether singly or in convoy or the Officer-in-Charge of the Convoy or Escort has directed that the said paragraph shall not apply during a particular voyage or any part of such voyage;

(*c*) vessels which are hugging the buoys of the war channel by day—unless the Officer-in-Charge of Local Patrols direct otherwise.

3. The Senior Naval Officer of the port from which any vessel is sailing, whether singly or in convoy, or the Officer-in-Charge of the Convoy or Escort, may in respect of any vessel or vessels, vary or add to any of the directions contained in paragraph 1 hereof, as the local circumstances seem to such Officer to require.

4. In every case where Otters are hereby directed to be streamed, in order to secure their efficient working, the gear is to be properly adjusted and in good working order.

A record is to be kept in the ship's log both of the streaming and of the taking inboard of Otters on each occasion.

5. The Master or other person in command or charge of any British vessel who neglects to see that the Otter protection gear(**a**) is adjusted, running, manned, and worked as aforesaid, shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, subject, however, to any directions given under paragraphs 2 and 3 hereof.

(**a**) Equipment with Safety Apparatus.—*See* Reg. 37c., p. 134.

6. The Admiralty Order, dated 31st May, 1917,(a) is hereby cancelled.

Given under our hands this 17th day of June, 1918.

A. L. Duff.
Hugh Tothill.

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3. Navigation Generally.

[NOTE.—The Admiralty Regulation or Order, dated June 30, 1917, as to Compulsory Towage of Sailing Vessels was cancelled by Admiralty Notice of April 8, 1919 (London Gazette, April 11, 1919).]

ADMIRALTY NOTICE, DATED JULY 3, 1918, AS TO CLOSING OF PORTS AND EXAMINATION SERVICE AND REGULATIONS AS TO SWEEPING OPERATIONS.

Notice to Mariners, No. 814 of 1918.

This Notice which was published London Gazette, July 9, 1918, is a revision of a Notice which has been repeatedly reissued since the commencement of the War. It is the subject of frequent revision and is therefore not reprinted in this Manual.

ADMIRALTY WARNING, DATED FEBRUARY 25, 1918, TO VESSELS TO KEEP CLEAR OF CONVOYS.

Notice to Mariners, No. 302 of 1918.

Masters of vessels are hereby warned that all Steam Vessels are to keep clear of Convoys that they may meet or overtake.

ADMIRALTY WARNING, DATED JULY 17, 1918, AS TO BUOYAGE OF SUNKEN MINES.

Notice to Mariners, No. 863 of 1918.

Mariners are notified that the positions of sunken mines are sometimes marked by a buoy with a black square mark on the staff. Such buoys are to be avoided and not interfered with.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. Parry,
Hydrographer of the Navy.

Admiralty, London,
17th July, 1918.

(a) This order was printed in the February, 1918, edition of this Manual at

ADMIRALTY ORDER, DATED FEBRUARY 26, 1918, REQUIRING NAMES OF VESSELS TO BE DISPLAYED ON ENTERING PORTS.

Notice to Mariners, No. 309 of 1918.

Notice is hereby given that on and after 1st March, 1918, each and every merchant ship entering a port within the United Kingdom shall display her name painted in white letters on a black board on the side on which she is approaching the Examination steamer and at such other times, and in such manner as may be directed by the Port Authorities.

The name shall be painted in block letters of such size as to enable the name to be read by the naked eye at a distance of twice the vessel's length, in ordinary clear weather (visibility = 0 in the scale) whether by day or under searchlight beam at night.

Vessels of under 500 tons gross shall display one such board placed over the side in the vicinity of the vessel's bridge.

Vessels of 500 tons gross and over shall display two such boards, one in the vicinity of the vessel's bridge, and the other in the next most conspicuous position over the side.

Note.—The above order does not relieve a vessel of the necessity of complying with the Board of Trade requirements as to the proper equipment of signal flags.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. Parry,
Hydrographer of the Navy.

Admiralty, London,
26th February, 1918.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 1st, 1918.]

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4. Local Orders and Instructions.

Notices to Mariners containing Orders and Instructions under the Regulations are published in the London Gazette from time to time, and are subject to constant variation. Lists of them are issued in Admiralty Notices to Mariners weekly.

XLIV.—Orders as to Pilotage of Vessels under Regulation 39. (This Reg. is printed at p. 136.)

1. *Special Pilotage Orders*, p. 466.
2. *Suspension of Pilotage Licences and Certificates*, p. 468.
3. *Local Orders and Instructions as to Pilotage*, p. 469.

1. Special Pilotage Orders.

Admiralty Order, dated February 15, 1917, as to Alien Pilots.

The Admiralty, under the powers given to them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm Regulations, hereby make the following Order:—

(1) This Order shall relate to the ports of and the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom from and including Great Yarmouth northward up to and including St. Abbs Head.

(2) As from the 1st March, 1917, no Alien, except the Master or Mate of the ship, shall pilot any ship which is entering or leaving any port or which is being navigated within any part of the said territorial waters within the limits above mentioned.(a)

(3) For the purposes of this Order any Alien, other than the Master or Mate as aforesaid, who is on the bridge of a ship or in any other position (whether on board the ship or elsewhere) from which the ship is navigated, shall be deemed to be piloting the ship, unless the contrary is proved.

(4) If any Alien pilots a ship in breach of this Order he shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and shall be liable to be dealt with accordingly, and the Master of any ship who employs an Alien to act as pilot in breach of this Order shall be guilty of a like offence.

Given under our hands this 15th day of February, 1917.

L. Halsey.

Cecil Burney.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, February 20th, 1917.]

(a) Enactment affected.—S. 48 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906 (6 Edw. 7. c. 48), which prohibited the grant of a new (as opposed to a renewed) pilotage certificate to an alien was with other enactments repealed and consolidated by the Pilotage Act, 1913 (2 & 3 Geo. 5. s. 31) s. 24 of which provides for the grant of pilotage certificates to aliens under special circumstances.

ADMIRALTY ORDER, DATED APRIL 14, 1917, AS TO PILOTAGE BETWEEN GREAT YARMOUTH AND BERWICK.

In pursuance of the powers given to them by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby make the following Order:—

(1) This Order shall relate to the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom from and including Great Yarmouth, Northward up to and including Berwick-upon-Tweed.

(2) Subject to the provision hereinafter contained it shall be unlawful as from May 15th, 1917, for any person other than the Master or Mate of any ship to pilot such ship within the limits to which this Order relates unless he is the holder of a special pilotage certificate granted by the Admiralty.

(3) Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit a person who holds a licence granted by the Pilotage Authority of any district named in the Schedule hereto from piloting any ship within the limits of such district.

(4) For the purposes of this Order any person other than the master or mate as aforesaid who is on the bridge of a ship or in any other position whether on board the ship or elsewhere from which the ship is navigated shall be deemed to be piloting the ship unless the contrary is proved.

(5) If any person pilots a ship in breach of this Order he shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations and shall be liable to be dealt with accordingly and the master of any ship who employs any person not so certificated to act as pilot in breach of this Order shall be guilty of a like offence.

Given under our hands this 14th day of April, 1917.

Cecil Burney.
Lionel Halsey.

Schedule.

Great Yarmouth	London Trinity House.
Blakeney	Blakeney Harbour Company.
Wells	London Trinity House.
King's Lynn	King's Lynn Conservancy Board.
Wisbech and Spalding ...	Hull Trinity House.
Boston	Boston Pilotage Commissioners.
River Humber, including Goole and Grimsby ...	Humber Conservancy Board.
Whitby	Newcastle Trinity House.
Tees Ports	Tees Pilotage Commissioners.
Hartlepool	Hartlepool Pilotage Commissioners.
Sunderland	Sunderland Pilotage Commissioners
Tyne Ports	Tyne Pilotage Commissioners.
Seaham Harbour, North Sunderland, Blyth, Warkworth and Amble, Craster and Holy Island	Newcastle Trinity House.
Berwick	Berwick Harbour Commissioners.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, April 17, 1917.]

ORDER AS TO PILOTAGE OF NON-BRITISH VESSELS BETWEEN BERWICK AND FLAMBOROUGH HEAD.

No pilot who holds the special Admiralty Deep Sea Certificate shall embark as pilot on any vessel, not being a British vessel, in the waters between Berwick and Flamborough Head unless he has been engaged through the Pilot Office at South Shields, or other authorised Agency,and any such pilot who embarks under an engagement obtained otherwise than as aforesaid shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this Byelaw.

A list of pilots shall be kept at such Pilot Office, and a Registration Fee of Five shillings (5*s*.) shall be paid by every pilot on applying to have his name placed on such list.

The foregoing Byelaw is made under the authority of the Corporation of Trinity House, London,(**a**) acting under the instructions of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and comes into force the 15th day of October, 1917.

NOTE.—Attention is drawn to the fact that any pilot who corruptly offers, and any Agent who corruptly accepts, any money or valuable consideration with respect to the employment of a pilot will be guilty of a misdemeanour under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906,(**b**) and liable if convicted on indictment to not more than two years' imprisonment with or without hard labour or a fine not exceeding Five hundred pounds (£500) or both; if convicted summarily, to not more than four months' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding Fifty pounds (£50) or both.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, October 12th, 1917.]

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2. Suspension of Pilotage Licences and Certificates.

ADMIRALTY ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 16, 1915, AUTHORISING COMPETENT NAVAL AUTHORITIES TO SUSPEND PILOTAGE LICENCES OR CERTIFICATES.

A Competent Naval Authority may suspend the licence (whether specially granted or not) of any Pilot or the pilotage certificate of any Master or Mate who has failed to comply with any pilotage Orders or Regulations duly issued under the provisions of Regulations 36, 37, 38 and 39 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

(**a**) TRINITY HOUSE.—*See* footnote (**a**) to p. 472.
(**b**) PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION ACT, 1906, *i.e.*, 6 Edw. 7, c. 34.

Such suspension may be for a period of not exceeding 14 days, and no holder of a pilotage licence or certificate shall act or attempt to act as a Pilot during such period of suspension.

By command of their Lordships.

W. Graham Greene.

Dated 16th December, 1915.

NOTE.—If any person fails to comply with the provisions of this Order he will render himself liable to prosecution as for an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, December 28th, 1915.]

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3. Local Orders and Instructions as to Pilotage.

[Such of these as take the form of Admiralty Orders are printed below. Others are included in Admiralty Notices to Mariners as to which, *see ante* p. 465.

(i) *Devonport and Plymouth Pilotage Districts*, p. 469.
(ii) *Liverpool Licensed Pilots*, p. 470.
(iii) *Plymouth eastward to Great Yarmouth*, p. 471.
(iv) *Portsmouth Pilotage District*, p. 473.

[NOTE.—The Orders as to Clay Hole and Boston and as to Holm Island to Mainland printed in the August, 1918, Edition of this Manual, pp. 501 and 503 were cancelled by Admiralty Notices of May 1 and March 19, 1919, respectively (London Gazette, May 2 and March 21, 1919).]

(i) Devonport and Plymouth Pilotage Districts.

ADMIRALTY ORDER, DATED JUNE 26, 1916, AS TO THE DEVONPORT, AND PLYMOUTH PILOTAGE DISTRICTS.

Cancelled.(a)

[The following Order is to be substituted for that which appeared in the London Gazette of 30th June, 1915.]

By virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm Regulations Consolidated, and of all other powers and authorities them thereunto enabling the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom do hereby order that from and after the fifteenth day of July, 1916, all ships (other than ships belonging to His Majesty) which are under charter to or are in the service of His Majesty or any Department of His Majesty's Government, while navigating in any of the pilotage districts stated below for the purpose of entering, leaving or making use of any dockyard port in such district, shall be under the pilotage of a pilot appointed by the Senior Naval Officer of such district or of a Master or Mate possessing a pilotage certificate for such district granted

(a) Cancelled by Notice dated May 26, 1919 (London Gazette, May 27, 1919).

by the Senior Naval Officer, and shall not be obliged to employ any other pilot. If any such ship is not under pilotage as hereby required, after a pilot appointed as aforesaid has offered to take charge, her Master shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations Consolidated.

Where this Order has effect Section 633 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall apply and the Pilotage Act, 1913, shall not apply.(a)

Nothing herein contained shall impose on the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty any liability for any loss or damage occasioned by any act or default of any pilot appointed by the Senior Naval Officer.

Pilotage Districts.

The Dockyard Port of Devonport.

The Dockyard Port of Plymouth for ships proceeding from Plymouth Sound to Hamoaze or vice versa.

F. T. Hamilton.

C. F. Lambert.

26th June, 1916.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, July 4th, 1916.]

(ii) Liverpool Licensed Pilots.

ADMIRALTY ORDER, DATED JUNE 23, 1917, AS TO LICENSED LIVERPOOL PILOTS.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby make the following Order:—

Licensed Liverpool Pilots who may be carried away beyond the Bay Pilot Station through stress of weather or other causes, have permission to proceed to Holyhead, Dunmore, Dublin Bay or Groomsport (Belfast Lough).

Vessels proceeding to any of these ports in order to land pilots must observe the directions issued by Shipping Intelligence Officers or contained in Traffic Instructions. In the absence of such directions or instructions they are to proceed as follows:—

Pilots taking vessels into Holyhead must make the harbour on a S. 40 E. Course and then be taken overboard inside the Breakwater.

(a) LIMITATION OF LIABILITY WHERE PILOTAGE COMPULSORY.—S. 633 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict., c. 60), which limited the liability of owners and masters where pilotage is compulsory, was repealed by s. 15 (3) of the Pilotage Act, 1913 (2 & 3 Geo. 5, c. 31), as from Jan. 1st, 1918, or such earlier date as might be fixed by Order in Council.

Pilots making for Dunmore must display the usual signals for a pilot and must not anchor. Vessels are to discharge their pilots promptly and proceed without delay.

Pilots making for Dublin Bay must pass in between the Rosbeg Bank Buoy (8 cables S.W. of Bailey Light) and the North Burford Bank Buoy.

Pilots making for Groomsport must from a position half a mile N. of Mew Island Light steer W. ¾ N. 3 miles to off the South Briggs Buoy (Black Can showing 2 Red Flashes every ten seconds).

In the daytime hoist Code Flag "H" on Jumper Stay, at nighttime sound four prolonged blasts on steam whistle. These signals will be answered by Motor Boat hoisting the same Flag or showing four Flashes on lamp.

Vessels must on no account anchor.

Charges for landing pilots have been arranged as follows:—

Pilots taken overboard at Holyhead or Dublin Bay, 20*s*.

Pilots taken overboard at Dunmore or Groomsport, 40*s*.

The Order issued by the Admiralty on the 9th December, 1916, is hereby cancelled.

Given under our hands this 23rd day of June, 1917.

Cecil Burney

Hugh Tothill.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, July 3rd, 1917.]

(iii) Plymouth Eastward to Great Yarmouth.

ADMIRALTY ORDER, DATED JANUARY 26, 1916, AS TO PILOTAGE IN PORTS FROM PLYMOUTH EASTWARD TO GREAT YARMOUTH.

[This Order, dated 26th January, 1916, and made by the Admiralty under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, was published in the London Gazette of 1st February, 1916, and is here reprinted with the addition of note "(b)."]

The Admiralty, under the powers given to them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, hereby make the following Order:—

(1) This Order shall relate to the ports and territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom from and including Plymouth eastward up to and including Great Yarmouth, with the exception of the existing pilotage district of Arundel.

(2) Any bye-law in force for the time being in the area to which this Order relates shall have effect only subject to the provisions of this Order and of Orders made by the Trinity House in accordance with instructions hereunder.

(3) The Trinity House, as defined in the Pilotage Act, 1913,(a) is hereby instructed as follows:—

(i) To suspend, if it shall think fit, the licences of all or any present pilots and the existing pilotage certificates of all or any masters or mates within the said area.

(ii) Subject to the provisions of this Order and to the approval of the Admiralty to make orders in respect of the said area for all or any of the purposes specified in Regulation 39 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

(4) No licence shall be granted by the Trinity House for the Area to which this Order relates for a period longer than fourteen days, and all licences shall be revocable and renewable at the absolute discretion of the Trinity House.

(5) A licence shall not be granted unless the pilot signs an agreement to conform with the Trinity House Orders.

(6) The Trinity House is authorised to make new rates or to modify existing rates for pilotage.

NOTE.—(a) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Order or of the Orders issued by the Trinity House will be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and liable to be dealt with accordingly. (b) The Order dated December 5, 1914, made by the Admiralty under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, is hereby cancelled.

Given under our hands this 26th day of January, 1916.

F. T. Hamilton.

Cecil Lambert.

By Command of Their Lordships,

W. Graham Greene.

[The above Order with the additional note (b) therein included, was published in the London Gazette, February 8th, 1916.]

(a) TRINITY HOUSE.—The Trinity House is defined by s. 742 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60) with which the 1913 Act is to be construed as one, *see* s. 62 of the 1913 Act (2 & 3 Geo. 5. c. 31).

(iv) Portsmouth Pilotage District.

ADMIRALTY ORDER, DATED SEPTEMBER 7, 1916, AS TO THE PORTSMOUTH PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

By virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities them thereunto enabling, the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom do hereby order that from and after the seventeenth day of September, 1916, all ships (other than ships belonging to His Majesty) which are under charter to or are in the service of His Majesty or any Department of His Majesty's Government, while navigating in any part of the pilotage district stated below for the purpose of entering, leaving, or making use of any dockyard port in such district, shall be under the pilotage of a pilot appointed by the Senior Naval Officer of such district or of a Master or Mate possessing a pilotage certificate for such district granted by the Senior Naval Officer, and shall not be obliged to employ any other pilot. If any such ship is not under pilotage as hereby required, after a pilot appointed as aforesaid has offered to take charge, her Master shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

Where this Order has effect Section 633 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall apply, and the Pilotage Act, 1913, shall not apply.(**a**)

Nothing herein contained shall impose on the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty any liability for any loss or damage occasioned by any act or default of any Pilot appointed by the Senior Naval Officer.

Pilotage District.

Portsmouth Harbour.

Henry Bradwardine Jackson.

Arthur Gough-Calthorpe.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, September 12th, 1916.]

(**a**) LIMITATION OF LIABILITY WHERE PILOTAGE COMPULSORY.—*See* footnote (**a**) to p. 470.

XLV.—Orders as to Rates, Dues, and Charges at Ports under Regulation 39BB.

(This Reg. is printed at p. 138.)

The following Table comprises all the Orders made by the Board of Trade under Reg. 39BB and now (March 31, 1919) in force. All these Orders have been printed as St. R. & O., and on account of their purely local character have not been reprinted in this Manual. Further Orders of this class applying to other undertakings or varying previous Orders are constantly made.

Undertakers.	Date and St. R. & O. No. of Order.	Excess Rates, Dues and Charges authorised.
Aberdeen Harbour Commissioners.	May 27, 1918–588	50% increase on rates.
Alexandra (Newport and South Wales) Railway and Docks Company	June 3, 1918–626	50% increase on rates, dues and charges, but allowing 6*d.* per ton charge for tipping and weighing of coal and coke by machinery.
Ayr Harbour Trustees ...	Nov. 1, 1918–1553(**a**)	50% increase on rates.
Barry Railway Company ..	June 3, 1918–627	50% increase on rates at harbour and dock, but allowing 6*d.* per ton charge for tipping and weighing of coal and coke by machinery.
Blyth Harbour Commissioners.	Oct. 21, 1918—1369	25% increase on rates.
Burghead Harbour Company	July 11, 1918–871	50% increase on rates.
Cardiff Railway Company...	June 3, 1918–628	50% increase on rates, dues and charges, but allowing 6*d.* per ton charge for tipping and weighing of coal and coke by machinery.
Clyde Navigation Trustees	Sept. 19, 1918–No. 1196 (**b**)	66⅔% increase on rates.
Drogheda Harbour Commissioners.	Aug. 3, 1918–998	100% increase on rates.
Dundalk Harbour Commissioners.	Sept. 30, 1918–1231(**c**)	40% increase on rates.
Dundee Harbour Trustees	May 28, 1918–589(**d**)	50% increase on rates.
Foynes Harbour Trustees...	Oct. 16, 1918—1337	50% increase on rates.
Fraserburgh Harbour Commissioners.	June 13, 1917–574	Increased rates on vessels and fresh herrings.

(**a**) Revokes Order of July 12, 1918, No. 885, which increased the rates by 33%.

(**b**) Revokes Order of March 30, 1918, No. 393, which increased the rates by 50%.

(**c**) Revokes Order of Oct. 31, 1917, No. 1113, which increased the rates by 15%.

(**d**) Revokes Order of June 26, 1917, No. 599, which increased the rates by 25%.

Undertakers.	Date and St. R. & O. No. of Order.	Excess Rates, Dues and Charges authorised.
Girvan Improvement Commissioners.	Sept. 13, 1918—1149	Increased rates on white fish and herrings.
Gloucester Harbour Trustees	July 9, 1918-863	100% increase on rates.
Greenock, Trustees of the Port and Harbours of.	June 14, 1918–650(**a**)	35% increase on rates.
Hartlepool Port and Harbour Commissioners.	Jan. 17, 1919–44(**b**)	75% increase on rates.
Harwich Harbour Conservancy Board.	Sept. 17, 1918–1170	50% increase on rates.
Leith, Commissioners for the Harbour and Docks of.	Aug. 24, 1917–904	33⅓% increase on rates except rates on goods imported or exported coastwise.
Lerwick Harbour Trustees	July 20, 1918–925	Increased rates on white fish and herrings, 4*d.* and 5*d.* per £ value respectively.
Limerick Harbour Commissioners.	Aug. 20, 1918–1057	50% increase on graving dock rates and import and export dues on goods, and 20% on harbour and dock dues on shipping.
Llanelly Harbour Trustees	Aug. 29, 1918-1085(**c**)	50% increase on rates and dues.
London and North Western Railway.	Oct. 31, 1917–1115 ...	Increased rates for certain traffic at Widnes and Garston docks.
London Port Authority ...	Oct. 31, 1918–1552(**d**)	70% increase on dock rates, dues and charges, other than those for grain and certain other commodities which shall be 85%.
Londonderry Port and Harbour Commissioners.	May 29, 1918–608	33⅓ increase on rates, dues and charges.
Manchester Ship Canal	Oct. 14, 1918–1338(**e**)	40% increase on rates.
Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.	Sept. 24, 1917–990	70% increase on warehouse rates and charges.
	May 10, 1918–525	16⅔% increase on dock tonnage rates, harbour rates and wharf rates on ships, and on dock rates on goods. 16⅔% on town dues on goods.
Mersey (Upper) Navigation Commissioners.	Oct. 1, 1918–1294	100% increase on rates, dues and charges.

(**a**) Revokes Order of Oct. 10, 1917, No. 1052, which increased the rates by 20%.

(**b**) Revokes Order of March 5, 1918, No. 290, which increased the rates by 50%.

(**c**) Revokes Order of Jan. 25, 1918, No. 103, which increased the rates by 33⅓%.

(**d**) Revokes Orders of April 23, 1917, No. 388, Aug. 15th, 1917, No. 857, Dec. 21, 1917, No. 1358, and May 18, 1918, No. 563, which last Order increased the rates by 50% and 65% respectively.

(**e**) Revokes Order of May 24, 1918, No. 581, which increased the rates by 30%.

Undertakers.	Date and St. R. & O. No. of Order.	Excess Rates, Dues and Charges authorised.
Montrose Harbour Trustees	Aug. 16, 1917–852	25% increase on dues specified in Sch. C to Montrose Harbour Order, 1878, and 20% increase on rates specified in Schs. to Montrose Harbour Order, 1894.
Neath Harbour Commissioners.	July 27, 1917–783	50% increase on rates.
Newlyn Pier and Harbour Commissioners.	May 11, 1918–526	Increased rates on imported fish.
Newry Port and Harbour Trustees.	March 7, 1919–265	50% increase on rates for goods and animals, but not coal.
Peterhead Harbour Trustees	June 13, 1917–548	Increased rates and dues on vessels and fresh herrings.
Port Talbot Railway and Docks Company.	June 3, 1918–629	50% increase on rates, dues and charges at harbour and dock, but allowing 6*d.* per ton charge for tipping and weighing of coal and coke by machinery.
Seaham Harbour Dock Company.	Dec. 24, 1918–1750(**a**)	100% increase on rates on vessels entering and 4*d.* per ton on coal shipped, etc., and the same for shipment by machinery.
Swansea Harbour Trustees	June 3, 1918–625	50% increase on rates, dues and charges, but allowing 6*d.* per ton charge for tipping and weighing of coal and coke by machinery.
Taff Vale Railway Company	June 3, 1918–630	50% increase on rates, dues and charges at harbour and dock, but allowing 6*d.* per ton charge for tipping and weighing of coal and coke by machinery,
Tees Conservancy Commissioners.	Feb. 26, 1918–240	50% increase on rates, dues and tolls.
Tyne Improvement Commissioners.	June 27, 1918–799(**b**)	100% increase on certain rates on vessels and goods.
Warkworth Harbour Commissioners.	Sept. 13, 1918–1169(**c**)	100% increase on rates.
Waterford Harbour Commissioners.	July 17, 1918–905(**d**)	100% increase on rates and dues.

(**a**) Supersedes Order of Aug. 31, 1918—1088, by varying the charges.
(**b**) Revokes Order of Oct. 22, 1917, No. 1082, which increased the rates by 50%.
(**c**) Revokes Order of Dec. 11, 1917, No. 1300, which increased the rates by 50%.
(**d**) Revokes Order of Aug. 28, 1917, No. 918, which increased the rates and dues by 25%.

Undertakers.	Date and St. R. & O. No. of Order.	Excess Rates, Dues and Charges authorised.
Wear, Commissioners of the River.	July 19, 1918-924 (**a**)	100% increase on rates.
Wear, Watch Commissioners of the River.	Nov. 25, 1918-1554 (**b**)	2*d.* per ton increase on rates for ships or vessels.
Whitehaven Harbour Commissioners.	Feb. 20, 1918-227	25% increase on rates and duties on vessels, and 50% increase on coal exported and sent coastwise.

XLVI.—Order as to Freights under Regulation 39BBB. (This Reg. is printed at p. 138.)

The Limitation of Freights (French Ports) Amendment Order, 1918, dated May 1, 1918, made by the Shipping Controller.

1918. No. 504.

The Shipping Controller in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by regulation 39BBB of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby makes the following Order:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Limitation of Freights (French Ports) Order, 1918.

2. Subject as hereinafter provided—

(1) The rates of freight per ton of coal carried between the several ports and places in the United Kingdom and France respectively set forth in the First Schedule to this Order (in this Order called the basic rates) shall not exceed the rates specified in that Schedule;

(2) The rates of freight for the commodities referred to below carried between the ports and places aforesaid shall not exceed the basic rates increased by the amounts following, that is to say:—for patent fuel five per cent., for pitch fifteen shillings per ton, for pig iron seven shillings per ton, scrap iron, steel and tin plates, rails, fish plates, eight shillings and sixpence per ton, clay, cement, four shillings per ton, over and above the basic rates.

(3) The rates of freight per ton of coke carried from any port in the United Kingdom to the ports or places in France set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order shall not exceed the rates specified in that Schedule:

Provided, nevertheless, that in the case of steamers exceeding 750 gross register tons loading less than 1,000 tons cargo the

(**a**) Revokes Orders of June 30, 1917, No. 671, and of Oct. 24th, 1917, No. 1096, which last Order increased the rates by 50%.

(**b**) Revokes Order of Aug. 14, 1917—829, which gave a penny increase on rates.

maximum rates specified in this Order shall be increased by one shilling per ton, and in the case of steamers loading more than 2,500 tons shall be reduced by two shillings and sixpence per ton.

3. Subject as hereinafter provided, the rates for time-chartered vessels trading between the several ports and places in the United Kingdom and France set forth in the First and Second Schedules to this Order shall not exceed the rates specified in the Third Schedule.

4. In the case of any contract of carriage to which this Order applies:—

(1) The rate of demurrage shall not exceed one shilling and sixpence per gross register ton per day, or, where the vessel is under 1,000 gross register tons, one shilling and ninepence;

(2) The rate of despatch money shall not exceed one-half of the demurrage rate and shall only be payable in ports where despatch money is customary.

5.—(1) No charterer whether by voyage or by time shall pay or agree to pay, and no owner shall receive or agree to receive, directly or indirectly or in any manner whatsoever, any freight or other remuneration in excess of the maximum rates fixed by this Order:

Provided that the owner of a vessel may make arrangements with duly authorised representatives of the French Government or otherwise if approved by the Shipping Controller:—

(*a*) In the case of steamers of 400 gross register tons whereby he is indemnified against loss or damage of his vessel by war perils during the currency of the charter whether by voyage or time.

(*b*) In the case of steamers of 400 gross register tons or less whereby he is reimbursed the payment of any premiums for war risk insurance in excess of those required to cover the vessel against war perils while exclusively employed in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom on values not exceeding those specified in the following scale, and that is to say, Vessels not exceeding 10 years old £40 per ton deadweight; Vessels exceeding 10 but not exceeding 20 years old £35 per ton deadweight; Vessels over 20 years old £30 per ton deadweight.

(2) For the purpose of this Order "owner" includes a charterer at whose disposition a vessel is for the time being.

6. The Limitation of Freights (French Ports) Order, 1918, is hereby revoked. (**a**)

7. This Order shall apply to all British vessels of the classes or descriptions specified in the Schedules hereto, unless in any case the Shipping Contoller otherwise directs, and shall come into force on the first day of May, 1918.

(**a**) This Order (of Feb. 5, 1918) was printed in the February, 1918, Edition of this Manual at p. 377.

First Schedule.

MAXIMUM RATES OF FREIGHT FOR CARRIAGE OF COAL TO FRENCH PORTS.

Steamers not exceeding 400 tons gross register. Rates inclusive of cost of War Risk Insurance on ship.

Ports.	Tyne, Hull and East Coast.		Bristol Channel.		Mersey.		Clyde.		Forth and Fife Ports.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Rouen	37	9	34	0	36	6	39	0	40	0
Havre	35	3	31	9	34	0	36	6	37	9
Dieppe	36	0	33	0	35	3	37	9	38	3
Dunkirk	39	0	37	9	40	0	42	0	41	3
Calais	37	9	36	6	39	0	41	3	40	0
Boulogne	36	6	35	3	37	9	40	0	39	0
Tréport, Cherbourg, Fécamp ...	36	6	33	0	35	3	38	3	39	0
Caen, Granville, Honfleur, Trouville	36	6	32	3	34	9	37	9	38	3
St. Brieuc	38	3	33	6	36	0	38	3	40	9
St. Malo, St. Servan	36	6	30	0	33	6	36	6	39	0
Brest	37	9	31	0	33	6	36	6	40	0
Rochefort, St. Nazaire and adjoining ports.	46	9	39	6	40	9	43	0	49	0
Chantenay, Nantes	48	9	41	6	42	9	45	0	51	0
Bordeaux	52	9	45	6	46	9	49	0	57	0
Bayonne	55	9	48	0	49	0	51	6	59	3
Gravelines	39	0	37	9	40	0	42	0	41	3
Duclair, Caudebec	37	9	36	0	38	3	40	9	40	0
Lorient	52	9	38	3	40	9	43	0	-	
Hennebont	54	0	39	6	42	0	44	3	—	
Sables	55	9	40	9	43	0	45	6	—	
Tonnay Charente	48	0	40	9	42	0	44	3	—	
Coueron	55	0	40	9	—		—		—	
Marans	—		43	0	—		—		—	
Arcachon	—		46	9	—		—		—	
Mortagne	—		46	9	—		—		—	
St. Valery sur Somme ...	60	0	57	0	62	0	64	0	66	0
St. Valery en Caux										
Courcelles, Port en Bassin ...										
Isigny, Carenten, Morlaix ...										

Steamers exceeding 400 but not exceeding 500 tons gross register. Rates exclusive of cost of War Risk Insurance on ship.

	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Rouen	29	9	26	6	28	9	31	0	32	0
Havre	27	9	24	3	26	6	28	9	29	9
Dieppe	28	3	25	3	27	9	29	9	30	6
Dunkirk	31	0	29	9	32	0	33	9	33	3
Calais	29	9	28	9	31	0	33	3	32	0
Boulogne	28	9	27	9	29	9	32	0	31	0
Tréport, Cherbourg, Fécamp ...	28	9	25	3	27	9	30	6	31	0
Caen, Granville, Honfleur, Trouville	28	9	25	0	27	0	29	9	30	6
St. Brieuc	30	6	26	0	28	3	30	6	32	6
St. Malo, St. Servan	28	9	22	9	26	0	28	9	31	0
Brest	29	9	23	9	26	0	28	9	32	0

Ports.	Tyne, Hull and East Coast.		Bristol Channel		Mersey.		Clyde.		Forth and Fife Ports.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Rochefort, St. Nazaire and adjoining ports	37	0	30	6	31	6	34	9	39	3
Chantenay, Nantes	39	0	32	6	33	6	36	9	41	3
Bordeaux	42	6	36	0	37	0	39	3	46	6
Bayonne	45	3	38	3	39	3	41	6	48	9
Gravelines	31	0	29	9	32	0	33	9	33	3
Duclair, Caudebec	29	9	28	3	30	6	32	6	32	6
Lorient	42	6	29	6	31	6	33	9	—	
Hennebon	43	9	30	6	32	9	34	9	—	
Sables	45	3	31	6	33	9	36	0	—	
Tonnay Charente	38	3	31	6	32	9	34	9	—	
Coueron	44	9	31	6	—		—		—	
Marans	—		33	9	—		—		—	
Arcachon	—		37	0	—		—		—	
Mortagne	—		37	0	—		—		—	
St. Valery sur Somme ...										
St. Valery en Caux	55	0	52	0	57	0	59	0	61	0
Courcelles, Port en Bassin ...										
Isigny, Carenten, Morlaix ...										

Steamers exceeding 500 but not exceeding 750 tons gross register
Rates exclusive of cost of War Risk Insurance on ship.

	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Rouen	26	3	23	0	25	3	27	6	28	6
Havre	24	3	20	9	23	0	25	3	26	3
Dieppe	24	9	21	9	24	3	26	3	27	0
Dunkirk	27	6	26	3	28	6	30	3	29	9
Calais	26	3	25	3	27	6	29	9	28	6
Boulogne	25	3	24	3	26	3	28	6	27	6
Tréport, Cherbourg, Fécamp ...	25	3	21	9	24	3	27	0	27	6
Caen, Granville, Honfleur, Trouville	25	3	21	6	23	6	26	3	27	0
St. Brieuc	27	0	22	6	24	9	27	0	29	0
St. Malo, St. Servan	25	3	19	3	22	6	25	3	27	6
Brest	26	3	20	3	22	6	25	3	28	6
Rochefort, St. Nazaire and adjoining ports.	33	6	27	0	28	0	30	3	35	9
Chantenay, Nantes	35	6	29	0	30	0	32	3	37	9
Bordeaux	39	0	32	6	33	6	35	9	43	0
Bayonne	41	9	34	9	35	9	38	0	45	3
Gravelines	27	6	26	3	28	6	30	3	29	9
Duclair, Caudebec	26	3	24	9	27	0	29	0	29	0
Lorient	39	0	26	0	28	0	30	3	—	
Hennebont	40	3	27	0	29	3	31	3	—	
Sables	41	9	28	0	30	3	32	6	—	
Tonnay Charente	34	9	28	0	29	3	31	3	—	
Coueron	41	3	28	0	29	3	31	3	—	
Marans	43	6	30	3	31	6	33	6	—	
Arcachon	46	9	33	6	35	0	37	0	—	
Mortagne	46	9	33	6	35	0	37	0	—	
St. Valery sur Somme ...										
St. Valery en Caux	55	0	52	0	57	0	59	0	61	0
Courcelles, Port en Bassin ...										
Isigny, Carenten, Morlaix ...										

Steamers exceeding 750 tons gross register. Rates exclusive of cost of War Risk Insurance on ship.

Ports.	Tyne, Hull, and East Coast.		Bristol Channel.		Mersey.		Clyde.		Forth and Fife Ports.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Rouen	22	6	19	6	21	6	23	6	24	6
Havre	20	6	17	6	19	6	21	6	22	6
Dieppe	21	0	18	6	20	6	22	6	23	0
Dunkirk	23	6	22	6	24	6	26	0	25	6
Calais	22	6	21	6	23	6	25	6	24	6
Boulogne	21	6	20	6	22	6	24	6	23	6
Tréport, Cherbourg, Fécamp ...	21	6	18	6	20	6	23	0	23	6
Caen, Granville, Honfleur, Trouville	21	6	18	0	20	0	22	6	23	0
St. Brieuc	23	0	19	0	21	0	23	0	25	0
St. Malo, St. Servan	21	6	16	0	19	0	21	6	23	6
Brest	22	6	17	0	19	0	21	6	24	6
Rochefort, St. Nazaire and adjoining ports.	29	0	23	0	24	0	26	0	31	0
Chantenay, Nantes	31	0	25	0	26	0	28	0	33	0
Bordeaux	34	0	28	0	29	0	31	0	37	6
Bayonne	36	6	30	0	31	0	33	0	39	6
Gravelines	23	6	22	6	24	6	26	0	25	6
Duclair, Caudebec	22	6	21	0	23	0	25	0	24	6
Lorient	34	0	22	0	24	0	26	0	—	
Hennebont	35	0	23	0	25	0	27	0	—	
Sables	36	6	24	0	26	0	28	0	—	
Tonnay Charente	30	0	24	0	25	0	27	0	—	
Coueron	36	0	24	0	26	0	28	0	—	
Marans	—		26	0	28	0	30	0	—	
Arcachon	—		29	0	31	0	33	0	—	
Mortagne	—		29	0	31	0	33	0	—	

From Amble, Blyth and Seaham, threepence per ton, and from Goole sixpence per ton over Tyne, Hull and East Coast rate.

From Llanelly, Neath Abbey and Burry Port threepence per ton over Bristol Channel rate.

Sailing Vessels fully rigged or dismantled and Barges. Rates inclusive of cost of War Risk Insurance on Ship.

	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Rouen	83	0	76	0	80	6	85	0	87	3
Havre	78	6	71	6	76	0	80	6	82	9
Dieppe	79	6	73	9	78	6	82	9	83	9
Dunkirk	85	0	82	9	87	3	92	0	89	9
Calais	82	9	80	6	85	0	89	9	87	3
Boulogne	78	6	78	6	82	9	87	3	85	0
Tréport, Cherbourg, Fécamp ...	80	6	73	9	78	6	83	9	85	0
Caen, Granville, Honfleur, Trouville	80	3	72	9	77	3	82	9	83	9
St. Brieuc	83	9	75	0	79	6	85	0	88	6
St. Malo, St. Servan	80	3	68	0	75	0	80	6	85	0
Brest	82	9	68	0	75	0	80	6	87	0
Gravelines	85	0	82	9	87	3	90	6	89	9
Duclair, Caudebec	82	9	79	6	83	9	88	6	87	3
St. Valery sur Somme ...										
St. Valery en Caux										
Courcelles										
Port en Bassin	90	0	85	0	90	0	95	0	95	0
Isigny										
Carenten										

Ports.	Tyne, Hull, and East Coast.	Bristol Channel.	Mersey.	Clyde.	Forth and Fife Ports.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Morlaix					
Treguier					
Paimpol	95 0	80 0	85 0	90 0	100 0
Roscoff					
Abrevach					
Portrieux and Lezardieux ...					

—	Thames Estuary to Folkestone.	West of Folkestone to Southampton.	West of Southampton to Penzance.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Rouen	35 0	55 0	57 6
Havre	30 0	50 0	52 6
Dieppe	30 0	50 0	55 0
Dunkirk	27 6	52 6	57 6
Calais	25 0	50 0	55 0
Boulogne	25 0	50 0	55 0
Treport	30 0	50 0	55 0
Cherbourg	32 6	50 0	52 6
Fécamp	30 0	50 0	55 0
Caen	32 6	50 0	55 0
Granville	32 6	50 0	55 0
Honfleur	30 0	50 0	55 0
Trouville	30 0	50 0	55 0
St. Brieux	35 0	55 0	56 0
St. Malo	32 6	52 6	53 6
St. Servan	32 6	52 6	53 6
Brest	32 6	55 0	57 6
Gravelines	30 0	50 0	57 6
Duclair	35 0	55 0	57 6
Caudebec	35 0	55 0	57 6
St. Valery sur Somme ...	40 0	55 0	60 0
St. Valery en Caux	40 0	55 0	60 0
Courcelles	42 6	60 0	57 6
Port en Bassin	42 6	60 0	57 6
Isigny	42 6	60 0	57 6
Carentan	42 6	60 0	57 6
Morlaix	42 6	57 6	55 0
Treguier	43 6	62 6	60 0
Paimpol	43 6	62 6	60 0
Roscoff	43 6	62 6	60 0
Abrevach	43 6	62 6	60 0
Portrieux	43 6	62 6	60 0
Lezardieux	43 6	62 6	60 0

Steamers not exceeding 400 tons gross register from Thames Estuary to Folkestone 25 per cent. less than the above rates; from West of Folkestone to Penzance 50 per cent. less than above rates. Rates inclusive of Cost of War Risk Insurance on Ship.

Second Schedule.

MAXIMUM RATES OF FREIGHT FOR CARRIAGE OF COKE TO FRENCH PORTS.

	Voyages from any port in the United Kingdom.		
	Not exceeding 400 gross. Rates inclusive of War Risk.	Exceeding 400 and not exceeding 750 gross. Rates exclusive of War Risk.	Exceeding 750 gross. Rates exclusive of War Risk.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne ...	55 0	44 6	40 0
Tréport, Dieppe, and ports west thereof up to and including Brest except Rouen.	56 0	45 6	41 0
Rouen	58 0	47 9	43 0

Ports south of Brest :—Not exceeding 400 gross, 20*s.* per ton over maximum coal rates, inclusive of War Risk ; exceeding 400 gross, 15*s.* per ton over maximum coal rates, exclusive of War Risk.

Third Schedule.

RATES FOR TIME-CHARTERED VESSELS TRADING TO FRENCH PORTS.

	Per ton gross register per month.
Not exceeding 400 tons gross...	65*s.* 0*d.*, inclusive of cost of war risk insurance.
Exceeding 400 and not exceeding 500 tons gross.	50*s.* 0*d.*, exclusive „ „ „
Exceeding 500 and not exceeding 750 tons gross.	42*s.* 6*d.* „ „ „ „
	Per ton dead weight per month.
Exceeding 750 tons gross, and not exceeding 1,500 d.w.	31*s.* 0*d.*, exclusive of cost of war risk insurance
Exceeding 1,500 and not exceeding 2,500 tons d.w.	28*s.* 0*d.* „ „ „ „
Exceeding 2,500 and not exceeding 3,600 tons d.w.	25*s.* 0*d.* „ „ „ „

John Anderson,

Secretary, Ministry of Shipping.

1st May, 1918.

THE LIMITATION OF FREIGHTS (FRENCH PORTS) AMENDMENT (No. 2) ORDER, 1918, DATED JULY 30, 1918, MADE BY THE SHIPPING CONTROLLER.

1918. No. 1014.

The Shipping Controller in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 39BBB of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby makes the following Order:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Limitation of Freights (French Ports) Amendment (No. 2) Order, 1918, and shall be read as one with the Limitation of Freights (French Ports) Amendment Order, 1918, hereinafter called the principal Order.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph (2) of Article 2 of the principal Order, the basic rates shall in the case of coke and pitch carried between any port or place from the Thames Estuary to Penzance and the French Ports specified in the sixth table in the First Schedule to the principal Order be increased by seven shillings and sixpence per ton.

3. No charter to which the principal Order applies shall be negotiated or made elsewhere than in the United Kingdom by any owner, whether directly or indirectly, and any charter made in contravention of this Order shall be void.

4. The First Schedule to the principal Order shall be amended in the manner specified in the Schedule hereto.

Schedule.

(1) The following ports shall be included in the First Schedule of the principal Order:—

Ports.	Rates of Freight.
Lannion	As for Morlaix.
Landerneau	
Perros	
Gueric	
Binic	
Porsall	
St. Vaast la Hougue	As for St. Valéry en Caux.
Abbeville	5*s.* above rates for St. Valéry en Caux.

(2) The maximum rate of freight for vessels loading at Hook, Haverfordwest, shall be 10*s.* per ton in excess of the corresponding rate from the Bristol Channel.

(3) Blyth shall be deleted from the note to the table of rates relating to steamers exceeding 750 tons gross register.

(4) The additional rates from Amble, Seaham and Goole, and from Llanelly, Neath Abbey and Burry Port, shall apply in the case of sailing vessels and of all classes of steamers specified in the First Schedule to the principal order.

30th July, 1918.

John Anderson,
Secretary,
Ministry of Shipping.

THE LIMITATION OF FREIGHTS (COASTWISE TRADE) ORDER, 1918, DATED JULY 4, 1918, MADE BY THE SHIPPING CONTROLLER.(a)

1918. No. 821.

The Shipping Controller in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 39BBB of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby makes the following Order:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Limitation of Freights (Coastwise Trade) Order, 1918.

2. Subject as hereinafter provided—

(1) The rates of freight per ton of coal carried between the several ports and places in the United Kingdom and Channel Islands, set forth in the First Schedule to this Order, shall not exceed the rates specified in that Schedule.

(2) The rates of freight per ton of manganese ore, burnt ore, chalk and cement, wheat, flour, loam sand, pig iron and stone carried between the several ports and places in the United Kingdom and Channel Islands, set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order, shall not exceed the rates specified in that Schedule.

(3) The rates of freight per ton of coal, flour, salt and superphosphate carried between the several ports and places in the West Coast of Great Britain and Ireland, set forth in the Third Schedule to this Order, shall not exceed the rates specified in that Schedule.

(4) The rates of freight per ton of potatoes, oats and pitwood carried between the several ports and places in Ireland and the West Coast of Great Britain, set forth in the Fourth Schedule to this Order, shall not exceed the rates specified in that Schedule.

(a) *See* the Amendment Order (April 4th, 1919), *post*, p. 493.

(5) The rates of freight per ton of limestone, burnt ore, pyrites and scrap iron carried between the several ports and places in Ireland and the West Coast of Great Britain, set forth in the Fifth Schedule to this Order, shall not exceed the rates specified in that Schedule.

(6) The rates of freight per ton of cement carried between the several ports and places in the United Kingdom set forth in the Sixth Schedule to this Order, shall not exceed the rates specified in that Schedule.

3. Subject as hereinafter provided, the rates for time-chartered vessels trading between the several ports and places in the United Kingdom set forth in any of the Schedules to this Order shall not exceed the rates specified in the Seventh Schedule.

4. In the case of any contract of carriage to which this Order applies: —

(1) The rate of demurrage in the case of steamers of 1,000 gross register tons and upwards shall not exceed one shilling and sixpence; in the case of steamers of 500 and less than 1,000 gross register tons, one shilling and ninepence; in the case of steamers of 300 and less than 500 gross register tons, two shillings; and in the case of steamers of less than 300 gross register tons, two shillings and threepence per gross register tons per day;

(2) The rate of despatch money shall not exceed one-half of the demurrage rate and shall only be payable in ports where despatch money is customary.

5.—(1) No charterer whether by voyage or by time shall pay or agree to pay, and no owner shall receive or agree to receive, directly or indirectly or in any manner whatsoever, any freight or other remuneration in excess of the maximum rates fixed by this Order.

(2) For the purpose of this Order "owner" includes a charterer at whose disposition a vessel is for the time being.

6. This Order shall apply to all British steamers of the classes or descriptions specified in the Schedules hereto, unless in any case the Shipping Controller otherwise directs, and shall come into force on the 8th day of July, 1918.

First Schedule.

MAXIMUM RATES OF FREIGHT FOR CARRIAGE OF COAL BY STEAMER BETWEEN ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH PORTS AND CHANNEL ISLANDS.

—	Tyne, Blyth, Wear, Tees, and Hartlepools.	Tyne, Blyth, Wear, Tees, Hartlepools and Humber.	Forth.	Bristol Channel.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Wick	—	22 6	—	—
Burghead	—	19 0	—	—
Lossiemouth	—	19 0	—	—
Fraserburgh	—	16 6	—	—
Peterhead	—	16 6	—	—
Newburgh-on-Ythan ...	16 6	—	—	—
Aberdeen	—	15 0	—	—
Montrose	14 0	—	—	—
Arbroath	14 0	—	—	—
Dundee	14 0	—	—	—
Newburgh-on-Tay ...	15 0	—	—	—
Great Yarmouth	—	15 0	—	—
Lowestoft	—	15 0	—	—
Harwich Gas Co's. Wharf	—	25 0	—	—
Ipswich	—	17 0	—	—
Queenborough	—	17 6	—	—
Gillingham...	—	18 0	—	—
Chatham	—	17 6	—	—
Rochester	—	17 6	—	—
London	—	17 0	19 6	21 0
Dover	—	18 0	—	—
Shoreham	—	21 0	—	—
Portsmouth	—	24 6	—	—
Cowes	—	24 6	—	—
Southampton	—	24 6	—	—
Poole	—	25 6	—	—
Brixham	—	25 0	—	—
Dartmouth...	—	26 6	—	—
Plymouth	—	26 6	—	—
Devonport :—				
Small Tidal Wharves ...	—	27 6	—	—
Deep Water Wharves ...	—	26 6	—	—
Lerwick	—	30 0	—	—
Kirkwall	—	26 0	24 6	—
Stromness, Sanday, Westray, St. Margaret's Hope and Burray.	—	28 6	27 0	—
Channel Islands	—	30 0	32 6	28 0

For coal cargoes loaded at Amble, Seaham Harbour or Goole, the rate of freight to be increased by sixpence per ton over the equivalent rate from Tyne–Humber.

All coal cargoes to be delivered free of cost to the steamer.

Freight to be paid on intaken weight, free of discount for cash.

For steamers up to 500 tons gross register, the maximum rate to be increased by 10 per cent.

Other conditions of charter to be as at present customary in the trade.

Second Schedule.

MAXIMUM RATES OF FREIGHT FOR CARRIAGE OF SUNDRY COMMODITIES BY STEAMER ON THE EAST COAST OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Manganese Ore.

	Per ton. s.	d.
From Thames to Tees, Hartlepool, Wear, Tyne and Blyth	12	6
From Thames to Forth	15	0

Burnt Ore.

From Thames to Tees–Blyth	13	6
,, Ipswich to Tees–Blyth	12	6
,, Kings' Lynn to Tees–Blyth	12	0
,, Leith, Arbroath and Dundee to Blyth–Tees	10	6

Chalk and Cement.

From Thames to Tees–Blyth	12	6
,, Thames to Forth	15	0

Wheat.

From Kings' Lynn, Wisbech, Suttonbridge to Tyne, Blyth and Wear	11	6

Flour.

From Hull to Tyne	10	0
,, Thames to Tyne	12	6

Loam Sand.

From Thames to Tees–Blyth	12	6
,, Thames to Forth	15	0

Pig-Iron.

From Tees to Hull	13	6
,, Tees to Forth	15	0

All the above cargoes to be loaded, stowed, and discharged free of cost to the steamer.

Stone.

	Per ton. s.	d.
From Guernsey to London	13	0
,, Guernsey to Southampton	7	6

Stone cargoes to be delivered free of cost to the steamer, and freight to be paid per intaken ton of 20 cwts.

For steamers up to 500 tons gross register the maximum rate to be increased by 10 per cent. for all commodities in the above Schedule.

Freight on all cargoes to be paid on intaken weight, except in the case of cargoes of Burnt Ore, free of discount for cash.

For all Manganese Ore, Burnt Ore, Chalk and Cement, Wheat, Flour, Loam Sand and Pig Iron cargoes, time for loading and/or discharging to count from first high water after arrival at or off loading or discharging berth, but not to commence to count between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. unless used, nor to count between 1 p.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday unless used. Other conditions of charter to be as at present customary in the trade.

Third Schedule.

Maximum Rates of Freight for Carriage of Coal by Steamer.

—	Glasgow.		Mersey.		Bristol Channel.	
	Up to 500 GR.	Over 500 GR.	Up to 500 GR.	Over 50 0 GR.	Up to 500 GR.	Over 500 GR.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Londonderry	16 6	15 0	18 0	16 6	—	—
Larne ...	10 0	9 6	15 0	14 0	18 0	17 0
Magheramorne	10 0 f.d.	—	15 0 f.d.	—	19 0	—
Donaghadee...	10 0 f.d.	—	15 0 f.d.	—	—	—
Belfast ...	9 0 f.d.	8 6 f.d.	15 0	14 0	18 0	17 0
Bangor ...	10 0	—	15 0	—	—	—
Portaferry ...	14 0 f.d.	—	14 0 f.d.	—	—	—
Greenore ...	15 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	16 0
Newry ...	15 6	14 6	15 6	14 6	17 6	16 6
Dundalk ...	15 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	16 0
Drogheda ...	15 6	14 6	15 6	14 6	17 6	16 6
Balbriggan ...	16 0 f.d.	—	16 0 f.d.	—	18 0 f.d.	—
Howth ...	16 0	—	16 0	—	—	—
Dublin ...	15 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	16 0
Kingstown ...	15 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	16 0
Bray... ...	16 0 f.d.	—	16 0 f.d.	—	18 0 f.d.	—
Wicklow ...	16 0 f.d.	—	16 0 f.d.	—	18 0 f.d.	—
Wexford ...	20 0	—	20 0	—	20 0	—
Rosslare ...	18 6	17 6	18 6	17 6	18 6	17 6
Waterford ...	20 6	19 6	20 6	19 6	18 6	17 6
New Ross ...	22 6	—	22 6	—	20 6	—
Fiddown ...	22 6	—	22 6	—	20 6	—
Dungarvon ...	23 6	—	23 6	—	21 6	—
Queenstown...	21 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	18 0
Cork... ...	21 0	20 0	21 .0	20 0	19 0	18 0
Tralee(Fenit)	—	—	—	—	27 6	26 6
Limerick	—	—	—	—	30 0	29 0
Sligo... ...	22 0	21 0	24 6	23 6	—	—

For Ayrshire loading, 6*d.* per ton less than Glasgow.

For Cumberland loading, the same rates as Mersey, except Londonderry 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton less; Larne and Belfast 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton less.

For Partington loading, 1*s.* per ton more than Mersey.

For Saundersfoot loading, 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton more than Bristol Channel.

All above rates inclusive of the customary allowance for discharging except where marked F.D. (free delivery).

Other conditions as per " Coastcon " form of charter party.

Maximum Rates of Freight for Carriage of Flour, Salt and Superphosphates by Steamer.

Flour between above ports, 15 per cent. over coal rates, but with loading and discharging for charterers' account.

Salt between above ports, 10 per cent. over coal rates, but with loading and discharging for charterers' account.

Superphosphates to above ports, 10 per cent. over coal rates, but with loading and discharging for charterers' account.

Other conditions of charter to be as at present customary in the trade.

Fourth Schedule.

MAXIMUM RATES OF FREIGHT FOR CARRIAGE OF POTATOES, OATS IN BULK AND PITWOOD BY STEAMER ON WEST COAST OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

—	Potatoes.		Oats in bulk.		Pitwood.	
	Bristol Channel Coal Port.	Mersey.	Bristol Channel Coal Port.	Mersey.	Bristol Channel Coal Port.	Mersey.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Belfast	17 6	15 0	17 6	15 0	20 0	18 6
Carlingford	19 0	16 6	—	—	—	—
Coleraine	21 6	19 0	—	—	—	—
Cork	—	—	16 0	16 6	20 0	20 0
Drogheda	17 0	14 6	—	—	20 0	18 6
Dublin	16 6	14 0	16 0	13 6	20 0	17 6
Dundalk	17 0	14 6	17 6	15 0	—	—
Dundrum	20 0	17 6	—	—	—	—
Dungarvan	—	—	18 6	18 6	20 0	20 0
Fenit	—	—	—	—	24 0	24 0
Galway	—	—	—	—	26 0	26 0
Giles Quay	20 0	17 6	—	—	—	—
Greencastle	21 0	18 6	—	—	—	—
Kilkeel	21 0	18 6	—	—	—	—
Larne	17 6	15 0	—	—	—	—
Limerick	—	—	—	—	26 0	26 0
Londonderry	20 0	17 6	—	—	—	—
Newcastle (Down) ...	20 0	17 6	—	—	—	—
New Ross	—	—	—	—	20 0	20 0
Newry	17 6	—	17 6	15 0	—	—
Portaferry	20 0	17 6	—	—	—	—
Portavogie	20 0	17 6	—	—	—	—
Portrush	21 6	19 0	—	—	—	—
Waterford	—	—	15 6	16 0	20 0	20 0
Wexford	—	—	—	—	20 0	20 0
Wicklow	—	—	—	—	20 0	20 0
			In bags stowed horizontally, 1*s.* per ton additional. In bags stowed vertically, 2*s.* per ton additional.			

1*s.* per ton extra for Avonmouth, Bristol or Manchester Ship Canal.

Potatoes and Oats.—Loading and discharging for charterers' account.

Pitwood.—Loading for charterers' account. Discharging for shipowners' account.

Other conditions of charter to be as at present customary in the trade.

Fifth Schedule.

MAXIMUM RATES OF FREIGHT FOR CARRIAGE OF LIMESTONE, SCRAP IRON, BURNT ORE AND PYRITES BY STEAMER ON THE WEST COAST OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Limestone.

North Wales to Glasgow	10*s.* per ton.
North Wales to Ayrshire ports	9*s.* 4*d.* per ton.

Scrap Iron.

	Clyde.	Mersey.	Bristol Channel.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Londonderry	16 6	20 6	23 6
Belfast	12 6	15 6	20 6
Dublin	15 6	15 6	18 6
Cork	23 6	23 6	20 6

Loading and discharging to be for charterers' account.

Cargo to be loaded and discharged at the rate of not less than 200 tons per day.

Burnt Ore and Pyrites.

	Clyde.	Mersey.	Bristol Channel.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Londonderry	15 0	17 6	20 0
Belfast...	12 0	14 0	17 0
Drogheda	15 0	14 0	17 0
Dublin	15 0	14 0	16 0
Wicklow	17 0	17 0	17 0
Cork	18 0	17 0	17 0

Other conditions of charter to be as at present customary in the trade.

Sixth Schedule.

MAXIMUM RATES OF FREIGHT FOR CARRIAGE OF CEMENT BY STEAMER.

	Thames.	Bristol Channel
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Mersey	25 0	15 0
Barrow	27 6	15 6
Clyde	28 6	18 0
Londonderry	30 0	21 0
Belfast	28 6	19 0
Dublin	27 6	18 0
Dundalk	28 0	19 0
Waterford	28 6	19 6
Cork	29 0	20 0

Other conditions of charter to be as at present customary in the trade.

Seventh Schedule.

MAXIMUM TIME CHARTER RATES FOR UNITED KINGDOM TRADES (INCLUDING IRELAND AND CHANNEL ISLANDS).

Up to 400 tons Gross Register ...	65*s.* per gross ton per month, inclusive of cost of War Risk Insurance.
401 tons gross to 500 tons gross ...	60*s.* per gross ton per month, inclusive of cost of War Risk Insurance.
501 „ „ 750 „ ...	52*s.* 6*d.* per gross ton per month, inclusive of cost of War Risk Insurance.
751 „ „ 1500 tons D.W. ...	42*s.* per D.W. ton per month, inclusive of cost of War Risk Insurance.
1501 tons D.W. and over	41*s.* per D.W. ton per month, inclusive of cost of War Risk Insurance.

Steamers having double derricks and winches at at least two hatches, 9*d.* per gross ton extra.

Special consideration will be given to steamers of over 12 knots speed.

Brokerage if payable by charterer not to exceed 5 per cent.

4th July, 1918.

T. Lodge,
Assistant Secretary,
Ministry of Shipping.

THE LIMITATION OF FREIGHTS (COASTWISE TRADE) AMENDMENT ORDER, No. 1, 1919, DATED APRIL 4, 1919, MADE BY THE SHIPPING CONTROLLER UNDER REGULATION 39BBB OF THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS.

1919. No. 421.

The Shipping Controller in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 39BBB of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby makes the following Order:—

(1) This Order may be cited as the Limitation of Freights (Coastwise Trade) Amendment Order No. 1, 1919.

(2) This Order shall apply only in the case of vessels over 1,000 tons gross tonnage.

(3) The rates of freight set forth in the first to sixth Schedules to the Limitation of Freights (Coastwise Trade) Order, 1918, and the rates for time chartered vessels set forth in the seventh schedule to the said Order shall be reduced in the case of vessels to which this Order applies by 25 per cent.

(4) This Order shall come into force on the 7th day of April, 1919.

Dated this fourth day of April, 1919.

John Anderson,
Secretary,
Ministry of Shipping.

THE LIMITATION OF FREIGHTS (MEDITERRANEAN, ETC., PORTS) ORDER, 1919, DATED JANUARY 15, 1919, MADE BY THE SHIPPING CONTROLLER.

1919. No. 19.

The Shipping Controller in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 39BBB of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby makes the following Order:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Limitation of Freights (Mediterranean, etc., Ports) Order, 1919.

2. Subject as hereinafter provided, the rates of freight per ton of coal carried between the several ports and places in the United Kingdom and elsewhere respectively set forth in the Schedule to this Order shall not exceed the rates specified in that Schedule.

3. In the case of any contract of carriage to which this Order applies the rate of demurrage shall not exceed one shilling and sixpence per gross register ton per day.

4.—(1) No charterer shall pay or agree to pay and no owner shall receive or agree to receive, directly or indirectly or in any manner whatsoever, any freight or other remuneration in excess of the maximum rates fixed by this Order.

(2) For the purpose of this Order "owner" includes a charterer at whose disposition the vessel is for the time being.

5. This Order shall apply to all British vessels, unless in any case the Shipping Controller otherwise directs, and shall come into force on the 16th day of January, 1919.

Schedule.

MAXIMUM RATES OF FREIGHT FOR CARRIAGE OF COAL TO MEDITERRANEAN, ISLANDS, RIVER PLATE AND ELSEWHERE.

Ports.	Tyne, Hull, and East Coast.	Bristol Channel.	Mersey and Manchester.	Clyde.	Forth and Fife Ports.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Marseilles	51 6	46 6	48 6	49 6	54 0
Genoa	52 6	47 6	49 6	50 6	55 0
Savona	52 6	47 6	49 6	50 6	55 0
Spezzia	52 6	47 6	49 6	50 6	55 0
Leghorn	52 6	47 6	49 6	50 6	55 0
Naples	50 6	45 6	47 6	48 6	53 0
Torre Annunziata...	51 6	46 6	48 6	49 6	54 0
Porto Ferraio ...	50 6	45 6	47 6	48 6	53 0
Bagnoli	52 6	47 6	49 6	50 6	55 0
Porto Vecchio ...	55 0	50 0	52 0	53 0	57 6
Civita Vecchia ...	54 0	49 0	51 0	52 0	56 0
Messina	55 0	50 0	52 0	53 0	57 6
Palermo	55 0	50 0	52 0	53 0	57 6
Catania	55 0	50 0	52 0	53 0	57 6
Syracuse	60 0	55 0	57 0	58 0	62 6
Licata	58 0	53 0	55 0	56 0	60 6
Porto Empedocle ...	65 0	60 0	62 0	63 0	67 6
Taranto	57 6	52 6	54 6	55 6	60 0
Reggio	57 6	52 6	54 6	55 6	60 0
Tunis	52 6	47 6	47 6	50 6	55 0
Sfax	57 6	47 6	49 6	50 6	55 0
Bizerta	45 0	40 0	42 0	43 0	47 6
Bona	45 0	40 0	42 0	43 0	47 6
Phillipeville ...	45 0	41 0	43 0	44 0	47 6
Bougie	46 0	41 0	43 0	44 0	48 6
Algiers	44 0	39 0	41 0	42 0	46 6
Oran	43 6	38 0	40 6	41 6	45 6
Nice	55 0	50 0	52 0	53 0	57 6
Cette	53 0	48 0	50 0	51 0	55 6
Toulon	56 6	51 6	53 6	54 6	59 0
Cannes	56 6	51 6	53 6	54 6	59 0
Port Vendres ...	59 0	54 0	56 0	57 0	61 6
Monaco	59 0	54 0	56 0	57 0	61 6
Mentone	59 0	54 0	56 0	57 0	61 6
Cagliari	59 0	54 0	56 0	57 0	61 6
Carloforte	63 0	58 0	60 0	61 0	65 6
Trapani	60 6	55 6	57 6	60 6	63 0
Santa Liberata ...	56 6	51 6	53 6	54 6	59 0
Salerno	58 0	53 0	55 0	56 0	60 6
Brindisi	60 0	55 0	57 0	58 0	62 6

Ports.	Tyne, Hull, and East Coast.	Bristol Channel.	Mersey and Manchester.	Clyde.	Forth and Fife Ports.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Bari	62 6	57 6	59 6	60 6	65 0
Barletta	62 6	57 6	59 6	60 6	65 0
Ancona	65 0	60 0	62 0	63 0	67 6
Venice	65 0	60 0	62 0	63 0	67 6
Trieste	65 0	60 0	62 0	63 0	67 6
Fiume	65 0	60 0	62 0	63 0	67 6
Pola	65 0	60 0	62 0	63 0	67 6
Gravosa	65 0	60 0	62 0	63 0	67 6
Zea ...					
Piraeus ...	60 0	55 0	57 0	58 0	62 6
Syra ...					
Salonica	60 0	55 0	57 0	58 0	62 6
Smyrna	55 0	55 0	57 0	58 0	62 6
Constantinople ...	62 6	57 6	59 6	60 6	65 0
Malta	43 0	40 0	42 0	43 0	47 6
Port Said	52 6	47 6	49 6	50 6	55 0
Alexandria	52 6	47 6	49 6	50 6	55 0
Gibraltar	42 6	37 6	39 6	40 6	45 0
Las Palmas ...	47 6	42 6	44 6	45 6	50 0
Madeira	47 6	42 6	44 6	45 6	50 0
Teneriffe	47 6	42 6	44 6	45 6	50 0
Azores	47 6	42 6	44 6	45 6	50 0
Dakar	55 0	50 0	52 6	53 6	57 6
St. Vincent ...	55 0	50 0	52 6	53 6	57 6
Buenos Ayres ...	75 0	70 0	72 0	73 0	77 6

Dated this fifteenth day of January, 1919.

T. Lodge,

Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Shipping.

THE LIMITATION OF FREIGHTS (BELGIAN PORTS) ORDER, 1919, DATED FEBRUARY 10, 1919, MADE BY THE SHIPPING CONTROLLER.

1919. No. 158.

The Shipping Controller in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 39BBB of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following Order:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Limitation of Freights (Belgian Ports) Order, 1919.

2. Subject as hereinafter provided:—

(1) The rates of freight per ton of coal carried between the several ports and places in the United Kingdom and Belgium respectively set forth in the First

Schedule to this Order (in this Order called the basic rates) shall not exceed the rates specified in that Schedule.

(2) The rates of freight for the commodities referred to below carried between the ports and places aforesaid shall not exceed the basic rates increased by the amounts following, that is to say:—For patent fuel, one shilling per ton; for pitch, fifteen shillings per ton; for pig iron, seven shillings per ton; for scrap iron, steel and tin plates, rails, fish plates, eight shillings and sixpence per ton; clay, cement, four shillings per ton, over and above the basic rates.

(3) The rates of freight per ton of coke carried from any port in the United Kingdom to the ports or places in Belgium set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order shall not exceed the rates specified in that Schedule.

Provided, nevertheless, that in the case of steamers exceeding 750 gross register tons loading less than 1,000 tons cargo the maximum rates specified in this Order shall be increased by one shilling per ton, and in the case of steamers loading more than 2,500 tons shall be reduced by two shillings and sixpence per ton.

3. Subject as hereinafter provided, the rates for time-chartered vessels trading between the several ports and places in the United Kingdom and Belgium set forth in the First and Second Schedules to this Order shall not exceed the rates specified in the Third Schedule.

4. In the case of any contract of carriage to which this Order applies:—

(1) The rate of demurrage shall not exceed one shilling and sixpence per gross register ton per day or, where the vessel is under 1,000 gross register tons, one shilling and ninepence.

(2) The rate of despatch money shall not exceed one-half of the demurrage rate and shall only be payable in ports where despatch money is customary.

5.—(1) No charterer, whether by voyage or by time, shall pay or agree to pay, and no owner shall receive or agree to receive, directly or indirectly or in any manner whatsoever, any freight or other remuneration in excess of the maximum rates fixed by this Order.

(2) For the purpose of this Order "owner" includes a charterer at whose disposition a vessel is for the time being.

6. In the event of a vessel usually engaged in the carriage of general cargo loading a full cargo of coal, coke or patent fuel, the rates set out in the schedules will apply, but when part cargoes (that is, less than 50 per cent.) are loaded an addition of one shilling per ton for trimming may be made.

7. This Order shall apply to all British vessels of the classes or descriptions specified in the Schedules hereto, unless in any case the Shipping Controller otherwise directs, and shall come into force on the first day of February, 1919.

First Schedule.

MAXIMUM RATES OF FREIGHT FOR COAL TO BELGIAN PORTS.

Rates inclusive of Cost of War Risk Insurance on Ship.

Steamers not exceeding 400 tons gross register.

Ports.	Tyne, Hull and East Coast.	Bristol Channel.	Mersey.	Clyde.	Forth and Fife Ports.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Antwerp					
Ostend					
Ghent	31 6	31 6	33 9	36 0	33 9
Zeebrugge					
Bruges New Canal					
Brussels					
Bruges Old Canal	32 0	32 0	34 3	36 6	34 3
Nieuport...					

Steamers exceeding 400 but not exceeding 500 tons gross register.

	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Antwerp					
Ostend					
Ghent	29 6	29 6	31 9	34 0	31 9
Zeebrugge					
Bruges New Canal					
Brussels					
Bruges Old Canal	30 0	30 0	32 3	34 6	32 3
Nieuport...					

Steamers exceeding 500 but not exceeding 750 tons gross register

	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Antwerp					
Ostend					
Ghent	26 0	26 0	28 3	30 6	28 3
Zeebrugge					
Bruges New Canal					
Brussels					
Bruges Old Canal	26 6	26 6	28 9	31 0	28 9
Nieuport...					

Steamers exceeding 750 tons gross register.

Ports.	Tyne, Hull and East Coast.	Bristol Channel.	Mersey.	Clyde.	Forth and Fife Ports.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Antwerp					
Ostend					
Ghent	22 3	22 3	24 3	26 3	24 3
Zeebrugge					
Bruges New Canal					
Brussels					
Bruges Old Canal	22 9	22 9	24 9	26 9	24 9
Nieuport					

Sailing Vessels fully rigged or dismantled and Barges.

	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Antwerp					
Ostend					
Ghent	52 6	52 6	55 9	60 6	57 0
Zeebrugge					
Bruges New Canal					
Brussels					
Bruges Old Canal	53 0	53 0	56 3	61 0	57 6
Nieuport					

Sailing Vessels and Steamships under 400 tons gross.

Ports.	Thames Estuary to Folkestone.		West of Folkestone to Southampton.		West of Southampton to Penzance.	
	s/v.	s/s.	s/v.	s/s.	s/v.	s/s.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Antwerp						
Ostend						
Ghent	16 0	15 3	41 0	21 6	46 0	24 0
Zeebrugge						
Bruges New Canal ...						
Brussels						
Bruges Old Canal ...	16 6	15 9	41 6	22 0	46 6	24 6
Nieuport						

Second Schedule.

Maximum Rates of Freight for Carriage of Coke to Belgian Ports.

Rates inclusive of Cost of War Risk Insurance on Ship.

Ports.	Not exceeding 400 tons gross.		Exceeding 400 and not exceeding 750 tons gross.		Exceeding 750 tons gross.	
	E.C.	W.C.	E.C.	W.C.	E.C.	W.C.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Antwerp						
Ostend						
Ghent	46 9	47 9	44 3	45 3	39 9	40 9
Zeebrugge						
Bruges New Canal ...						
Brussels						
Bruges Old Canal ...	47 3	48 3	44 9	45 9	40 3	41 3
Nieuport						

Third Schedule.

Rates for Time-chartered Vessels Trading to Belgian Ports.

	Per ton gross register per month.
Not exceeding 500 tons gross	51*s.* 0*d.*, inclusive of cost of war risk insurance.
Exceeding 500 and not exceeding 750 tons gross.	43*s.* 6*d.* „ „ „

	Per ton deadweight per month.
Exceeding 750 tons gross and not exceeding 1,500 d.w.	32*s.* 0*d.*, inclusive of cost of war risk insurance.
Exceeding 1,500 and not exceeding 2,500 tons d.w.	29*s.* 0*d.* „ „ „
Exceeding 2,500 and not exceeding 3,600 tons d.w.	26*s.* 0*d.* „ „ „

Dated this tenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

John Anderson,
Secretary, Ministry of Shipping.

The Time Charters Order, 1919, dated February 11, 1919, made by the Shipping Controller.

1919. No. 140.

The Shipping Controller in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 39BBB of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby makes the following Order:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Time Charters Order, 1919.

2. (1) No person being the owner or disponent of any ship registered in the United Kingdom not fitted for the carriage of passengers or holding a passenger certificate issued by the Board of Trade, shall time charter that ship at a rate in excess of the rates specified in the Schedule to this Order without first submitting a true copy of the charter party to the Shipping Controller and obtaining his approval thereof, and any charter party not so approved by the Shipping Controller shall be void.

Provided that this Article shall not apply to any ship time chartered for the purpose of trading between the ports and in the waters mentioned in the Limitation of Freights (French and Belgian Ports) Orders, 1918 and 1919.

(2) No person shall pay or receive or agree to pay or receive as the case may be, directly or indirectly or in any manner whatsoever any freight, hire or other remuneration under or in respect of any contract or charter party to which this Order applies, viz., Charters at rates in excess of the Schedule, unless and until the charter party has been approved as aforesaid by the Shipping Controller.

(3) There shall be included in every time charter to which this Order applies a clause to the following effect:— "It is agreed that this charter shall be valid only as respects voyages for which licences are duly granted by the Shipping Controller under Regulation 39DD of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

(4) This Order shall come into force on the 11th day of February, 1919.

Schedule.

—	Per ton gross register per month, exclusive of cost of war risk insurance.
Not exceeding 500 tons gross	50*s.* 0*d.*
Exceeding 500 and not exceeding 750 tons gross.	42*s.* 6*d.*

	Per ton dead weight per month, exclusive of cost of war risk insurance.
Exceeding 750 tons gross and not exceeding 1,500 d.w.	31*s.* 0*d.*
Exceeding 1,500 and not exceeding 2,500 tons d.w.	28*s.* 0*d.*
Exceeding 2,500 tons d.w....	25*s.* 0*d.*

Dated this eleventh day of February, 1919.

John Anderson,
Secretary, Ministry of Shipping.

XLVII.—Directions to Port Authorities under Regulation 39C. (This Reg. is printed at p. 140.)

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1. *Ports Generally*, p. 501. | 2. *Port of London*, p. 503.

1. Ports Generally.

Directions issued March 2nd, 1916, by the Port and Transit Executive Committee to Ports generally, as to the Use of Piers, Quays, and Sheds.

Under the powers conferred upon them by The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, made under The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, as amended by Order in Council dated the 3rd day of February, 1916, the Port and Transit Executive Committee, being the Committee specially appointed for the purpose by the First Lord of the Treasury,(a) Hereby give directions to the
(hereinafter called "the said Authority") that until further notice:—

(1) The piers, quays, and sheds, of or under the control of the said Authority shall not be used for the storage or retention of

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(a) Port and Transit Executive Committee.—This Committee was constituted November 1st, 1915. It consists of Sir A. Norman Hill (Chairman), Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hawkins, C.M.G. (both representing the Admiralty); Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Foster (representing the War Office); and 19 other members, with Paymaster-Lieutenant-Commander H. B. Tuffill, R.N.R. (Secretary).
The Offices of the Committee are at those of the Ministry of Shipping, St. James's Park, S.W.1.

imported goods if and so far as the free flow of trade through the said Port is thereby impeded or the traffic of the Port is thereby congested.

(2) If it appears to the said Authority that imported goods are stored or left on or in any of such piers, quays, or sheds, contrary to the preceding paragraph, or if so required by the Committee, the said Authority shall require the owner or consignee of the goods to remove the goods within forty-eight hours from the posting of a prepaid letter addressed to him at the place where he carries on business or his last known place of abode in the United Kingdom, or if such owner or consignee or his place of business or abode shall not be known to the said Authority then within 48 hours from the exhibition of a like notice at the principal place of business of the said Authority, and containing a notice requiring the goods to be removed within the said time.

(3) If the said goods are not removed in accordance with the notice given under the preceding paragraph, then the said Authority shall pass the Customs entry therefor if such goods shall not have been previously entered, and shall take one or other of the following courses as they think fit, or such one of those courses as may be directed by the Committee:—

(A) Remove and store the said goods at the risk and cost of of the owner or consignee;

(B) Impose on the owner or consignee the following special rents while such goods are on the premises of the said Authority (or such other rents in regard to particular classes of goods as the Committee may from time to time direct):—

1*s.* per ton for each 24 hours for the first seven days;
2*s.* per ton for each 24 hours for the next seven days;
3*s.* per ton for each 24 hours after fourteen days.

(The ton to be taken by weight or at the rate of 40 cubic feet measurement whichever be the greater.)

(4) The powers conferred upon the said Authority by these Directions, whether in regard to the imposition of special rents or the removal and storage of goods or otherwise, shall be in addition to and not in derogation of, all powers now vested in the said Authority whether as regards levying rents and charges in respect of such goods or the removal and storage of such goods or otherwise howsoever.

(5) For the purposes of these directions the expression "goods" includes wares and merchandise of every description

By Order of the Port and Transit Executive Committee,

Secretary.

2nd March, 1916.

2. Port of London.

DIRECTIONS OF THE PORT AND TRANSIT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, DATED FEBRUARY 17, 1916, TO THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY AS TO CHARGES FOR MOTOR CARS ON QUAYS.

Under the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, as amended by Order in Council dated 3rd day of February, 1916, and the Port and Transit Executive Committee, being the Committee specially constituted for the purpose by the First Lord of the Treasury,(a) hereby direct the Port of London Authority(b) during the continuance of the present war:

[*First*, on and after the 20th day of March, 1916, to receive into their sheds no goods for export until such Authority is in possession of a Shipping Note (in duplicate) in the form marked for the purposes of identification P.T.1. and signed by the Chairman of the Committee.](c)

Secondly, to impose as from the 1st day of March, 1916, the undermentioned charges, in addition to the ordinary tariff rates, upon all motor cars now placed or to be hereafter placed on the quays at any of the Docks of the said Authority:

CHARGES.

All motor cars placed on the quays at any of the Docks of the Authority, of which delivery is not taken within 24 hours of being ready for delivery, will be charged at the following rates after the expiration of such 24 hours and until delivery is taken:—

—	For each day or part of a day.	Minimum charge for each day or part of a day.	Period.
Additional Rent	2*s.* 0*d.* per 40 cubic feet	£1 per car	First 7 days.
	4*s.* 0*d.* „ „	£2 „	Next 14 „
	6*s.* 0*d.* „ „	£3 „	After 21 „

Provided that such additional rents shall not be charged until after the expiration of 72 hours from the time of the report of the vessel from which the motor car has been discharged.

F. G. Dumayne,
Secretary.

17th February, 1916.

(a) PORT AND TRANSIT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—*See* footnote (a), p. 501.
(b) PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.—This Authority was established by s. 1 of the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7. c. 68), s. 49 and Sch. 5 of which Act define the limits of the port.
(c) Cancelled. *See* Directions of March 28, 1919, next following.

DIRECTIONS OF THE PORT AND TRANSIT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, DATED MARCH 28, 1919, TO THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

Under the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, as amended by Order in Council dated 3rd day of February, 1916, the Port and Transit Executive Committee, being the Committee specially constituted for the purpose by the First Lord of the Treasury, hereby direct the Port of London Authority, that the Directions issued on the 17th day of February, 1916, prohibiting the reception into the Sheds of that Authority, of goods for export, until such Authority is in possession of a Shipping Note, in the form therein prescribed (Pink Shipping Note P.T.1.) are to cease to be operative on and after the 31st day of March, 1919.

By Order of the Port and Transit Executive Committee.

H. B. Tuffill.

Paymaster Lieutenant Commander, R.N.R.,
Secretary.

28th March, 1919.

XLVIII.—ORDER AS TO DISCHARGE OF PETROLEUM FROM A SHIP, UNDER REGULATION 39EE.

(This Reg. is printed at p. 142.)

THE DISCHARGE OF PETROLEUM (SUSPENSION OF BYE-LAWS) ORDER, 1918, DATED OCTOBER 21, 1918, MADE BY THE SHIPPING CONTROLLER.

1918. No. 1353.
Revoked.(a)

The Shipping Controller under the powers conferred on him by Regulation 39EE and all other powers enabling him in that behalf, after consultation with a Secretary of State and the Board of Trade, hereby makes the following Order:—

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Discharge of Petroleum (Suspension of Bye-laws) Order, 1918.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any bye-laws made under the Petroleum Acts, 1871 to 1881 by any Authority in the United Kingdom it shall, subject as hereinafter provided, be lawful to discharge petroleum from a ship by means of the ship's own steam, and any bye-law prohibiting or restricting, whether directly or indirectly, such discharge is hereby suspended.

(a) This Order was revoked May 9, 1919, by the Discharge of Petroleum (Suspension of Bye-Laws) Revocation Order, 1919 (St. R. & O., 1919, No. 580. Notice in London Gazette, May 13, 1919).

3. Subject as hereinafter provided, no person being in occupation, or having the control, of any premises within the limits of any harbour or dock in the United Kingdom shall prohibit or restrict or attempt to prohibit or restrict, whether directly or indirectly, the discharge of petroleum by means of a ship's own steam at or on to those premises, and any rule, regulation, agreement or condition to the contrary shall be void and of no effect.

4. The rules set forth in the Schedule to this Order shall be observed in the case of all ships discharging or intending to discharge petroleum by means of the ship's own steam at or on to any place or premises within the limits of any harbour or dock in the United Kingdom.

5. In this Order "Authority" includes any harbour authority or conservancy authority as defined by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and any owner of a dock or canal as defined by the Merchant Shipping (Liability of Shipowners and Others) Act, 1900, and "harbour" and "dock" have the same meaning as in those Acts respectively.

6. This Order shall have effect subject to any regulations or orders made under Regulations 36, 36A, 37, 38 or 39 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Schedule.

RULES.

1. Before the arrival of the ship at the discharging berth, all the fires on board shall be extinguished with the exception of those of the main boilers, and shall not be relighted until after the departure of the ship from the discharging berth.

2. During the discharge of the ship, all lights on board shall be extinguished other than the ship's electric light, provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit the use of any safety lamp previously approved by the Harbour Master or other person appointed for the purpose by the Authority.

3. No smoking shall be permitted on board the ship while within the limits of the port, and the Master or other responsible officer appointed by him shall collect any matches or mechanical lighters in possession of any person on board and keep them in his charge in a place of safety until the ship is outside the limits of the port.

4. No person in a state of intoxication shall be permitted on board the ship while within the limits of the port.

5. The funnels of the ship shall be covered with spark catchers of wire mesh or other approved appliance, and the openings for admitting air to the tanks shall be protected by coverings of fine wire gauze, but save as aforesaid all openings whatsoever in the tanks and also the hatches shall be hermetically closed. Provided that any place required to be opened for the purpose of inspection, taking of samples or for sounding shall not be opened unless every other place and also the furnace doors and the dampers of the funnels remain closed during the period of such opening.

6. Adequate quantities of sand shall be provided and placed in all necessary and convenient places on board the ship for the purpose of extinguishing any outbreak of fire.

7. For the whole period during which the ship is at the discharging berth with fires lighted, the ship's firemen on duty shall always be in the stokehold. They shall not open the furnace doors or touch the fires without permission from the Master or Chief Engineer, which shall not be given unless every precaution has previously been taken for the purpose of securing that all air-holes will remain closed during the time required for the work of keeping up the fires.

8. The Master or other officer for the time being in charge of the ship shall be responsible for the due observance of these rules and shall take all such steps as may be necessary to make every person on board the ship thoroughly acquainted with them, but nothing in this rule shall relieve any person on board the ship from the duty of strict observance of the rules generally.

9. The Harbour Master or other person appointed for the purpose by the Authority, may visit the ship at all reasonable times for the purpose of satisfying himself that the rules have been or are being complied with.

10. Nothing in the preceding rules shall relieve any person on board from taking all reasonable precautions even if not specifically mentioned in the rules themselves.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1918.

John Anderson,

Secretary, Ministry of Shipping.

XLIX.—Order as to Registration of Seamen under Regulation 39FF. (This Reg. is printed at p. 144).

The Registration of Seamen Order, 1918, dated September 6, 1918, made by the Shipping Controller in conjunction with the Board of Trade.

1918. No. 1120.

The Shipping Controller in conjunction with the Board of Trade in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 39FF of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all

other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby makes the following Order:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Registration of Seamen Order, 1918.

2. Subject as hereinafter provided, every person employed as master, seaman, or apprentice on a seagoing ship registered in the United Kingdom other than a fishing boat (except an Asiatic who has been engaged in Asia and whose agreement stipulates that he shall be discharged in Asia) shall be registered and there shall be issued to every person so registered an Identity and Service Certificate in the prescribed form.

3. The following persons shall be entitled to make application to be registered as aforesaid, that is to say:—

(*a*) Masters, seamen and apprentices actually serving afloat on the 31st day of August, 1918;

(*b*) Masters, seamen and apprentices who before the 31st day of August, 1918, have been regularly serving afloat and who at the date of their application have not been ashore for more than three months;

(*c*) Boys over 14½ and under 17 years of age who on the 31st day of August, 1918, were serving afloat or who satisfy a Superintendent of a Mercantile Marine Office or other person duly authorised in that behalf that they have a definite prospect of immediate employment in the Mercantile Marine; and

(*d*) Any other person or class of persons who in the opinion of the Shipping Controller and of the Board of Trade may properly be registered:

Provided that no subject of a foreign State with which His Majesty has made a convention under the Military Service (Conventions with Allied States) Act, 1917, shall, if of military age, be entitled to be registered under this Order unless he holds a certificate of exemption from military service duly issued by the proper authority.

4. (1) An application for registration under this Order shall be made on the prescribed form to a Superintendent of a Mercantile Marine Office or other person duly authorised in that behalf.

(2) Every applicant shall give all such information and shall produce all such documents as may be required and shall comply with all instructions received from the Superintendent or other authorised person regarding photographs or other matters required in connection with the registration and the certificate.

5. A person to whom a certificate is issued shall forthwith sign it in the presence of the Superintendent or other authorised person by whom it is issued, and, in the case of an Asiatic, African or other coloured seaman, may be required to place an impression of his left thumb both on the application form and on the certificate itself.

6. A master of a seagoing ship registered in the United Kingdom who engages or discharges a seaman at a port in the United Kingdom otherwise than before the Superintendent of a Mercantile Marine Office shall within twenty-four hours report the engagement or discharge, as the case may be, on the prescribed form to the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen.

7. No person shall go to sea or shall be engaged or employed as a master, seaman or apprentice on board a seagoing ship registered in the United Kingdom unless he is in possession of a certificate as aforesaid, or, up to and including the 31st day of December, 1918, has duly applied for registration:

Provided that where a ship engaged in the home trade would be delayed by reason of the fact that a seaman intending to sail on board the ship and entitled to be registered has failed to apply for registration, the provisions of this Article shall not apply in any case where before sailing the seaman applies to be registered and the master reports the engagement to the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen.

8. The agreement with the crew and the list of the crew of every seagoing ship registered in the United Kingdom shall specify the number of the certificate held by the master and by each seaman and apprentice on board the ship.

9. Every person holding a certificate shall produce it when required so to do by the Superintendent of a Mercantile Marine Office, Consular Officer or other person duly authorised in that behalf whether within or without His Majesty's dominions.

10. The Shipping Controller or the Board of Trade may at any time cancel a certificate without notice to the person to whom it has been issued.

11. In this Order—

"Seaman" includes every male member of the crew employed or engaged in any capacity on board any ship other than a fishing boat;

"Superintendent of a Mercantile Marine Office" "agreement with the crew," "list of the crew," and "home trade" have the same meaning as in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894;

"Asiatic" includes a lascar;

"Prescribed form" means the form set forth in the Schedule to this Order or a form substantially to the like effect and approved by the Shipping Controller and the Board of Trade.

12. This Order shall come into force on the 23rd day of September, 1918, provided nevertheless that applications for registration may be made and certificates issued on and after the 9th day of September, 1918.

T. Lodge,
Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Shipping.

W. F. Marwood,
6th September, 1918. A Secretary, Board of Trade.

Schedule

IDENTITY AND SERVICE CERTIFICATE.

R.S. 2.

1.

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

IDENTITY
AND
SERVICE CERTIFICATE.

Date and Place of Issue.....

Surname.....

Christian Names.....

Rank or Rating at Date of Issue.....

R.N.R. No. (if any).....

Number and Grade of B/T or other Certificate.....

.....

If this Certificate is lost the finder is at once to place it in the nearest Pillar Box when it will be forwarded to—

The Registrar General of Shipping & Seamen,
Tower Hill,
London, E.C.3.

2. **Identity and Service Certificate.**

Date of Birth..... (Day) ..... (Month) ..... (Year)

Place of Birth..... (Town) ..... (Country)

Nationality.....

Nationality of Father.....

Height..... Colour of Hair..... Eyes.....

Tattoo and other distinguishing marks :.....

.....

PHOTOGRAPH.
Official Stamp of Affixing Officer is to be impressed partly on photo and partly on this page.

(Head and Shoulders.)

LEFT THUMB PRINT.
Compulsory in the case of Asiatics, Africans and other coloured seamen.

Ship.....

Engaged..... Discharged.....

Signature of Master or Official Stamp } .....

Ship.....

Engaged..... Discharged.....

Signature of Master or Official Stamp } .....

Ship.....

Engaged..... Discharged.....

Signature of Master or Official Stamp } .....

Ship.....

Engaged..... Discharged.....

Signature of Master or Official Stamp } .....

Nationality Certificate.

(Before this Document can be accepted as evidence of nationality, the following Certificate must be signed by a Superintendent of Mercantile Marine Office and his Official Stamp placed against his signature.)

After examining the Documents of the Bearer, I hereby certify that I am satisfied that he is a.....

.....subject.

Signature.....

Official Stamp.

Stamps

of other *Governments.*

No. of Discharge Book (if any) .....

National Health Insurance No. .....

Name and Address of Next of Kin .....

.....

.....

Address on National Registration Card .....

.....

(if unregistered) Home Address .....

.....

Signature .....

For use of the Ministry of National Service.

This Certificate is recognised as a valid protection from recruitment so long as the holder fulfils the conditions of his employment as a member of the Mercantile Marine.

Region .....

Regional No. .....

Signed ..... A.D.N.S.

..... Area

Date .....

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION.

Obverse.

R.S. 1. **For use of Ministry of National Service and Superintendents.**

M.N.S. Region..... Number of Identity Certificate assigned.....

Regional Number..... Is evidence of Nationality sufficient ?.....

APPLICATION FORM FOR REGISTRATION AS A MERCHANT SEAMAN.

1. Write your Surname IN CAPITALS here ☞ .....

Christian Names .....

2. Rating..... .....R.N.R. Number..... (if any)

3. Number and Grade of B/T or other Certificate.....

4. Date and place of Birth..... (day) (month) (year) (Town) (Country)

5. Nationality of Applicant..... 6. Nationality of Father.....

7. Height..... 8. Colour of Hair..... 9. Colour of Eyes.....

10. Tattoo and other distinguishing marks .....

.....

11. Number of B/T Dis. A Book..... 12. National Health Insurance Number.....

13. Name and address of next of kin .....

.....

14. *Name of Vessel on which last served ..... Date last on board .....

Foreign Trade (F) / *Home Trade or Coasting* (H) / *Port or River* (P)

If you have not recently been serving as a member of the Mercantile Marine, state below the address at which you are now or were most recently employed.

.....

Reverse.

7446

15. If the address given below is different from that on your National Registration Card, state here the address on that Card :—
Registered address.....
.....

If not in possession of a National Registration Card, complete or strike out one or other of the following lines :—

Card lost but registered at.....

Unregistered (insert Home Address).....

16. Have you ever served in the Royal Navy, Army or Royal Air Force?..... ... If so, give following particulars :—

Particulars of Service.....
(Including Regimental Number and Unit)
.....

Date and No. of discharge.....

17. If you are of military age, state what form of exemption or protection you hold from military service.
.....

I hereby apply to be registered as a Merchant Seaman, and certify that the foregoing particulars are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Applicant.....

PHOTOGRAPH.

The applicant will receive instructions from the Superintendent of the Mercantile Marine Office as to how and where he should obtain the photographs required.

Asiatics, Africans and other coloured seamen are to give an impression of left thumb on the space provided for the purpose.
This impression should be given in presence of the Superintendent.

Left Thumb Impression.

Address at which residing when this application is made { .....
.....

I hereby certify that the information contained in this form regarding the above-named man is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

.....Signature of Local Representative.

.....Rank.

R

This Certificate may be given by a Supt. M.M., Shipowners' authorised representative, or the authorised representative of Seamen's Union or Association, who should state here his rank and under which of these authorities he signs.

FORMS FOR MASTER'S REPORT OF ENGAGEMENT.

C.R. 2. Identity Certificate No.....

Report of Engagement—Foreign Trade.

Name of Seaman .....

Rating .....

Name and Official No. of Ship.	Date of engagement.

.R. 7. Identity Certificate No.....

Report of Engagement—Home Trade.

Name of Seaman.....

Rating .....

Name and Official No. of Ship.	Date of Engagement.

FORMS FOR MASTER'S REPORT OF DISCHARGE.

C.R. 3.

Re-engagement should be effected not later than...../.....
day/month

Identity Certificate No.....

Report of Discharge—Foreign Trade.

Name of Seaman.....

Rating.....

Name and Official No. of Ship.	Date of Discharge.

C.R. 8.

Re-engagement should be effected not later than...../.....
day/month

Identity Certificate No.....

Report of Discharge—Home Trade.

Name of Seaman.....

Rating .....

Name and Official No. of Ship.	Date of Discharge.

L.—Order as to Supply of Drugs to Members of H.M.'s Forces under Regulation 40. (This Reg. is printed at p. 145.)

Order of the Army Council dated June 5, 1918, as to supply of Narcotic or Stimulant Drugs or Preparations to Members of H.M.'s Forces.

Whereas by an Order dated the 11th day of May, 1916,(a) the Army Council, under the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, prohibited the sale or supply of certain drugs to or for any member of His Majesty's Forces except subject to certain conditions. Now the Army Council, in pursuance of the said powers and all other powers them thereunto enabling, hereby revoke the said Order of the 11th day of May, 1916, and Order as follows:—

No person shall sell, give, procure, or supply or offer to sell, give, procure, or supply any of the drugs specified in the Schedule to this Order (hereinafter called the drug) to any member of His Majesty's Forces not being a registered medical practitioner

(a) This order was printed in the Feb. 28th, 1918, edition of this Manual, p. 389.

or registered dentist or registered veterinary surgeon except in accordance with the following conditions:—

(*a*) The drug must be supplied on and in accordance with a written prescription of a registered medical practitioner or registered dentist or registered veterinary surgeon, and dispensed by a person legally authorised to dispense such prescription.

(*b*) The prescription must be dated and signed by the registered medical practitioner or registered dentist or registered veterinary surgeon with his full name and address and qualifications, and marked with the words "not to be repeated," and must specify the total amount of the drug to be supplied on the prescription, except that where the medicine to be supplied on the prescription is a proprietary medicine, it shall be sufficient to state the amount of the medicine to be supplied.

(*c*) The drug shall not be supplied more than once on the same prescription.

(*d*) The prescription shall be marked with the date on which it is dispensed and shall be retained by the person, firm or body corporate by whom the prescription is dispensed, and shall be kept on the premises where it is dispensed, and shall be open to inspection by any person authorised for the purpose by a Secretary of State.

(*e*) The ingredients of every prescription so dispensed, with the name and address of the person to whom they are sold or delivered, shall be entered in a book specially set apart for this sole purpose, and kept on the premises where the prescription is dispensed, which book shall be open to inspection by any person authorised for the purpose by a Secretary of State.

By Command of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

Note.—This Order does not supersede or modify the requirements of Defence of the Realm Regulation 40B in regard to opium or cocaine and those requirements must also be complied with.

But entries of sales of cocaine to or for members of His Majesty's Forces may be made in the cocaine book required to be kept under Defence of the Realm Regulation 40B provided the entries aforesaid are distinctively marked therein.

Schedule.

Barbitone.
Benzamine Lactate.
Benzamine Hydrochloride.
Chloral Hydrate.
Coca.
Cocaine(**a**)
Codeine.
Diamorphine.
Indian Hemp.
Opium.(**a**)
Morphine.
Sulphonal and its homologues,

and any salts, preparations, derivatives or admixtures prepared from or with any of the above-mentioned drugs.

War Office,
5th June, 1918.

[This Order was published in the London Gazette, June 7th, 1918.]

ORDER OF THE ARMY COUNCIL DATED AUGUST 8, 1918, ADDING TO THE SCHEDULE OF THE ABOVE ORDER OF JUNE 5, 1918.

Whereas by an Order dated the 5th day of June, 1918, the Army Council under the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations prohibited the sale or supply of certain drugs to or for any member of Mis Majesty's Forces except subject to certain conditions. Now the Army Council in pursuance of the said powers and all other powers them thereunto enabling hereby order as follows:—

There shall be added to the Schedule of the said Order dated the 5th day of June, 1918, the drugs Acetanilidum and Phenacetinum and any salts preparations derivatives or admixtures prepared from or with either of the above-mentioned drugs.

By command of the Army Council,
R. H. Brade.

War Office,
8th August, 1918.

(**a**) COCAINE AND OPIUM.—*See* Reg. 40B (p. 146) which restricts the supply or possession of these drugs, and Order of July 31st, 1916 (p. 518), prescribing form of record of dealings in the same.

LI.—Order prescribing Form of Record of Dealings in Cocaine or Opium under Regulation 40B. (This Regulation is printed at p. 146.)

Order of the Secretary of State, dated July 31, 1916, Prescribing the Form of the Record of Dealings in Cocaine or Opium.

1916. No. 513.

In pursuance of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, I hereby prescribe that the record of dealings in cocaine or opium, required by Regulation 40B to be kept by every person who deals in cocaine or opium, shall be in the form contained in the Schedule hereto, and that separate records shall be kept for cocaine and opium respectively.

Herbert Samuel,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,

31st July, 1916.

Schedule.

Date of Sale.	Name of person, body or firm to whom sold.	Address of person, body or firm to whom sold.	Authority of person, body or firm to purchase (*i.e.*, whether duly qualified medical practitioner, &c., &c., or with permit of Secretary of State. If permit give date).	Amount of opium (or cocaine) sold.	Form in which sold.	(For cocaine only). When sale is on a prescription specify the ingredients of the prescription.

LII.—TREASURY ORDER AS TO BANKING, &C., TRANSACTIONS WITH RUSSIAN SUBJECTS, UNDER REGULATION 41DD. (This Reg. is printed at p. 155.)

GENERAL LICENCE OF THE TREASURY, DATED APRIL 1, 1919, IN CONNECTION WITH THE RESUMPTION OF TRADE WITH RUSSIAN POLAND AND ESTHONIA.

1919. No. 408.

A general licence under Regulation 41DD of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is hereby granted by the Treasury to all persons engaged in banking, bill discounting, or any transaction in foreign moneys of exchange, or any business of a similar nature, to do, or to allow to be done, through him or through any account kept by him, any transaction, whether or not involving the sending of money, credit, or securities out of the United Kingdom, necessary for the purpose of financing the movement of merchandise to or from Russian Poland and Esthonia.

John Bradbury.

1st April, 1919.

[London Gazette, April 4, 1919.]

LIII.—DIRECTIONS OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN AND OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND AS TO OATH OF ALLEGIANCE BY CIVIL SERVANTS UNDER REGULATION 45EE. (This Regulation is printed at p. 161.)

DIRECTION OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN, DATED AUGUST 19, 1918.

1918. No. 1056.

I, Robert Bannatyne Lord Finlay, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, in pursuance of Regulation 45EE of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and every other power enabling me in that behalf, hereby direct that the persons or classes of persons by

whom the oath required by the said Regulation to be taken by the persons in that Regulation specified may be administered shall be in England and Wales any Justice of the Peace or the Permanent Head of the Department to which the person required to take the oath belongs or such other superior officers of the Department as he may designate for the purpose, such Permanent Head or other officers being themselves officers serving in an established capacity in His Majesty's Civil Service who have taken such oath.

Dated this 19th day of August, 1918.

Finlay, C.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, Aug. 23, 1918.]

DIRECTION OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, DATED AUGUST 21, 1918.

I, Sir James Henry Mussen Campbell, Bart., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in pursuance of Regulation 45EE of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and every other power enabling me in that behalf, hereby direct that the persons, or classes of persons, by whom the oath required by the said Regulation to be taken by the persons in that Regulation specified may be administered shall be, in Ireland, any Resident Magistrate or the Permanent Head of the Department to which the person required to take the oath belongs, or such other superior officers of the Department as he may designate for the purpose, such Permanent Head, or other superior officers, being themselves officers serving in an established capacity in His Majesty's Civil Service who have taken such oath.

Should a question arise in any case as to the person who is to be deemed to be Head of a Department within the meaning of this Order the same shall be referred to the Lord Chancellor for decision.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1918.

James H. Campbell,
C.

LIV.—Orders as to offences by members of forces of Allies, under Regulation 45F. (This Regulation is printed at p. 162.)

Order of the Admiralty, dated April 12, 1918.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 45F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of every other power enabling them in that behalf, the Admiralty hereby order as follows:—

1. Any members of a naval force of an Ally may if authorised by the proper naval authority of that Ally arrest and hand over to that authority any other member of the naval or military force of such Ally whom he finds committing or has reason to suspect of having committed an offence for which he is amenable to the naval or military courts of the Ally.

2. Any police constable and any officer or petty officer of His Majesty's Naval Forces may arrest any member of a naval or military force of an Ally whom he finds committing or has reason to suspect of having committed a civil offence, if the offence is such that if such man had been a member of His Majesty's Naval Forces he could have arrested him.

3. Any police constable and any officer or petty officer of His Majesty's Naval Forces may on the request of the proper naval or military authority of an Ally or any person authorised by him arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to be a member of a naval or military force of that Ally and who is alleged by such authority to be guilty of an offence for which he is amenable to the naval or military courts of that Ally.

4. Subject to any general or special agreement any member of a naval or military force of an Ally arrested under this order by a police constable, or by any officer or petty officer of His Majesty's Naval Forces for any offence for which he is amenable to the naval or military courts of that Ally shall as soon as practicable be handed over to the proper naval or military authority of that Ally whether within or without the United Kingdom, to be dealt with according to the law of that Ally applicable to the case and in the meantime may be kept in civil or naval custody.

By command of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,

O. Murray.

12th April, 1918.

ORDER OF THE ARMY COUNCIL, DATED JULY 26, 1918.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 45F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of every other power enabling them in that behalf, the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

(1) Any members of a military force of an Ally may, if authorised by the proper military authority of that Ally, arrest and hand over to that authority any other member of the naval or military force of such Ally whom he finds committing or has reason to suspect of having committed an offence for which he is amenable to the naval or military courts of the Ally.

(2) Any police constable and any officer or non-commissioned officer of His Majesty's military forces may arrest any member of a naval or military force of an Ally whom he finds committing or has reason to suspect of having committed a civil offence, if the offence is such that if such man had been a member of His Majesty's military forces he could have arrested him.

(3) Any police constable and any officer or non-commissioned officer of His Majesty's military forces may, on the request of the proper naval or military authority of an Ally or any person authorised by him, arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to be a member of a naval or military force of that Ally, and who is alleged by such authority to be guilty of an offence for which he is amenable to the naval or military courts of that Ally.

(4) Subject to any general or special agreement, any member of a naval or military force of an Ally arrested under this order by a police constable or by an officer or non-commissioned officer of His Majesty's military forces for any offence for which he is amenable to the naval or military courts of that Ally shall, as soon as practicable, be handed over to the proper naval or military authority of that Ally, whether within or without the United Kingdom, to be dealt with according to the law of that Ally applicable to the case, and in the meantime may be kept in civil or military custody.

(5) For the purposes of this Order the expression "Ally" shall include States acting in naval or military co-operation with His Majesty in the present war; and the expressions, "members of a military force of an Ally" and "members of a naval or military force of an Ally" shall include any persons, being subjects or citizens of that Ally, who are subject to the naval, or military, law of that Ally, as the case may be.

By command of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

26th July, 1918.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, July 30, 1918.]

LV.—Orders constituting Special Fire Brigade Areas, under Regulation 55B. (This Regulation is printed at p. 172.)

Order of the Secretary of State, dated 25th September, 1917, constituting the Metropolitan Special Fire Brigade Area.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 55B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, I hereby order as follows:—

1. The City of London, the Metropolitan Police District and the Urban Districts of Watford, Dartford and Egham are hereby constituted a Special Fire Brigade Area, to be called the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Area.

2. In case of an air raid or apprehended air raid, all fire brigades in the said Metropolitan Fire Brigade Area shall co-operate in accordance with the scheme approved by me and set forth in the Schedule to this Order; and all such fire brigades and all officers and members thereof shall for the purpose of carrying out such scheme act under the direction of the Chief Officer of the London Fire Brigade, hereinafter called the "Mobilising Officer," as respects—

(1) the employment of firemen, fire engines and other fire appliances during the emergency and in particular their transfer to stand by or to render assistance in any area other than that which is ordinarily protected by the Fire Brigade to which such firemen or appliances belong:

(2) the carrying out of any tests, drills or other preliminary or incidental measures which the Mobilising Officer may consider, after consultation with the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigades concerned, best calculated to secure the efficient working of the scheme.

3. The scheme set forth in the Schedule to this Order shall be subject to amendment as may be approved by me, and shall, if so amended, have effect as though embodied in this Order.

4. This Order may be cited as the Fire Brigades (Metropolitan Area) Order of the 25th September, and shall be in force from the date hereof until amended or revoked by subsequent Order.

Geo. Cave,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
25th September, 1917.

Schedule.

1. On receipt of notice of an apprehended air raid every Fire Brigade in the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Area as constituted by this Order shall summon firemen and take such other measures as may be necessary to place the Brigade in readiness for any further action it may be called upon to take under this scheme.

2. On receipt of directions from the Mobilising Officer or on the giving of the public air raid warning by sound signal, motor pumping engines shall be manned and despatched from Fire Stations outside the County of London to Stations of the London Fire Brigade as follows:—

1	Engine	from	Beckenham	to	Perry Vale Fire Station,
1	,,	,,	Croydon	to	West Norwood ,, ,,
1	,,	,,	,,	to	Streatham ,, ,,
1	,,	,,	Finchley	to	Kentish Town ,, ,,
1	,,	,,	Hornsey	to	Hornsey Rise ,, ,,
1	,,	,,	Kingston	to	Wandsworth ,, ,,
1	,,	,,	Walthamstow	to	Homerton ,, ,,
1	,,	,,	Willesden	to	North Kensington ,,
1	,,	,,	Wimbledon	to	Northcote Road ,,

and such motor pumping engines shall, during the continuance of the emergency, be employed as the Mobilising Officer may direct.

Provided, however, that a motor escape shall first be despatched by the London Fire Brigade to each of the Fire Stations from which a motor pumping engine is to be despatched as aforesaid, and the pumping engine shall not be despatched before the arrival of the escape.

3. The following Fire Brigades, namely:—

Acton,	Erith,	Twickenham,
Barnet,	Mitcham,	Wembley,
Bromley,	Penge,	West Ham,
Carshalton,	Surbiton,	Wood Green,
Chislehurst,		

shall keep one motor pumping engine in readiness to move if required and shall not despatch such engine out of the area ordinarily protected by that Brigade without the concurrence of the Mobilising Officer; and the Mobilising Officer may, if he considers it necessary to call upon any of these Fire Brigades to assist in dealing with a serious outbreak of fire caused as a result of the air raid, direct that the motor pumping engine of any such Brigade shall be manned and despatched to any part of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Area to render assistance as required.

Provided however as follows:—

(*a*) Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent any such motor pumping engine being employed at the discretion of the Chief Officer of the Brigade to which it belongs for the purpose of dealing with an outbreak of fire occurring in the area ordinarily protected by that Brigade while the engine is standing by;

(*b*) The Mobilising Officer shall not require any of the Fire Brigades mentioned in this paragraph to despatch their motor pumping engine outside their area until it appears to him from the information furnished by the Military Authorities that there is no danger of an outbreak of fire being caused in such area as a result of the air raid.

4. In the event of the motor pumping engines being despatched from any of the Fire Stations mentioned in the preceding paragraph, Fire Brigades in neighbouring areas shall, on receiving information thereof, stand by in readiness to render assistance, and shall, if required by the Chief Officer of the Brigade concerned or the Mobilising Officer, render assistance in accordance with the following scheme:—

For	Acton... ...	Ealing Brigade to send one engine to Acton: a second engine to stand by at Ealing.
,,	Barnet ...	East Barnet and Hendon Brigades to stand by.
,,	Bromley ...	Bromley Brigade to obtain horses for steam engine and Beckenham Brigade to stand by.
,,	Carshalton ...	Wallington and Sutton Brigades to stand by.
,,	Chislehurst ...	Sidcup Brigade and Bromley Brigade (steam engine) to stand by.
,,	Erith... ...	Sidcup and Dartford Brigades to stand by for Erith and Crayford.
,,	Mitcham ...	Merton Brigade to send engine to Mitcham, and Wimbledon Brigade (second engine) to stand by at Wimbledon.
,,	Penge ...	Croydon Brigade (No. 2 Station) and Beckenham Brigade to stand by.
,,	Surbiton ...	Maldens and Coombe and Teddington Brigades to stand by.
,,	Twickenham...	Richmond Brigade to send one engine to Twickenham, and second engine to stand by at Richmond. Barnes and Teddington Brigades to stand by (also for Richmond).
,,	Wembley ...	Harrow, Hendon and Willesden Brigades to stand by.
,,	West Ham ...	Ilford Brigade to stand by.
,,	Wood Green...	Hornsey Brigade (second engine) and Southgate and Tottenham Brigades to stand by.

5. The Mobilising Officer may, if he thinks fit, direct that any of the above-mentioned Fire Brigades shall, in lieu of despatching a motor pumping engine as aforesaid, despatch a steam engine or other appliances, and may give such directions as to the equipment of such engines and other incidental matters as he may, after consultation with the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade concerned, consider necessary to secure efficient co-operation.

6. If, during the continuance of the emergency, any motor pumping engine or horsed steam fire engine maintained by any

Fire Brigade in the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Area is moved from the Fire Station to attend a local fire or for any other purpose, the Mobilising Officer shall be immediately informed thereof by the Chief Officer of the Brigade concerned, unless the engine were so moved on the directions of the Mobilising Officer.

7. In case of great emergency which, in the opinion of the Mobilising Officer, calls for still further concentration of fire appliances, the Mobilising Officer may direct any Fire Brigade in the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Area, whether mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs or not, to man and despatch such engines or other appliances or to render such other assistance as he may consider necessary.

8. In the event of any Fire Brigade or Brigades in the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Area requiring assistance to deal with serious outbreaks of fire resulting from the air raid, the London Fire Brigade shall, so far as the available resources of the Brigade permit, render all necessary assistance to the other Brigades for the purpose of dealing with the fires.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED 9TH JULY, 1918, WITH REGARD TO THE CO-OPERATION OF FIRE BRIGADES IN THE METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE AREA.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 55B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, I hereby order as follows:—

1. The expressions "Metropolitan Fire Brigade Area" and "Mobilising Officer" in this Order shall have the same meaning as in the Fire Brigades (Metropolitan Area) Order of the 25th September, 1917.

2. For the purpose of dealing with a fire at any Naval, Military or Air Force establishment, munition factory or other premises in respect of which a scheme approved by me under the aforesaid Regulation is in force, all or any of the fire brigades in the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Area shall, if called upon by the Mobilising Officer, co-operate in accordance with the said scheme and act under the directions of the Mobilising Officer.

3. This Order may be cited as the Fire Brigades (Metropolitan Area) Order of 9th July, 1918, and shall be in force from the date hereof until revoked or amended by subsequent Order.

Geo. Cave,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,

9th July, 1918.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1918, AMENDING THE FIRE BRIGADES (METROPOLITAN AREA) ORDERS OF 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1917, AND 9TH JULY, 1918.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 55B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, I hereby order as follows:—

(1) In the case of any fire engine or other fire appliances, or any firemen attending or standing by or turning out for the purpose of attending or standing by, in pursuance of either of the above mentioned Orders or any scheme or directions of the Mobilising Officer under either of such Orders, in connection with a fire outside the area or premises ordinarily protected by the Brigade to which such engine, appliances or firemen belong, the Authority, Company, or other persons maintaining the Brigade shall be and are hereby entitled to make such charges for the services of such engine, appliances or firemen as may be specified in any scale of charges approved by me and in force for the time being. The owner and occupier of the property where the fire occurred shall be jointly and severally liable to pay such charges, which, in default of payment, may be recovered as if they were charges incurred in the execution of Section 30 of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act, 1865, if the Fire Brigade concerned was the London Fire Brigade, or Section 33 of the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847, in the case of any other Brigade.

(2) Each of the above mentioned Orders of 25th September, 1917, and 9th July, 1918, shall have effect as from the date hereof as though paragraph 1 of this Order were embodied in each of such Orders.

(3) This Order may be cited as the Fire Brigades (Metropolitan Area) Order of 6th September, 1918.

Geo. Cave,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
6th September, 1918.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED 30TH JULY, 1918, CONSTITUTING THE NORTH EASTERN SPECIAL FIRE BRIGADE AREA.

1918. No. 928.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 55B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, I hereby order as follows:—

1. (*a*) The Counties of Northumberland and Durham and the northern portion of the North Riding of Yorshire, that is to say the portion specified in the First Schedule to this Order, are hereby constituted a Special Fire Brigade Area, to be called the North Eastern Fire Brigade Area.

(*b*) The areas set out in the First Schedule to this Order shall be Districts and Sub-districts respectively of the said Special Fire Brigade Area.

2. (*a*) For the purpose of dealing with fires to which this Order applies, all fire brigades mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Order shall, if called upon as hereinafter provided, co-operate in accordance with the Area Scheme approved by me and set out in the said Schedule, and all such fire brigades and all officers and members thereof shall, for the purpose of carrying out such scheme, act under the directions of the officer hereinafter constituted the "Mobilising Officer" for the said Area.

(*b*) For the purpose of dealing with fires to which this Order applies, all fire brigades in the district in which the fire occurs shall, if called upon as hereinafter provided, co-operate in accordance with a District Scheme to be approved by me, and all officers and members of such fire brigades shall, for the purpose of carrying out such scheme and subject to any directions of the Mobilising Officer for the Area, act under the directions of the officer hereinafter constituted the "District Officer" for the District.

(*c*) For the purpose of dealing with fires to which this Order applies within any of the sub-districts specified in the First Schedule to this Order, the Sub-district Officer may, subject to any directions of the Mobilising Officer, direct any or all of the fire brigades in the Sub-district to attend the fire or to stand by with such engine or engines as may be prescribed in any Sub-district Scheme concerted for the purpose with the persons or authorities maintaining the brigades, and all officers and members of such brigades shall act accordingly, if not actually engaged in attending at a fire.

3. The Mobilising Officer for the Area and the District Officers and Sub-district Officers shall be the officers respectively designated as such in the First Schedule to this Order.

4. (*a*) In the event of any outbreak of fire in a Sub-district as constituted by this Order, the Sub-district Officer, if he is of opinion that the resources of the fire brigade or brigades under his command or acting under his directions in pursuance of this Order are insufficient to deal effectively with the fire, shall notify the District Officer accordingly.

(*b*) The District Officer, if he is notified of an outbreak of fire by the Sub-district Officer as aforesaid, or if he is notified of any other fire to which this Order applies within his district and is of opinion that the resources of the local fire brigade or brigades are insufficient to deal effectively with the fire, may direct all or any of the fire brigades specified in the District Scheme to render assistance in dealing with the fire or to stand by as the case may be, and he shall forthwith notify the Mobilising Officer of any such directions which he may give.

(*c*) For the purpose of dealing with any outbreak of fire to which this Order applies, the Mobilising Officer, if he is of opinion that the resources of the fire brigades available within the district in which the fire has occurred are insufficient to deal effectively with the fire, may direct all or any of the fire brigades specified in the Area Scheme set out in the Second Schedule to this Order, to render assistance in dealing with the fire or to stand by, as the case may be.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 89 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1907, the operations for putting out any fire to which this Order applies shall be under the charge and control of (*a*) the Sub-district Officer when he is present at the fire and neither the District Officer nor the Mobilising Officer is present, (*b*) the District Officer when he is present and the Mobilising Officer is not present, and (*c*) the Mobilising Officer when he is present; provided that, if either of such officers takes charge at a fire outside the area ordinarily served by his brigade, he shall act in consultation with the Chief Officer of the local brigade if he is also present at the fire.

6. The officer in charge for the time being at any fire shall be responsible for notifying the District Officer or Mobilising Officer, as the case may be, as to whether assistance is required under this Order to deal effectively with the fire.

7. All fire brigades in the North Eastern Fire Brigade Area which are included in the Area Scheme or any District Scheme under this Order shall carry out such tests, drills or other preliminary or incidental measures as may be prescribed or approved by the Mobilising Officer, and shall provide such adaptors or other fittings as may be necessary to enable the brigades concerned to work together at a fire.

8. In the event of any motor pumping or steam fire engine belonging to any brigade included in the Second Schedule to this Order being laid up for more than one day, the Mobilising Officer shall be forthwith notified thereof by the Chief Officer of the Brigade.

9. In the case of any fire engine or other fire appliances, or any firemen, attending or standing by or turning out for the purpose of attending or standing by, in pursuance of this Order or any District or Sub-district Scheme under this Order, in connection with a fire outside the area or premises ordinarily protected by the brigade to which such engine, appliances or firemen belong, the Authority, Company or other persons maintaining the brigade shall be and are hereby entitled to make such charges for the services of such engine, appliances or firemen as may be specified in any scale of charges approved by me and in force for the time being. The owner and occupier of the property where the fire occurred shall be jointly and severally liable to pay such charges, which, in default of payment, may be recovered as if they were charges incurred in the execution of Section 33 of the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847.

10. This Order shall apply to:—

(*a*) fires within the area ordinarily served by any of the public brigades mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Order;

(*b*) fires at any naval, military or air force establishment, dock, railway building, ship-building yard, colliery property or any other premises where warlike materials, food, forage or stores, or articles required for the production thereof, are manufactured, handled, or stored within the North Eastern Fire Brigade Area.

(*c*) fires in other premises to which the Order is hereafter extended by me or to which it is extended by arrangement with the authority or person responsible for the premises.

11. The Area Scheme set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order shall be subject to amendment as may be approved by me, and shall, if so amended, have effect as though embodied in the Order.

12. For the purposes of this Order the expression "fire brigade" includes any fire brigade, whether public or private and whatever the area or premises ordinarily served by the brigade, and the expression "member of a fire brigade" includes any person who for the time being serves in any capacity with the brigade for the purpose of dealing with fires in the area ordinarily served by the brigade.

13. This Order may be cited as the Fire Brigades (North Eastern Area) Order of the 30th July, 1918, and shall be in force from the date hereof until amended or revoked by subsequent Order.

Geo. Cave,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
30th July, 1918.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS IN THE NORTH EASTERN FIRE BRIGADE AREA WITH THE OFFICERS CONSTITUTED THE MOBILISING OFFICER FOR THE AREA AND THE DISTRICT OFFICERS AND SUB-DISTRICT OFFICERS RESPECTIVELY.

Mobilising Officer for the Area: The Chief Constable and Director of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Fire Brigade.

No. 1 (or Newcastle) DISTRICT.

(Sub-districts in No. 1 District—Newcastle, Gateshead, Wallsend and Elswick Works.)

District Officer and Sub-district Officer for Newcastle Sub-district: The Superintendent of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Fire Brigade.

Sub-district Officers for—

Gateshead Sub-district: The Chief Officer of the Gateshead Fire Brigade.

Wallsend Sub-district: The Superintendent of the Wallsend Fire Brigade.

Elswick Works Sub-district: The Chief Officer of the Elswick Works Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District: (County Boroughs) Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gateshead; (Borough) Wallsend; (Urban Districts) Gosforth, Newburn, Longbenton, Felling, Blaydon, Whickham, Weetslade, Ryton, and the Parishes of Birtley and Lamesley in the Chester-le-Street Rural District.

Areas of Sub-districts—

Newcastle: The County Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, excepting the Elswick Works.

Gateshead: The County Borough.

Wallsend: The Borough.

Elswick Works: The Elswick Works of Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co.

No. 2 (or Tynemouth) DISTRICT.

(Sub-districts in No. 2 District—Tynemouth and Whitley.)

District Officer and Sub-district Officer for Tynemouth Sub-district: The Chief Constable and Commander of the Tynemouth Fire Brigade.

Sub-district Officer for Whitley Sub-district: The Chief Officer of the Whitley and Monkseaton Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District: (County Borough) Tynemouth; (Urban Districts) Whitley and Monkseaton, Earsdon.

Areas of Sub-districts—

Tynemouth: The County Borough.

Whitley: The Urban District of Whitley and Monkseaton.

No. 3 (or Blyth) DISTRICT.

(Sub-district in No. 3 District—Blyth.)

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Durham and Northumberland Colliery Owners' Fire and Rescue Brigade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Sub-district Officer for Blyth Sub-district: The Chief Officer of the Blyth Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District: (Borough) Morpeth; (Urban Districts) Ashington, Blyth, Bedlingtonshire, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Seaton Delaval, Cramlington, Seghill.

Area of Blyth Sub-district: The Urban District.

No. 4 DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Constable of Northumberland, Morpeth.

Area comprised in District: (Borough) Berwick-upon-Tweed; (Urban Districts) Alnwick, Amble, Rothbury; (Rural Districts) Norham and Islandshires, Glendale, Belford, Alnwick and Rothbury.

No. 5 DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Constable of Northumberland, Morpeth.

Area comprised in District: (Urban Districts) Prudhoe, Hexham; (Rural Districts) Morpeth, Castle Ward, Bellingham, Hexham, Haltwhistle.

No. 6 (or South Shields) DISTRICT.

(Sub-district in No. 6 District—South Shields.)

District Officer and Sub-district Officer for South Shields Sub-district: The Chief Constable and Director of the South Shields Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District: (County Borough) South Shields; (Borough) Jarrow; (Urban District) Hebburn; (Rural District) South Shields.

Area of South Shields Sub-district: The County Borough.

No. 7 (or Sunderland) DISTRICT.

(Sub-district in No. 7 District—Sunderland.)

District Officer and Sub-district Officer for Sunderland Sub-district: The Chief Constable and Director of the Sunderland and River Wear Fire Brigades.

Area comprised in District: (County Borough) Sunderland; (Urban Districts) Southwick-on-Wear, Seaham Harbour, Houghton-le-Spring, Hetton; (Rural Districts) Sunderland, Houghton-le-Spring, Easington.

Area of Sunderland Sub-district: The County Borough.

No. 8 DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Durham and Northumberland Colliery Owners' Fire and Rescue Brigade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Area comprised in District: (Borough) Durham; (Urban Districts) Chester-le-Street, Tanfield, Annfield Plain, Stanley, Leadgate, Benfieldside, Consett, Brandon and Byshottles, Crook, Willington, Tow Law, Spennymoor, Stanhope; (Rural Districts) Durham, Lanchester, Weardale; and the portion of the Chester-le-Street Rural District not included in District No. 1.

No. 9 (or Middlesbrough) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Superintendent of the Middlesbrough Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District: (County Borough) Middlesbrough; (Borough) Thornaby-on-Tees; (Urban Districts) Eston, Redcar, Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Loftus, Skelton and Brotton, Guisborough; (Rural Districts) Middlesbrough, Guisborough; and the Townships of Port Clarence and Haverton Hill in the Stockton Rural District.

No. 10 (or Hartlepool) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the West Hartlepool Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District: (County Borough) West Hartlepool; (Borough) Hartlepool; (Rural District) Hartlepool.

No. 11 (or Stockton) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Captain of the Stockton Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District: (Borough) Stockton-on-Tees; (Rural District) Stockton, excepting the portion included in District No. 9.

No. 12 DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Darlington Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District: (County Borough) Darlington; (Urban Districts) Bishop Auckland, Shildon, Barnard Castle; (Rural Districts) Sedgefield, Darlington, Auckland, Barnard Castle.

No. 13 DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Constable of the North Riding, Northallerton.

Area comprised in District: (Borough) Richmond; (Urban Districts) Whitby, Hinderwell, Northallerton; (Rural Districts) Whitby, Stokesley, Northallerton, Croft, Richmond, Startforth, Reeth.

TYNE RIVER DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Constable and Director of the Tyne River and Docks Fire Brigade, South Shields.

The Tyne River District within the jurisdiction of the Tyne Improvement Commissioners shall be a separate District for the purpose of fires on vessels on the River Tyne.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

AREA SCHEME.

1. In the event of the Mobilising Officer deeming it necessary to put this Area Scheme into operation as respects any fire to which this Order applies, he may direct fire brigades outside the District in which the fire has occurred to render assistance in accordance with the Scheme.

2. The fire brigades outside any District which are to render assistance, if so directed, at or in connection with a fire in such District shall be the brigades mentioned in the First, Second and Third Moves set out in the subjoined Table, being the public brigades at the places mentioned, excepting as follows:—

(*a*) "C.O." means the Durham and Northumberland Colliery Owners' Fire and Rescue Brigade.

(*b*) "N.E.R." means the Fire Brigade maintained by the North Eastern Railway Company.

(*c*) "Tyne Floats" includes any floating fire engines on the River Tyne which may be despatched outside the District in which such engines are ordinarily stationed, by arrangement between the Mobilising Officer and the firm or authority maintaining the engines: provided that such engines shall only be required under this Scheme to render assistance at fires on or adjacent to the River Tyne.

(*d*) "N.E.R. (Hartlepool Floats)" means the tugs fitted with fire appliances maintained by the North Eastern Railway Company at Hartlepool: provided that such tugs shall only be required under this scheme to render assistance at fires on or adjacent to the River Tees, and not more than two tugs shall be required to attend at any one time.

3. The Mobilising Officer may, at his discretion, direct all or any of the specified fire brigades to render assistance in dealing with the fire or to stand by at such place as he may appoint in readiness to proceed to the fire, provided that the engines of the brigades in the First Move shall, so far as they are available, be ordered on before those in the Second Move, and those in the Second Move, before those in the Third Move.

4. A fire brigade on being directed to render assistance in dealing with a fire or to stand by shall forthwith man and despatch or keep in readiness to despatch, as the Mobilising Officer may direct, one motor pumping engine, if such engine is not laid up or already in attendance at a fire, subject, however, as follows:—

(*a*) Where (2) is written after the name of the fire brigade in the subjoined table, two motor pumping engines shall be manned and despatched, or kept in readiness for despatch, as the case may be;

(*b*) Where (S) is written after the name of the brigade, the engine to be despatched shall be a horsed steam fire engine;

(*c*) Where (S.T.) is written after the name of the brigade, the engine to be despatched shall be a steam fire engine on a railway truck, without horses. (To be ordered only to fires within such distance of a railway line that the engine can operate from the line or can be conveniently drawn to the fire.)

(*d*) Where the engine to be despatched is specified as a floating fire engine;

(*e*) As respects the Redcar Fire Brigade, this Schedule shall apply as from the date when the motor pumping engine which is to be provided is available for service.

Provided also that the Mobilising Officer may, if he thinks fit, direct any such brigade, in lieu of despatching a pumping engine, to man and despatch a motor escape or tender, or to despatch firemen, up to the strength of the engine crew, by such other means as may be available.

5. Nothing in this Scheme shall be deemed to prejudice the sending of firemen or appliances to render assistance at any fire, whether in pursuance of an agreement with another fire brigade or otherwise.

District.	1st Move to District.	2nd Move to District.	3rd Move to District.
No. 1 (or Newcastle) District.	Whitley. South Shields. C.O. (Houghton-le-Spring). Sunderland. Tyne Floats.	Tynemouth. C.O. (Ashington). C.O. (Crook) Stockton.	N.E.R. (South Shields) (S.T.). N.E.R. (Darlington) (S.T.). N.E.R. (Hartlepool) (S.T.).
No. 2 (or Tynemouth) District.	Wallsend. Newcastle. South Shields. Tyne Floats.	C.O. (Newcastle C.O. (Ashington) Sunderland.	C.O. (Houghton-le-Spring). N.E.R. (Gateshead) (S.T.). N.E.R. (South Shields) (S.T.).
No. 3 (or Blyth) District.	Whitley. Wallsend. Newcastle.	Tynemouth. C.O. (Newcastle). South Shields.	Sunderland. N.E.R. (Gateshead) (S.T.). N.E.R. (South Shields) (S.T.).
No. 4 (or North Northumberland) District.	C.O. (Ashington).	Newcastle. Whitley. N.E.R. (Gateshead) (S.T.). N.E.R. (S. Shields) (S.T.).	C.O. (Newcastle). Tynemouth. Wallsend. N.E.R. (Darlington) (S.T.). N.E.R. (Hartlepool) (S.T.).
No. 5 (or South Northumberland) District.	Newcastle.	C.O. (Newcastle). Wallsend. Whitley. N.E.R.(Gateshead)(S.T.).	C.O. (Houghton-le-Spring). C.O. (Ashington). N.E.R. (South Shields) (S.T.). N.E.R. (Darlington) (S.T.).
No. 6 (or South Shields) District.	Tynemouth. Sunderland. Whitley. Tyne Floats.	Newcastle. Wallsend. C.O. (Newcastle). N.E.R.(Gateshead)(S.T.).	C.O. (Houghton-le-Spring). C.O. (Crook). Stockton. N.E.R. (Hartlepool) (S.T.). N.E.R. (Darlington) (S.T.).
No. 7 (or Sunderland) District.	C.O. (Houghton-le-Spring). South Shields. Newcastle	C.O. (Newcastle). Wallsend. Tynemouth. N.E.R. (S. Shields) (S.T.).	C.O. (Crook). Stockton. Whitley. N.E.R. (Gateshead) (S.T.). N.E.R. (Hartlepool) (S.T.).

District.	1st Move to District.	2nd Move to District.	3rd Move to District.
No. 8 (or North Durham) District.	Newcastle. C.O. (Houghton-le-Spring) (for Eastern portion).	C.O. (Newcastle). Wallsend. Sunderland.	South Shields. Whitley. Middlesbrough (for Eastern portion). N.E.R. (Gateshead) (S.T.). N.E.R. (Shildon) (S.T.). N.E.R. (Darlington) (S.T.).
No. 9 (or Middlesbrough) District.	Stockton. C.O. (Houghton-le-Spring).	C.O. (Crook) Sunderland. N.E.R. (Hartlepool Floats). N.E.R. (Darlington) (S.T.). N.E.R. (Hartlepool) (S.T.).	Newcastle. South Shields. N.E.R. (Shildon) (S.T.). N.E.R. (Gateshead) (S.T.).
No. 10 (or Hartlepool) District.	Middlesbrough. Stockton.	C.O. (Houghton-le-Spring). Sunderland. Redcar. N.E.R. (Middlesbrough) (S.T.). N.E.R. (Darlington) (S.T.).	Newcastle. C.O. (Crook). N.E.R. (Shildon) (S.T.). N.E.R. (Gateshead) (S.T.).
No. 11 (or Stockton) District.	Middlesbrough (2). Thornaby (S.).	C.O. (Crook). C.O. (Houghton-le-Spring). Redcar. N.E.R. (Hartlepool Floats). N.E.R. (Middlesbrough) (S.T.). N.E.R. (Darlington) (S.T.).	Newcastle. Sunderland. South Shields. N.E.R. (Hartlepool) (S.T.). N.E.R. (Shildon) (S.T.).
No. 12 (or South Durham) District.	Stockton. Middlesbrough (for Eastern portion). C.O. (Crook) (for Western portion).	C.O. (Houghton-le-Spring). Redcar. C.O. (Crook) (for Eastern portion). Sunderland.	Newcastle. South Shields. N.E.R. (Middlesbrough) (S.T.). N.E.R. (Hartlepool) (S.T.).
No. 13 (or North Riding) District.	Stockton. Redcar. Darlington (S.) (for vicinity of Darlington).	Middlesbrough. C.O. (Houghton-le-Spring). C.O. (Crook). N.E.R. (Darlington) (S.T.). N.E.R. (Middlesbrough) (S.T.).	Newcastle. Sunderland. N.E.R. (Hartlepool) (S.T.). N.E.R. (Shildon) (S.T.).

The Fire Brigades (South Western) Order of the 14th September, 1918, made by the Secretary of State.

1918. No. 1098.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 55B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, I hereby order as follows:—

1. (*a*) The County of Wiltshire, the County of Gloucester (excepting the Rural Districts of Pebworth, Campden and Marston Sicca) and the portions of the Counties of Somerset, Berkshire, Worcester, Hampshire and Monmouth specified in the First Schedule to this Order are hereby constituted a Special Fire Brigade Area, to be called the South Western Fire Brigade Area.

(*b*) The areas set out in the First Schedule to this Order shall be Districts of the said Special Fire Brigade Area.

2. (*a*) For the purpose of dealing with fires to which this Order applies, all fire brigades mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Order shall, if called upon as hereinafter provided, co-operate in accordance with the Area Scheme approved by me and set out in the said Schedule, and all such fire brigades and all officers and members thereof shall, for the purpose of carrying out such scheme, act under the directions of the officer hereinafter constituted the "Mobilising Officer" for the said Area.

(*b*) For the purpose of dealing with fires to which this Order applies, all fire brigades in the district in which the fire occurs shall, if called upon as hereinafter provided, co-operate in accordance with a District Scheme to be approved by me, and all officers and members of such fire brigades shall, for the purpose of carrying out such scheme and subject to any directions of the Mobilising Officer for the Area, act under the directions of the officer hereinafter constituted the "District Officer" for the District.

3. The Mobilising Officer for the Area and the District Officers shall be the officers respectively designated as such in the First Schedule to this Order.

4. (*a*) The District Officer, if he is notified of any fire to which this Order applies within his district and is of opinion that the resources of the local fire brigade or brigades are insufficient to deal effectively with the fire, may direct all or any of the fire brigades specified in the District Scheme to render assistance in dealing with the fire or to stand by, as the case may be, and he shall forthwith notify the Mobilising Officer of any such directions which he may give.

(*b*) For the purpose of dealing with any outbreak of fire to which this Order applies, the Mobilising Officer, if he is of opinion that the resources of the fire brigades available within the district in which the fire has occurred are insufficient to deal effectively with the fire, may direct all or any of the fire brigades specified in the Area Scheme set out in the Second Schedule to this Order, to render assistance in dealing with the fire or to stand by, as the case may be.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 89 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1907, the operations for putting out any fire to which this Order applies shall be under the charge and control of (*a*) the District Officer when he is present at the fire and the Mobilising Officer is not present, and (*b*) the Mobilising Officer when he is present; provided that, if either of such officers takes charge at a fire outside the area ordinarily served by his brigade he shall act in consultation with the Chief Officer of the local brigade if he also is present at the fire.

6. The officer in charge for the time being at any fire shall be responsible for notifying the District Officer or Mobilising Officer, as the case may be, as to whether assistance is required under this Order to deal effectively with the fire.

7. All fire brigades in the South Western Fire Brigade Area which are included in the Area Scheme or any District Scheme under this Order shall carry out such tests, drills or other preliminary or incidental measures as may be prescribed or approved by the Mobilising Officer, and shall provide such adaptors or other fittings as may be necessary to enable the brigades concerned to work together at a fire.

8. In the event of any motor pumping or steam fire engine belonging to any brigade included in the Second Schedule to this Order being laid up for more than one day, the Mobilising Officer shall be forthwith notified thereof by the Chief Officer of the Brigade.

9. In the case of any fire engine or other fire appliances, or any firemen, attending or standing by or turning out for the purpose of attending or standing by, in pursuance of this Order or any District Scheme under this Order, in connection with a fire outside the area or premises ordinarily protected by the brigade to which such engine, appliances or firemen belong, the Authority, Company or other persons maintaining the brigade shall be and are hereby entitled to make such charge for the services of such engine, appliances or firemen as may be specified in any scale of charges approved by me and in force for the time being. The owner and occupier of the property where the fire occurred shall be jointly and severally liable to pay such charges, which, in default of payment, may be recovered as if they were charges incurred in the execution of Section 33 of the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847.

10. This Order shall apply to:—

(*a*) fires within the area ordinarily served by any of the brigades mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Order (including fires in the Borough of Swindon);

(*b*) fires at any naval, military or air force establishment, dock, railway building, shipbuilding yard, colliery property or any other premises where warlike materials, food, forage or stores, or articles required for the production thereof, are manufactured, handled or stored within the South Western Fire Brigade Area;

(*c*) fires in other premises to which the Order is hereafter extended by me or to which it is extended by arrangement with the authority or person responsible for the premises.

11. The Area Scheme set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order shall be subject to amendment as may be approved by me, and shall, if so amended, have effect as though embodied in the Order.

12. For the purposes of this Order the expression "fire brigade" includes any fire brigade, whether public or private and whatever the area or premises ordinarily served by the

brigade, and the expression " member of a fire brigade " includes any person who for the time being serves in any capacity with the brigade for the purpose of dealing with fires in the area ordinarily served by the brigade.

13. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to prejudice the sending of firemen or appliances to render assistance at any fire, whether in pursuance of an agreement with another fire brigade or otherwise.

14. This Order may be cited as the Fire Brigades (South Western Area) Order of the 14th September, 1918, and shall be in force from the date hereof until amended or revoked by subsequent Order.

Geo. Cave,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
14th September, 1918.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

DISTRICTS IN THE SOUTH WESTERN FIRE BRIGADE AREA, WITH THE OFFICERS CONSTITUTED THE MOBILISING OFFICER FOR THE AREA AND THE DISTRICT OFFICERS RESPECTIVELY.

Mobilising Officer for the Area: The Chief Constable and Director of the Bristol Fire Brigade.

No. 1 (or Bristol) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Superintendent of the Bristol Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Gloucestershire: (County Borough) Bristol; (Urban District) Kingswood; (Rural Districts) Thornbury, Chipping Sodbury, Warmley.

Somerset: (Boroughs) Wells, Glastonbury; (Urban Districts) Portishead, Clevedon, Weston-super-Mare, Burnham-on-Sea, Street, Highbridge; (Rural Districts) Keynsham, Long Ashton, Clutton, Axbridge, Wells.

No. 2 (or Bath) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Bath Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Somerset: (County Borough) Bath; (Urban Districts) Radstock, Midsomer Norton, Frome, Shepton Mallet; (Rural Districts) Bath, Frome, Shepton Mallet, Wincanton.

Wiltshire: (Borough) Chippenham, Calne; (Urban Districts) Melksham, Bradford-on-Avon, Trowbridge, Westbury, Warminster; (Rural Districts) Chippenham, Calne, Bradford-on-Avon, Melksham, Westbury and Whorwellsdown, Warminster, Mere.

No. 3 (or Swindon) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Swindon Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Wiltshire: (Boroughs) Swindon, Marlborough; (Rural Districts) Cricklade and Wootton Bassett, Highworth, Marlborough.

Berkshire: (Rural District) Faringdon.

No. 4 (or Cirencester) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Cirencester Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Gloucestershire: (Urban Districts) Cirencester, Tetbury, Stow-on-the-Wold; (Rural Districts) Cirencester, Stow-on-the-Wold, Northleach, Faringdon, and the portion of the Tetbury Rural District east of Beverstone.

Wiltshire: (Borough) Malmesbury; (Rural District) Malmesbury, Tetbury.

Worcestershire: (Rural District) Stow-on-the-Wold.

No. 5 (or Gloucester) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Gloucester Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Gloucestershire: (County Borough) Gloucester; (Boroughs) Tewkesbury, Cheltenham; (Urban Districts) Charlton Kings, Westbury-on-Severn, Newnham, Awre, Coleford; (Rural Districts) Winchcomb, Tewkesbury, Newent, Gloucester, Cheltenham, East Dean and United Parishes, West Dean, Lydney, and the portion of the Wheatenhurst Rural District not included in District No. 6.

Worcestershire: (Rural Districts) Tewkesbury, Winchcomb, Newent.
Monmouthshire: (Urban District) Chepstow.

No. 6 (or Stroud) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Stroud Volunteer Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Gloucestershire: (Urban Districts) Stroud, Nailsworth; (Rural Districts) Stroud, Dursley, the Parishes of Standish, Eastington, Frocester, and Frampton-on-Severn in the Wheatenhurst Rural District, and the portion of the Tetbury Rural District west of Beverstone.

No. 7 (or Salisbury) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Salisbury Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Wiltshire: (Boroughs) Salisbury, Devizes, Wilton; (Rural Districts) Devizes, Pewsey, Amesbury, Wilton, Salisbury, Tisbury.
Hampshire: (Rural District) Fordingbridge.

No. 8 (or Newbury) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Captain of the Newbury Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Berkshire: (Borough) Newbury; (Urban District) Wantage; (Rural Districts) Hungerford, Newbury, Wantage.
Wiltshire: (Rural District) Ramsbury.

No. 9 (or Taunton) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Captain of the Taunton Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Somerset: (Boroughs) Taunton, Bridgwater, Yeovil, Chard; (Urban Districts) Crewkerne, Ilminster; (Rural Districts) Bridgwater, Langport, Yeovil, Chard, Taunton.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

AREA SCHEME.

1. In the event of the Mobilising Officer deeming it necessary to put this Area Scheme into operation as respects any fire to which this Order applies, he may direct fire brigades outside the District in which the fire has occurred to render assistance in accordance with this Scheme.

2. The fire brigades outside any District which are to render assistance, if so directed, at or in connection with a fire in such District, shall be the brigades mentioned in the First, Second and Third Moves set out in the subjoined Table, being the public brigades at the places mentioned, excepting as follows:—

"G.W.R." means the fire brigade maintained by the Great Western Railway Company.

"Longford Castle" means the fire brigade maintained by the Earl of Radnor at Longford Castle, near Salisbury.

"Stroud" and "Newbury" mean the Stroud and Newbury Volunteer Fire Brigades respectively.

"Sharpness Float" means the floating fire engine maintained by the Sharpness New Docks and Birmingham Navigation Company at Sharpness.

3. The Mobilising Officer may, at his discretion, direct all or any of the specified fire brigades to render assistance in dealing with the fire or to stand by at such place as he may appoint in readiness to proceed to the fire, provided that the engines of the brigades in the First Move shall, so far as they are available, be ordered on before those in the Second Move, and those in the Second Move before those in the Third Move.

4. A fire brigade, on being directed to render assistance in dealing with a fire or to stand by, shall forthwith man and despatch or keep in readiness to despatch, as the Mobilising Officer may direct, one motor pumping engine, if such engine is not laid up or already in attendance at a fire, subject, however, as follows:—

(*a*) Where (2) is written after the name of the fire brigade in the subjoined table, two motor pumping engines shall be manned and despatched, or kept in readiness for despatch, as the case may be.

(*b*) Where the engine to be despatched is specified as a floating fire engine.

(*c*) As respects the Stroud Fire Brigade, this Schedule shall apply as from the date when the motor pumping engine which is to be provided is available for service.

Provided also that the Mobilising Officer may, if he thinks fit, direct any such brigade, in lieu of despatching a motor pumping engine, to man and despatch a motor escape or tender, or to despatch firemen, up to the strength of the engine crew, by such other means as may be available.

District.	1st Move to District.	2nd Move to District.	3rd Move to District.
No. 1 (or Bristol) District.	Bath. Gloucester (for Bristol and Northern portion). Stroud.	Cirencester. G.W.R. (Swindon).	Salisbury. Longford Castle.
No. 2 (or Bath) District.	Bristol (2).	G.W.R. (Swindon). Longford Castle. Cirencester (for Northern portion).	Gloucester. Salisbury. Stroud.
*No. 3 (or Swindon) District.	Cirencester. Newbury. Stroud.	Bath. Bristol.	Bristol. Gloucester. Salisbury.
No. 4 (or Cirencester) District.	Gloucester. Stroud.	Bristol (2). G.W.R. (Swindon).	Bath. Newbury.
No. 5 (or Gloucester) District.	Cirencester. Bristol. Stroud. Bristol Float. Sharpness Float.	Bristol. G.W.R. (Swindon).	Bath. Newbury.
No. 6 (or Stroud) District.	Gloucester. Cirencester.	G.W.R. (Swindon). Bristol.	Bristol. Bath.
*No. 7 (or Salisbury) District.	G.W.R. (Swindon). Newbury.	Bath. Bristol.	Bristol. Cirencester
*No. 8 (or Newbury) District.	G.W.R. (Swindon).	Cirencester. Bath. Longford Castle.	Bristol. Gloucester. Stroud.
No. 9 (or Taunton) District.	Bristol (2).	Bath. Salisbury.	——

* The motor pumping engines maintained by the Military Authorities at Bulford and Codford Camps will, when available, co-operate in the moves for these districts as follows :—

No. 3 District : Bulford pump in the 2nd Move.
No. 7 District : Codford pump in the 1st Move.
No. 8 District : Bulford pump in the 1st Move.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED 4TH NOVEMBER, 1918, CONSTITUTING THE WEST MIDLAND SPECIAL FIRE BRIGADE AREA.

1918. No. 1404.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 55B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, I hereby order as follows:—

1.—(*a*) The Counties of Warwick, Stafford and Hereford, and the portions of the Counties of *Worcester, †Shropshire, Derby, Northampton and Oxford respectively specified in the First Schedule to this Order, are hereby constituted a Special Fire Brigade Area, to be called the West Midland Fire Brigade Area.

(*b*) The Areas set out in the First Schedule to this Order shall be Districts and Sub-districts respectively of the said Special Fire Brigade Area.

2.—(*a*) For the purpose of dealing with fires to which this Order applies, all fire brigades mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Order shall, if called upon as hereinafter provided, co-operate in accordance with the Area Scheme approved by me and set out in the said Schedule, and all such fire brigades and all officers and members thereof shall, for the purpose of carrying out such scheme, act under the directions of the officer hereinafter constituted the "Mobilising Officer" for the said Area.

(*b*) For the purpose of dealing with fires to which this Order applies, all fire brigades in the district in which the fire occurs shall, if called upon as hereinafter provided, co-operate in accordance with a District Scheme to be approved by me, and all officers and members of such fire brigades shall, for the purpose of carrying out such scheme and subject to any directions of the Mobilising Officer for the Area, act under the directions of the officer hereinafter constituted the "District Officer" for the District.

(*c*) For the purpose of dealing with fires to which this Order applies within any of the sub-districts specified in the First Schedule to this Order, the Sub-district Officer may, subject to any directions of the Mobilising Officer, direct any or all of the fire brigades in the Sub-district to attend the fire or to stand by with such engine or engines as may be prescribed in any Sub-district Scheme concerted for the purpose with the persons or authorities maintaining the brigades, and all officers and members of such brigades shall act accordingly, if not actually engaged in attending at a fire.

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* The whole of Worcestershire is included in the Area, excepting the Rural Districts of Stow-on-the-Wold, Tewkesbury, Winchcomb and Newent.

† The whole of Shropshire is included in the Area, excepting the following:—The Borough of Oswestry, the Urban Districts of Ellesmere and Whitchurch, and the northern portions of the Rural Districts of Oswestry and Ellesmere which are more than 10 miles from Shrewsbury.

3. The Mobilising Officer for the Area and the District Officers and Sub-district Officers shall be the officers respectively designated as such in the First Schedule to this Order.

4.—(*a*) In the event of any outbreak of fire in a Sub-district as constituted by this Order, the Sub-district Officer, if he is of opinion that the resources of the fire brigade or brigades under his command or acting under his directions in pursuance of this Order are insufficient to deal effectively with the fire, shall notify the District Officer accordingly.

(*b*) The District Officer, if he is notified of an outbreak of fire by the Sub-district Officer as aforesaid, or if he is notified of any other fire to which this Order applies within his district and is of opinion that the resources of the local fire brigade or brigades are insufficient to deal effectively with the fire, may direct all or any of the fire brigades specified in the District Scheme to render assistance in dealing with the fire or to stand by, as the case may be, and he shall forthwith notify the Mobilising Officer of any such directions which he may give.

(*c*) For the purpose of dealing with any outbreak of fire to which this Order applies, the Mobilising Officer, if he is of opinion that the resources of the fire brigades available within the district in which the fire has occurred are insufficient to deal effectively with the fire, may direct all or any of the fire brigades specified in the Area Scheme set out in the Second Schedule to this Order, to render assistance in dealing with the fire or to stand by, as the case may be.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 89 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1907, the operations for putting out any fire to which this Order applies shall be under the charge and control of (*a*) the Sub-district Officer when he is present at the fire and neither the District Officer nor the Mobilising Officer is present, (*b*) the District Officer when he is present and the Mobilising Officer is not present, and (*c*) the Mobilising Officer when he is present; provided that, if either of such officers takes charge at a fire outside the area ordinarily served by his brigade, he shall act in consultation with the Chief Officer of the local brigade if he also is present at the fire.

6. The officer in charge for the time being at any fire shall be responsible for notifying the District Officer or Mobilising Officer, as the case may be, as to whether assistance is required under this Order to deal effectively with the fire.

7. All fire brigades in the Special Fire Brigade Area which are included in the Area Scheme or any District Scheme under this Order shall carry out such tests, drills or other preliminary or incidental measures as may be prescribed or approved by the Mobilising Officer, and shall provide such adaptors or other fittings as may be necessary to enable the brigades concerned to work together at a fire.

8. In the event of any motor pumping or steam fire engine belonging to any brigade included in the Second Schedule to this Order being laid up for more than one day, the Mobilising Officer shall be forthwith notified thereof by the Chief Officer of the Brigade.

9. In the case of any fire engine or other fire appliances, or any firemen, attending or standing by or turning out for the purpose of attending or standing by, in pursuance of this Order or any District or Sub-district Scheme under this Order, in connection with a fire outside the area or premises ordinarily protected by the brigade to which such engine, appliances or firemen belong, the Authority, Company or other persons maintaining the brigade shall be and are hereby entitled to make such charges for the services of such engine, appliances or firemen as may be specified in any scale of charges approved by me and in force for the time being. The owner and occupier of the property where the fire occurred shall be jointly and severally liable to pay such charges, which, in default of payment, may be recovered as if they were charges incurred in the execution of Section 33 of the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847.

10. This Order shall apply to:—

(*a*) fires within the area or on the premises ordinarily served by any of the brigades within the Special Fire Brigade Area which are mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Order;

(*b*) fires at any naval, military or air force establishment, dock, railway building, colliery property or any other premises where warlike materials, food, forage or stores, or articles required for the production thereof, are manufactured, handled, or stored within the Special Fire Brigade Area.

(*c*) fires in other premises to which the Order is hereafter extended by me or to which it is extended by arrangement with the authority or person responsible for the premises.

11. The Area Scheme set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order shall be subject to amendment as may be approved by me, and shall, if so amended, have effect as though embodied in the Order.

12. For the purposes of this Order the expression "fire brigade" includes any fire brigade, whether public or private, and whatever the area or premises ordinarily served by the brigade, and the expression "member of a fire brigade" includes any person who for the time being serves in any capacity with the brigade for the purpose of dealing with fires in the area ordinarily served by the brigade.

13. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to prejudice the sending of firemen or appliances to render assistance at any fire, whether in pursuance of an agreement with another fire brigade or otherwise

14. This Order may be cited as the Fire Brigades (West Midland Area) Order of the 4th November, 1918, and shall be in force from the date hereof until amended or revoked by subsequent Order.

Geo. Cave.

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
4th November, 1918.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS IN THE WEST MIDLAND FIRE BRIGADE AREA WITH THE OFFICERS CONSTITUTED THE MOBILISING OFFICER FOR THE AREA AND THE DISTRICT OFFICERS AND SUB-DISTRICT OFFICERS RESPECTIVELY.

Mobilising Officer for the Area: The Chief Officer of the Birmingham Fire Brigade.

No. 1 (or Birmingham) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Birmingham Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Warwickshire: (County Borough) Birmingham; (Borough) Sutton Coldfield; (Rural District) Solihull, and the portion of the Meriden Rural District not included in District No. 16.

Staffordshire: (Urban District) Perry Barr.

No. 2 (or Smethwick) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Smethwick Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Staffordshire: (County Borough) Smethwick.

Worcestershire: (Urban District) Oldbury.

No. 3 (or West Bromwich) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the West Bromwich Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Staffordshire: (County Borough) West Bromwich; (Borough) Wednesbury; (Urban Districts) Tipton, Darlaston.

No. 4 (or Dudley) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Superintendent of Police and Captain of the Dudley Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Worcestershire: (County Borough) Dudley.
Staffordshire: (Rural District) Dudley.

No. 5 (or Rowley Regis) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Rowley Regis Volunteer Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Staffordshire: (Urban District) Rowley Regis.
Worcestershire: (Rural District) Halesowen.

No. 6 (or Stourbridge) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Stourbridge Volunteer Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Worcestershire: (Borough) Stourbridge; (Urban District) Lye and Wollescote; (Rural District) the Parishes of Pedmore, Hagley, Clent, Hunnington, Romsley, Frankley and Belbroughton in the Bromsgrove Rural District.
Staffordshire: (Urban Districts) Amblecote, Brierley Hill, Quarry Bank; (Rural Districts) Kingswinford, and the Parishes of Enville and Kinver in the Seisdon Rural District.
Shropshire: (Rural District) Cleobury Mortimer.

No. 7 (or Kidderminster) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Captain of the Kidderminster Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Worcestershire: (Boroughs) Kidderminster, Bewdley; (Urban District) Stourport; (Rural Districts) Kidderminster, Rock.

No. 8 (or Bromsgrove) DISTRICT.

Sub-district in No. 8 District—Redditch.

District Officer: The Captain of the Bromsgrove Fire Brigade.
Sub-district Officer for Redditch Sub-district: The Chief Officer of the Redditch Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Worcestershire: (Urban Districts) Bromsgrove, North Bromsgrove, Redditch; (Rural District) Feckenham, the portion of the Bromsgrove Rural District not included in District No. 6, and the Parishes of Upton Warren, Hanbury, Stock and Bradley and Dodderhill, in the Droitwich Rural District.

Warwickshire: The Parish of Ipsley in the Alcester Rural District.

Area of Redditch Sub-district: The Redditch Urban District, the Feckenham Rural District, the Parishes of North Redditch, Webheath and Beoley in the Bromsgrove Rural District, and the Parish of Ipsley, in the Alcester Rural District.

No. 9 (or Wolverhampton) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Constable and Chief Officer of the Wolverhampton Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Staffordshire: (County Borough) Wolverhampton; (Urban Districts) Bilston, Heath Town, Wednesfield, Short Heath, Willenhall, Coseley, Sedgley, Tettenhall; (Rural Districts) Cannock (excepting the portion included in District No. 10), Shifnal, and the portion of the Seisdon Rural District not included in District No. 6.

Shropshire: (Borough) Bridgnorth; (Rural Districts) Bridgnorth, Shifnal.

No. 10 (or Walsall) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Constable and Chief Officer of the Walsall Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Staffordshire: (County Borough) Walsall; (Urban Districts, Cannock, Brownhills; (Rural District) Walsall and the following portion of the Cannock Rural District, namely, the Parishes of Cheslyn-Hay and Great Wyrley and the portion of the parish of Essington East of the Wyrley and Essington Canal.

No. 11 (or Stafford) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Stafford Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Staffordshire: (Borough) Stafford; (Urban Districts) Uttoxeter, Stone; (Rural Districts) Stafford, Uttoxeter, Gnosall, and the portion of the Stone Rural District South of Stone.

Shropshire: (Urban District) Newport; (Rural District) Newport.

No. 12 (or Stoke-on-Trent) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Stoke-on-Trent Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Staffordshire: (County Borough) Stoke-on-Trent; (Borough) Newcastle-under-Lyme; (Urban Districts) Audley, Wolstanton United, Kidsgrove, Biddulph, Smallthorne, Leek; (Rural Districts) Stoke-on-Trent, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Leek, Cheadle, Mayfield, Blore Heath, and the portion of the Stone Rural District North of Stone.

Shropshire: (Urban District) Market Drayton; (Rural District) the portion of the Drayton Rural District to the North of Market Drayton.

No. 13 (or Burton-on-Trent) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Burton-on-Trent Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Staffordshire: (County Borough) Burton-on-Trent; (Rural District) Tutbury.

Derbyshire: (Urban District) Swadlincote; (Rural District) Hartshorne and Seals, and the portion of the Repton Rural District South of the River Trent.

No. 14 (or Lichfield) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Captain of the Lichfield Fire Brigade

Area comprised in District:

Staffordshire: (Borough) Lichfield; (Urban District) Rugeley; (Rural District) Lichfield.

No. 15 (or Tamworth) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Captain of the Tamworth Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Staffordshire: (Borough) Tamworth; (Rural District) Tamworth.

Warwickshire: (Rural Districts) Tamworth, Atherstone

No. 16 (or Coventry) DISTRICT.

(Sub-district in No. 16 District—Rugby.)

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Coventry Fire Brigade.

Sub-district Officer for Rugby Sub-district: The Chief Officer of the Rugby Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Warwickshire: (County Borough) Coventry; (Borough) Nuneaton; (Urban Districts) Rugby, Bulkington; (Rural Districts) Coventry, Nuneaton, Monks Kirby, Rugby, Foleshill, and the Parishes of Allesley, Coundon, Berkswell, Corley, Fillongley and Meriden in the Rural District of Meriden.

Area of Rugby Sub-district: The Rugby District and the portions of the Rugby Rural District within three miles of the boundary of the Urban District.

No. 17 (or Leamington) DISTRICT.

(Sub-district in No. 17 District—Stratford-on-Avon.)

District Officer: The Chief Constable and Chief Officer of the Leamington Fire Brigade.

Sub-district Officer for Stratford-on-Avon Sub-district: The Chief Officer of the Stratford-on-Avon Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Warwickshire: (Boroughs) Leamington, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon; (Urban District) Kenilworth; (Rural Districts) Warwick, Southam, Stratford-on-Avon, Alcester, Brailes, Farnborough.

Worcestershire: (Rural District) Shipston-on-Stour.

Gloucestershire: (Rural Districts) Pebworth, Campden, Marston Sicca.

Area of Stratford-on-Avon Sub-district: The Borough and Rural District of Stratford-on-Avon.

No. 18 (or Worcester) DISTRICT.

(Sub-district in No. 18 District—Malvern.)

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade maintained by the Norwich Union Insurance Company at Worcester.

Sub-district Officer for Malvern Sub-district: The Chief Officer of the Malvern Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Worcestershire: (County Borough) Worcester; (Boroughs) Droitwich, Evesham; (Urban District) Great Malvern; (Rural Districts) Droitwich (excepting the portion included in District No. 8), Martley, Tenbury, Evesham, Pershore, Upton-upon-Severn.

Herefordshire: (Urban Districts) Ledbury, Bromyard; (Rural Districts) Ledbury, Bromyard.

Shropshire: (Rural District) Burford.

Area of Malvern Sub-district: The Great Malvern Urban District, the Upton-upon-Severn Rural District, and the portion of the Martley Rural District south of the River Teme.

No. 19 (or Hereford) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Constable and Chief Officer of the Hereford Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Herefordshire: (Boroughs) Hereford, Leominster; (Urban Districts) Kington, Ross; (Rural Districts) Hereford, Wigmore, Leominster, Ross, Dore, Whitchurch, Kington, Weobley, Bredwardine.

No. 20 (or Shrewsbury) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Constable and Chief Officer of the Shrewsbury Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Shropshire: (Boroughs) Shrewsbury, Much Wenlock, Ludlow, Bishops Castle; (Urban Districts) Wellington, Oakengates, Dawley, Wem, Church Stretton; (Rural Districts) Atcham, Wem, Wellington, Ludlow, Church Stretton, Chirbury, Clun, Teme, the portions of the Oswestry and Ellesmere Rural Districts within 10 miles of Shrewsbury, and the portion of the Drayton Rural District south of Market Drayton.

No. 21 (or Banbury) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Banbury Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Oxfordshire: (Borough) Banbury; (Rural District) Banbury.

Northamptonshire: (Borough) Brackley; (Rural Districts) Brackley, Middleton Cheney.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

AREA SCHEME.

1. In the event of the Mobilising Officer deeming it necessary to put this Area Scheme into operation as respects any fire to which this Order applies, he may direct fire brigades outside the District in which the fire has occurred to render assistance in accordance with this Scheme.

2. The fire brigades outside any District which are to render assistance, if so directed, at or in connection with a fire in such District, shall be the brigades mentioned in the First, Second and Third Moves set out in the subjoined Table, provided that:

"Mitchells and Butlers" means the Fire Brigade maintained by Messrs. Mitchells and Butlers, Ltd., at Smethwick;

"Rangemore" means the Fire Brigade maintained by Lady Burton at Rangemore, near Burton-on-Trent;

"Sudbury Hall" means the Fire Brigade maintained by Lord Vernon at Sudbury Hall, near Derby.

"Albright and Wilson" means the Fire Brigade maintained by Messrs. Albright and Wilson, Ltd., at their works at Oldbury.

3. The Mobilising Officer may, at his discretion, direct all or any of the specified fire brigades to render assistance in dealing with the fire or to stand by at such place as he may appoint in readiness to proceed to the fire, provided that the engines of the brigades in the First Move shall, so far as they are available, be ordered on before those in the Second Move, and those in the Second Move, before those in the Third Move.

4. A fire brigade, on being directed to render assistance in dealing with a fire or to stand by, shall forthwith man and despatch or keep in readiness to despatch, as the Mobilising Officer may direct, one motor pumping engine, if such engine is not laid up or already in attendance at a fire, subject, however, as follows:—

(*a*) Where (2) is written after the name of the fire brigade in the subjoined table, two motor pumping engines shall be manned and despatched or kept in readiness for despatch, as the case may be;

(*b*) Where (S) is written after the name of the brigade, the engine to be despatched shall be a steam fire engine;

(*c*) As regards the Bromsgrove and the Stratford-on-Avon Fire Brigades, this Schedule shall apply as from the date when the motor pumping engines which are to be provided are respectively available for service.

Provided also that the Mobilising Officer may, if he thinks fit, direct any such brigade, in lieu of despatching a pumping engine, to man and despatch a motor escape or tender, or to despatch firemen, up to the strength of the engine crew, by such other means as may be available.

District.	1st Move to District.	2nd Move to District.	3rd Move to District.
No. 1 (or Birmingham) District.	Smethwick. West Bromwich. Rowley Regis.	Wolverhampton. Stourbridge. Bromsgrove.	Coventry. Mitchells and Butlers.
No. 2 (or Smethwick) District.	Birmingham (2). West Bromwich.	Rowley Regis. Birmingham.	Wolverhampton. Stourbridge.
No. 3 (or West Bromwich) District.	Birmingham (2). Smethwick.	Birmingham. Rowley Regis. Oldbury (S.). Wednesbury (S.).	Wolverhampton. Stourbridge. Mitchells and Butlers.
No. 4 (or Dudley) District.	Rowley Regis. West Bromwich. Stourbridge. Tipton (S.).	Birmingham. Smethwick. Wolverhampton.	Birmingham (2). Brierley Hill (S.).
No. 5 (or Rowley Regis) District.	West Bromwich. Stourbridge. Birmingham. Albright and Wilson (S.)†	Birmingham. Smethwick. Tipton (S.).	Birmingham. Wolverhampton.
No. 6 (or Stourbridge) District.	Rowley Regis. Birmingham. Smethwick.	Birmingham. West Bromwich.	Wolverhampton. Birmingham.
No. 7 (or Kidderminster) District.	Stourbridge. Rowley Regis. Birmingham.	Birmingham. Smethwick.	Wolverhampton. Birmingham. Bromsgrove.
No. 8 (or Bromsgrove) District.	Stourbridge. Rowley Regis. Birmingham.	Birmingham. Smethwick.	Birmingham. Wolverhampton. Stratford-on-Avon. Kidderminster (S.).
No. 9 (or Wolverhampton) District.	West Bromwich. Smethwick. Rowley Regis.	Birmingham. Stourbridge.	Birmingham (2). Stafford.
No. 10 (or Walsall) District.	Wolverhampton. West Bromwich. Birmingham.	Birmingham. Smethwick. Wednesbury (S.).	Rowley Regis. Birmingham. Stafford. Brownhills (S.).
No. 11 (or Stafford) District.	Stoke-on-Trent. Rangemore. Sudbury Hall.	Wolverhampton. West Bromwich.	Birmingham (2).
No. 12 (or Stoke-on-Trent) District.	Stafford. Sudbury Hall. Wolverhampton.	Shrewsbury. Rangemore.	Birmingham (2).

† This Steamer will also stand by for Rowley Regis when the motor pumping engine of the Rowley Regis Fire Brigade is despatched outside the District under this Scheme.

District.	1st Move to District.	2nd Move to District.	3rd Move to District.
No. 13 (or Burton-on-Trent) District.	Stafford. Sudbury Hall. West Bromwich.	Birmingham. Coventry.	Stoke-on-Trent. Birmingham.
No. 14 (or Lichfield) District.	Birmingham. West Bromwich. Stafford.	Birmingham. Rangemore.	Sudbury Hall. Wolverhampton. Smethwick.
No. 15 (or Tamworth) District.	Birmingham (2). West Bromwich.	Smethwick. Rangemore.	Coventry. Birmingham. Sudbury Hall.
No. 16 (or Coventry) District.	Birmingham (2). Leamington. Kenilworth (S.).	Birmingham. Smethwick. Nuneaton (S.).	Birmingham. West Bromwich. Stratford-on-Avon.
No. 17 (or Leamington) District.	Coventry. Birmingham.	Birmingham. Smethwick.	Birmingham (2). Bromsgrove.
No. 18 (or Worcester) District.	Birmingham. Stourbridge. Bromsgrove.	Smethwick. Birmingham. Stratford on-Avon.	Leamington. Rowley Regis.
No. 19 (or Hereford) District.	Birmingham. Malvern. Stourbridge.	Birmingham (2). Smethwick. Bromsgrove.	—
No. 20 (or Shrewsbury) District.	†Wolverhampton. Stafford.	†{ Birmingham. Wolverhampton. Stourbridge.	Birmingham.
No. 21 (or Banbury) District.	Leamington. Birmingham. Coventry. Stratford - on - Avon.	Birmingham (2). Smethwick.	—

† When the First Move is put into operation, a motor pumping engine shall be despatched from Birmingham to Wolverhampton, and, if the Second Move is ordered after its arrival at Wolverhampton, this engine shall proceed to the fire. If the Second Move is ordered before the arrival of the engine from Birmingham, the second engine from Wolverhampton shall proceed to the fire, and the engine from Birmingham shall on arrival stand by at Wolverhampton to deal with local fires while both Wolverhampton engines are away.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED JANUARY 6, 1919, CONSTITUTING THE NORTH WESTERN SPECIAL FIRE BRIGADE AREA.

1919. No. 9.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 55B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, I hereby order as follows:—

1.—(*a*) The Counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, Cumberland, Westmorland, Flint and the portions of the Counties of Derby, Shropshire, Denbigh and the West Riding of Yorkshire respectively specified in the First Schedule to this Order, are hereby constituted a Special Fire Brigade Area, to be called the North Western Fire Brigade Area.

(*b*) There shall be two Divisions of the said special Fire Brigade Area, and the areas set out in the First Schedule to this Order shall be Districts of the said Divisions.

2.—(*a*) For the purpose of dealing with fires to which this Order applies, all fire brigades mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Order shall, if called upon as hereinafter provided, co-operate in accordance with the Area Scheme approved by me and set out in the said Schedule, and all such fire brigades and all officers and members thereof shall, for the purpose of carrying out such scheme, act under the directions of the officer hereinafter constituted the "Mobilising Officer" for the Division in which the fire has occurred.

(*b*) For the purpose of dealing with fires to which this Order applies, all fire brigades in the district in which the fire occurs shall, if called upon as hereinafter provided, co-operate in accordance with a District Scheme to be approved by me, and all officers and members of such fire brigades shall, for the purpose of carrying out such scheme and subject to any directions of the Mobilising Officer for the Division, act under the directions of the officer hereinafter constituted the "District Officer" for the District.

3. The Mobilising Officers for the two Divisions of the Special Fire Brigade Area and the District Officers shall be the officers respectively designated as such in the First Schedule to this Order.

4.—(*a*) The District Officer, if he is notified of any fire to which this Order applies within his district and is of opinion that the resources of the local fire brigade or brigades are insufficient to deal effectively with the fire, may direct all or any of the fire brigades specified in the District Scheme to render assistance in dealing with the fire or to stand by, as the case may be, and he shall forthwith notify the Mobilising Officer for the Division of any such directions which he may give.

(*b*) For the purpose of dealing with any outbreak of fire to which this Order applies, the Mobilising Officer for the Division in which the fire has occurred, if he is of opinion that the resources of the fire brigades available within the district in which the fire has occurred are insufficient to deal effectively with the fire, may direct all or any of the fire brigades specified in the Area Scheme set out in the Second Schedule to this Order, to render assistance in dealing with the fire or to stand by, as the case may be.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 89 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1907, the operations for putting out any fire to which this Order applies shall be under the charge and control of (*a*) the District Officer when he is present and the Mobilising Officer is not present, and (*b*) the Mobilising Officer for the Division when he is present; provided that, if either of such officers takes charge at a fire outside the area ordinarily served by his brigade, he shall act in consultation with the Chief Officer of the local brigade if he also is present at the fire.

6. The officer in charge for the time being at any fire shall be responsible for notifying the District Officer or the Mobilising Officer for the Division, as the case may be, as to whether assistance is required under this Order to deal effectively with the fire.

7. All fire brigades in the Special Fire Brigade Area which are included in the Area Scheme or any District Scheme under this Order shall carry out such tests, drills or other preliminary or incidental measures as may be prescribed or approved by the Mobilising Officer for the Division, and shall provide such adaptors or other fittings as may be necessary to enable the brigades concerned to work together at a fire.

8. In the event of any motor pumping or steam fire engine belonging to any brigade included in the Second Schedule to this Order being laid up for more than one day, the Mobilising Officer for the Division shall be forthwith notified thereof by the Chief Officer of the Brigade.

9. In the case of any fire engine or other fire appliances, or any firemen, attending or standing by or turning out for the purpose of attending or standing by, in pursuance of this Order or any District or Sub-District Scheme under this Order, in connection with a fire outside the area or premises ordinarily protected by the brigade to which such engine, appliances or firemen belong, the Authority, Company or other persons maintaining the brigade shall be and are hereby entitled to make such charges for the services of such engine, appliances or firemen as may be specified in any scale of charges approved by me and in force for the time being. The owner and occupier of the property where the fire occurred shall be jointly and severally liable to pay such charges, which, in default of payment, may be recovered as if they were charges incurred in the execution of Section 33 of the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847.

10. This Order shall apply to—

(*a*) fires within the area or on the premises ordinarily served by any of the brigades within the Special Fire Brigade Area which are mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Order;

(*b*) fires at any naval, military or air force establishment, dock, railway buildings, shipbuilding yard, colliery property or any other premises where warlike materials, food, forage or stores, or articles required for the production thereof, are manufactured, handled or stored within the Special Fire Brigade Area;

(*c*) fires in other premises to which the Order is hereafter extended by me or to which it is extended by arrangement with the authority or person responsible for the premises.

11. The Area Scheme set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order shall be subject to amendment as may be approved by me, and shall, if so amended, have effect as though embodied in the Order.

12. For the purposes of this Order the expression "fire brigade" includes any fire brigade, whether public or private, and whatever the area or premises ordinarily served by the brigade, and the expression "member of a fire brigade" includes any person who for the time being serves in any capacity with the brigade for the purpose of dealing with fires in the area ordinarily served by the brigade.

13. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to prejudice the sending of firemen or appliances to render assistance at any fire, whether in pursuance of an agreement with another fire brigade, or otherwise.

14. This Order may be cited as the Fire Brigades (North Western Area) Order of the 6th January, 1919, and shall be in force from the date hereof until amended or revoked by subsequent Order.

Cave,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
6th January, 1919.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

DISTRICTS IN THE NORTH WESTERN FIRE BRIGADE AREA, WITH THE OFFICERS CONSTITUTED THE MOBILISING OFFICERS FOR THE AREA AND THE DISTRICT OFFICERS RESPECTIVELY.

MANCHESTER DIVISION.

Mobilising Officer for the Manchester Division: The Chief Officer of the Manchester Fire Brigade.

No. 1 (or Manchester) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Manchester Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Lancashire: (County Borough) Manchester; (Urban Districts) Droylsden, Audenshaw, Stretford; and the Manchester Ship Canal Company's Estate within the Borough of Salford.

No. 2 (or Salford) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Constable and Director of the Salford Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Lancashire: (County Borough) Salford (excepting the Manchester Ship Canal Company's Estate); (Borough) Eccles; (Urban Districts) Swinton and Pendlebury, Prestwich, Urmston, Irlam, Worsley; (Rural District) Barton-upon-Irwell.

Cheshire: The portions of the Parish of Partington in the Bucklow Rural District situated to the North of the Manchester Ship Canal.

No. 3 (or Bolton) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Superintendent of the Bolton Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Lancashire: (County Borough) Bolton; (Urban Districts) Little Lever, Kearsley, Farnworth, Little Hulton, Westhoughton, Horwich.

No. 4 (or Bury) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Bury Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Lancashire: (County Borough) Bury; (Borough) Heywood; (Urban Districts) Whitefield, Radcliffe, Tottington; (Rural District) Bury.

No. 5 (or Rochdale) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Constable and Chief Officer of the Rochdale Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Lancashire: (County Borough) Rochdale; (Urban Districts) Norden, Whitworth, Wardle, Littleborough, Milnrow.

No. 6 (or Oldham) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Constable and Chief Officer of the Oldham Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Lancashire: (County Borough) Oldham; (Boroughs) Middleton, Mossley; (Urban Districts) Lees, Chadderton, Failsworth, Royton, Crompton; (Rural District) Limehurst.
West Riding: (Urban Districts) Springhead, Saddleworth.

No. 7 (or Ashton-under-Lyne) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Constable and Chief Officer of the Ashton-under-Lyne Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Lancashire: (Borough) Ashton-under-Lyne; (Urban Districts) Hurst, Denton.
Cheshire: (Boroughs) Stalybridge, Dukinfield, Hyde; (Urban Districts) Mottram-in-Longdendale, Compstall; (Rural District) the parishes of Matley and Hattersley in the Tintwistle Rural District.

No. 8 (or Stockport) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Constable and Director of the Stockport Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Cheshire: (County Borough) Stockport; (Urban Districts) Bredbury and Romiley, Marple, Yeardsley-cum-Whaley, Hazel Grove and Bramhall, Cheadle and Gatley, Handforth; (Rural District) Disley.

No. 9 (or Glossop) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Constable and Chief Officer of the Glossop Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Derbyshire: (Borough) Glossop; (Urban District) New Mills; (Rural Districts) Glossop Dale, Hayfield, and the Parish of Chinley in the Chapel-en-le-Frith Rural District.

Cheshire: (Urban District) Hollingworth; (Rural District) the Parish of Tintwistle in the Tintwistle Rural District.

No. 10 (or Macclesfield) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Macclesfield Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Cheshire: (Boroughs) Macclesfield, Congleton; (Urban Districts) Alderley Edge, Wilmslow, Bollington, Buglawton; (Rural Districts) Macclesfield, Congleton (excepting the portions included in District No. 11 or District No. 29).

Derbyshire: (Borough) Buxton; (Rural District) the Parishes of Fernilee, Hartington Upper Quarter, Wormhill, King Sterndale, Peak Forest and Chapel-en-le Frith in the Chapel-en-le-Frith Rural District.

No. 11 (or Altrincham) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Altrincham Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Cheshire: (Urban Districts) Altrincham, Hale, Bowdon, Sale, Ashton-upon-Mersey, Knutsford; (Rural District) Bucklow (excepting the portion included in District No. 2), the Parishes of Marbury, Marston, Wincham, Lostock Gralam, Rudheath, Whatcroft, Byley, Lach Dennis, Nether Peover and Allostock in the Northwich Rural District, and the Parishes of Goostrey-cum-Barnshaw, Blackden, Twemlow, Cranage and Leese in the Congleton Rural District.

No. 12 (or Leigh) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Superintendent of the Leigh Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Lancashire: (Borough) Leigh; (Urban Districts) Atherton, Golborne, Tyldesley-with-Shakerley; (Rural District) Leigh.

No. 13 (or Blackburn) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Constable and Director of the Blackburn Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Lancashire: (County Borough) Blackburn; (Boroughs) Darwen, Accrington, Clitheroe; (Urban Districts) Great Harwood, Clayton-le-Moors, Rishton, Church, Oswaldtwistle, Turton, Withnell; (Rural Districts) Blackburn, Clitheroe (excepting the portion included in District No. 24), and the Parishes of Ribchester and Dutton in the Preston Rural District.

West Riding: (Rural District) Bowland (excepting the portion included in District No. 15).

No. 14 (or Rossendale) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Superintendent of the Rawtenstall Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Lancashire: (Boroughs) Bacup, Rawtenstall, Haslingden; (Urban District) Ramsbottom.

No. 15 (or Burnley) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Constable and Chief Officer of the Burnley Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Lancashire: (County Borough) Burnley; (Boroughs) Colne, Nelson; (Urban Districts) Barrowford, Trawden, Brierfield, Padiham; (Rural District) Burnley.

West Riding: (Borough) Todmorden; (Urban Districts) Barnoldswick, Earby, Hebden Bridge; (Rural District) Todmorden; the Parishes of Bracewell, Brogden, Coates and Salterforth in the Skipton Rural District, the Parishes of Paythorne, Newsholme, Horton, Gisburn, Midhope and Rimmington in the Bowland Rural District, and the Parishes of Rathmell, Long Preston, Otterburn, Wigglesworth, Hellifield, Halton West, Swinden, Nappa and Tosside in the Settle Rural District.

No. 16 (or Lancaster) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Constable and Chief Officer of the Lancaster Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Lancashire: (Boroughs) Lancaster, Morecambe; (Urban Districts) Carnforth, Heysham; (Rural Districts) Lancaster, Lunesdale, and the Parishes of Holleth, Forton, Clevely, Nether Wyersdale, Cabus and Winmarleigh in the Garstang Rural District.

Westmorland: (Borough) Kendal; (Urban District) Kirby Lonsdale; (Rural District) South Westmorland (excepting the portion included in District No. 17).

West Riding: (Rural District) Sedbergh and the Parishes of Thornton-in-Lonsdale, Ingleton, Horton-in-Ribblesdale, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Bentham, Clapham-with-Newby, Austwick, Stainforth, Langcliffe, Lawkland, Giggleswick and Settle in the Settle Rural District.

No. 17 (or Barrow) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Superintendent of the Barrow Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Lancashire: (County Borough) Barrow-in-Furness; (Urban Districts) Dalton-in-Furness, Ulverston, Grange; (Rural District) Ulverston.

Westmorland: (Urban Districts) Grasmere, Ambleside, Windermere; (Rural District) the Parishes of Langdales, Rydal and Loughrigg and Troutbeck in the South Westmorland Rural District.

No. 18 (or Workington) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Workington Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Cumberland: (Boroughs) Workington, Whitehaven; (Urban Districts) Aspatria, Maryport, Cockermouth, Keswick, Harrington, Arlecdon and Frizington, Cleator Moor, Egremont, Millom; (Rural Districts) Whitehaven, Cockermouth, Bootle, and the Parishes of Lanrigg and Meabrigg, Westnewton, Hayton and Melo and Allonby in the Wigton Rural District.

No. 19 (or Carlisle) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Constable and Director of the Carlisle Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Cumberland: (Borough) Carlisle; (Urban Districts) Wigton, Holme Cultram, Penrith; (Rural Districts) Longtown, Brampton, Carlisle, Alston with Garrigill, Penrith, Wigton (excepting the portion included in District No. 18).

Westmorland: (Borough) Appleby; (Urban District) Shap; (Rural Districts) West Ward, East Westmorland

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LIVERPOOL DIVISION.

Mobilising Officer for the Liverpool Division: The Head Constable and Director of the Liverpool Fire Brigade.

No. 20 (or Liverpool) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Superintendent of the Liverpool Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Lancashire: (County Boroughs) Liverpool, Bootle; (Borough) Widnes; (Urban Districts) Huyton-with-Roby, Litherland, Waterloo-with-Seaforth, Great Crosby, Little Crosby, Formby; (Rural District) Sefton, the Parish of Altcar in the West Lancashire Rural District, and the portions of the Whiston Rural District not included in District No. 26.

No. 21 (or Birkenhead) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Birkenhead Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Cheshire: (County Boroughs) Birkenhead, Wallasey; (Urban Districts) Higher Bebington, Lower Bebington, Bromborough, Neston and Parkgate, Hoylake and West Kirby, Ellesmere Port and Whitby; (Rural District) Wirral.

No. 22 (or Southport) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Superintendent of the Southport Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Lancashire: (County Borough) Southport; (Urban Districts) Lathom-and-Burscough, Ormskirk, Skelmersdale; (Rural District) West Lancashire (excepting the portion included in District No. 20).

No. 23 (or Blackpool) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Constable and Chief Officer of the Blackpool Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Lancashire: (County Borough) Blackpool; (Urban Districts) Fleetwood, Preesall, Thornton, Poulton-le-Fylde, St. Annes-on-the-Sea, Lytham, Kirkham; (Rural Districts) Fylde and the Parishes of Pilling, Stalmin-with-Stanall, Hambleton, Out Rawcliffe and Great Eccleston in the Garstang Rural District.

No. 24 (or Preston) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Superintendent of the Preston Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Lancashire: (County Borough) Preston; (Borough) Chorley; (Urban Districts) Longridge, Fulwood, Walton-le-Dale, Leyland, Croston, Adlington; (Rural Districts) Preston (excepting the portion included in District No. 13), Chorley, the portions of the Garstang Rural District not included in District No. 16 or District No. 23, and the Parishes of Little Bowland, Leagram, Chipping and Thorneley-with-Wheatley in the Clitheroe Rural District.

No. 25 (or Wigan) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Constable and Superintendent of the Wigan Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Lancashire: (County Borough) Wigan; (Urban Districts) Blackrod, Standish-with-Langtree, Upholland, Orrell, Billinge, Abram, Ince-in-Makerfield, Hindley, Aspull; (Rural District) Wigan.

No. 26 (or St. Helens) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Constable and Chief Officer of the St. Helens Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Lancashire: (County Borough) St. Helens; (Urban Districts) Ashton-in-Makerfield, Haydock, Newton-in-Makerfield, Rainford, Prescot; (Rural District) the Parishes of Windle, Eccleston, Whiston, Rainhill, and Bold in the Whiston Rural District.

No. 27 (or Warrington) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Superintendent of the Warrington Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Lancashire: (County Borough) Warrington; (Rural District) Warrington.

Cheshire: (Urban Districts) Runcorn, Lymm; (Rural District) Runcorn (excepting the portion included in District No. 28).

No. 28 (or Chester) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Chester Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Cheshire: (County Borough) Chester; (Urban Districts) Hoole, Tarporley, Winsford, Northwich; (Rural Districts) Chester, Tarvin, Malpas, Northwich (excepting the portions included in District No. 11 or District No. 29), and the Parishes of Frodsham, Frodsham Lordship, Helsby, Newton-by-Frodsham, Kingsley, Norley, Kingswood, Alvanley and Manley in the Runcorn Rural District.

Flint: (Urban District) Connah's Quay; (Rural District) the portion of Hawarden Rural District north of the Chester to Mold branch of the London and North Western Railway.

No. 29 (or Crewe) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Crewe Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Cheshire: (Borough) Crewe; (Urban Districts) Nantwich, Sandbach, Alsager, Middlewich; (Rural District) Nantwich, the Parishes of Hassall, Wheelock, Bechton, Elton, Moston, Tetton, Bradwall, Arclid, Smallwood, Brereton-cum-Smethwick, Davenport, Church Hulme and Cotton in the Congleton Rural District, and the Parishes of Wimboldsley, Clive Stanthorne, Kinderton and Sproston in the Northwich Rural District.

No. 30 (or Wrexham) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Wrexham Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Denbigh: (Borough) Wrexham; (Urban District) Llangollen; (Rural Districts) Wrexham, Chirk, Llangollen, Llansilin.

Flint: (Rural District) Overton, and the portion of the Hawarden Rural District not included in District No. 28.

Shropshire: (Borough) Oswestry; (Urban Districts) Whitchurch, Ellesmere; (Rural District) Whitchurch, and the portions of the Ellesmere and Oswestry Rural Districts which are more than 10 miles from Shrewsbury.

No. 31 (or Flint) DISTRICT.

District Officer: The Chief Officer of the Rhuddlan Fire Brigade.

Area comprised in District:

Flint: (Borough) Flint; (Urban Districts) Rhyl, Prestatyn, Holywell, Mold, Buckley; (Rural Districts) St. Asaph (Flint), Holywell.

Denbigh: (Boroughs) Denbigh, Ruthin; (Urban District) Abergele and Pensarn; (Rural District) Ruthin, and the Parishes of St. George and Abergele Rural in the St. Asaph (Denbigh) Rural District.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

AREA SCHEME.

1. In the event of the Mobilising Officer deeming it necessary to put this Area Scheme into operation as respects any fire in his Division to which this Order applies, he may direct fire brigades outside the District in which the fire has occurred to render assistance in accordance with this Scheme.

2. The fire brigades outside any District which are to render assistance, if so directed, at or in connection with a fire in such District, shall be the brigades mentioned in the First, Second and Third Moves set out in the subjoined Table, provided that:

"Brunner Mond (Lostock Gralam)" and "Brunner Mond (Winnington)" mean the fire brigades maintained by Messrs. Brunner Mond and Company, Limited, at their Works at Lostock Gralam and Winnington, respectively.

"L. & Y.R. (Newton Heath)" and "L. & Y.R. (Horwich)" mean the fire brigades maintained by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company at Newton-Heath and Horwich, respectively.

"L. & N.W.R. (Crewe)" means the fire brigade maintained by the London and North Western Railway Company at Crewe.

"Hoylake" means the fire brigade maintained by the Hoylake and West Kirby Urban District Council.

3. The Mobilising Officer may, at his discretion, direct all or any of the specified fire brigades to render assistance in dealing with the fire or to stand by at such place as he may appoint in readiness to proceed to the fire, provided that the engines of the brigades in the First Move shall, so far as they are available, be ordered on before those in the Second Move, and those in the Second Move before those in the Third Move.

4. A fire brigade on being directed to render assistance in dealing with a fire or to stand by, shall forthwith man and despatch, or keep in readiness to despatch, as the Mobilising Officer may direct, one motor pumping engine, if such engine is not laid up or already in attendance at a fire, subject, however, as follows:—

(*a*) Where "(2)" is written after the name of the fire brigade in the subjoined table, two motor pumping engines shall be manned and despatched or kept in readiness for despatch, as the case may be.

(*b*) Where "(S.T.)" is written after the name of the brigade, the engine to be despatched shall be a steam fire engine on railway truck.

(*c*) As regards the Ashton-under-Lyne and Whitehaven Brigades, this Schedule shall apply as from the date when the motor pumping engines which are to be provided are respectively available for service.

Provided also that the Mobilising Officer may, if he thinks fit, direct any such brigade, in lieu of despatching a pumping engine, to man and despatch a motor escape or tender, or to despatch firemen, up to the strength of the engine crew, by such other means as may be available.

District.	1st Move to District.	2nd Move to District.	3rd Move to District.
	MANCHESTER DIVISION.		
No. 1 (or Manchester) District.	Salford. Eccles. Oldham. Stockport.	Hyde. Radcliffe. Sale.	Middleton. Bolton. Bury.
No. 2 (or Salford) District.	Manchester (2). Radcliffe.	Bolton. Sale. Altrincham.	Bury. Leigh. Manchester.
No. 3 (or Bolton) District).	Bury. Radcliffe. Darwen.	Chorley. Eccles. Leigh. Wigan.	Manchester. Salford. Haslingden.
No. 4 (or Bury) District.	Bolton. Rochdale. Middleton.	Manchester. Eccles. Oldham.	Rawtenstall. Manchester. Darwen.
No. 5 (or Rochdale) District.	Bury. Oldham. Bacup. Todmorden.	Radcliffe. Middleton. Rawtenstall.	Manchester. Bolton. Mossley.
No. 6 (or Oldham) District.	Manchester. Rochdale. Ashton - under - Lyne.	Bury. Manchester. Stalybridge. Radcliffe.	Bacup. Hyde. Bolton.
No. 7 (or Ashton-under-Lyne) District.	Manchester. Oldham. Mossley.	Manchester. Stockport. Glossop.	Bury. Radcliffe. Middleton.
No. 8 (or Stockport) District.	Manchester (2). Hyde.	Altrincham. Ashton - under - Lyne. Sale. Manchester.	Stalybridge. Salford. Glossop.
No. 9 (or Glossop) District.	Stalybridge. Stockport. Hyde.	Manchester. Oldham. Mossley.	Manchester. Macclesfield Ashton - under Lyne.
No. 10 (or Macclesfield) District .	Stockport. Altrincham. Manchester.	Manchester. Hyde. Salford.	Glossop. Stalybridge. Oldham.
No. 11 (or Altrincham) District.	Stockport. Manchester. Brunner Mond (Winnington).	Salford. Warrington. Macclesfield.	Manchester Eccles. Leigh.

District.	1st Move to District.	2nd Move to District.	3rd Move to District.
	MANCHESTER DIVISION—*continued.*		
No. 12 (or Leigh) District.	Bolton. Eccles. Wigan	Salford. Radcliffe. Warrington	Manchester (2). Bury.
No. 13 (or Blackburn) District.	Padiham. Haslingden. Bolton.	Burnley. Chorley. Preston. Rawtenstall.	Bury. Manchester. Rochdale.
No. 14 (or Rossendale) District.	Burnley. Rochdale. Darwen. Todmorden.	Blackburn. Bolton. Bury.	Oldham. Middleton. Padiham.
No. 15 (or Burnley) District.	Bacup. Haslingden. Blackburn. Rochdale.	Darwen. Bury. Radcliffe.	Bolton. Oldham. Salford.
No. 16 (or Lancaster) District.	Blackpool. Preston. Fleetwood.	Blackburn. Chorley. Barrow.	Manchester (2). Liverpool. Southport.
No. 17 (or Barrow) District.*	Lancaster. Workington. Whitehaven.	Blackpool. Fleetwood. Preston.	Blackburn. Manchester. Liverpool. L. & Y.R. (Newton Heath (S.T.). L. & Y.R. (Horwich) (S.T.)
No. 18 (or Workington) District.*	Carlisle. Barrow.	Lancaster.	L. & Y.R. (Newton Heath) (S.T.). L. & Y. R. (Horwich) (S.T.).
No. 19 (or Carlisle) District.*	Workington. Whitehaven.	Lancaster. Barrow. Newcastle-on-Tyne.	L. & N. W. R. (Crewe) (S T.). L. & Y. R. (Newton Heath) (S.T.). L. & Y. R. (Horwich) (S.T.).
	LIVERPOOL DIVISION.		
No. 20 (or Liverpool) District.	Birkenhead. St. Helens. Warrington.	Wallasey. Birkenhead. Southport.	Hoylake. Wigan. Leigh.

* The Fire Brigade maintained by the Ministry of Munitions at H.M. Factory at Gretna will co-operate by sending one motor pumping engine as part of the Moves to these Districts as follows :—

District No. 17—Third Move.
District No. 18—Second Move.
District No. 19—First Move.

District.	1st Move to District.	2nd Move to District.	3rd Move to District.
	LIVERPOOL DIVISION—*continued.*		
No. 21 (or Birkenhead) District.	Liverpool (2). St. Helens.	Chester. Bootle. Waterloo.	Warrington. Brunner Mond (Winnington).
No. 22 (or Southport) District.	Waterloo. Liverpool. St. Helens.	Bootle. Preston. Wigan.	Liverpool. Blackburn. Chorley.
No. 23 (or Blackpool) District.	Preston. Lancaster. Southport.	Blackburn. Chorley. Wigan.	Liverpool. St. Helens. Bolton.
No. 24 (or Preston) District.	Blackburn. Wigan. Blackpool.	Lancaster. Darwen Bolton	Southport. Fleetwood. Bury.
No. 25 (or Wigan) District.	Leigh. Bolton. St. Helens.	Chorley. Darwen. Warrington.	Liverpool. Bury. Southport.
No. 26 (or St. Helens) District.	Liverpool (2). Warrington	Wigan. Leigh. Bootle.	Bolton. Salford. Waterloo.
No. 27 (or Warrington) District.	Liverpool. Leigh. St. Helens.	Liverpool. Altrincham. Wigan.	Salford. Manchester. Brunner Mond (Winnington).
No. 28 (or Chester) District.	Birkenhead (2). Wrexham.	Wallasey Liverpool Brunner Mond (Lostock Gralam).	Warrington. Hoylake. St. Helens.
No. 29 (or Crewe) District.	Macclesfield. Stoke-on-Trent. Brunner Mond (Lostock Gralam).	Chester. Manchester. Liverpool.	Wrexham. Altrincham.
No. 30 (or Wrexham) District.	Chester. Birkenhead.	Wallasey. Hoylake.	Liverpool.
No. 31 (or Flint) District.	Chester. Wrexham.	Birkenhead. Wallasey.	Hoylake.

APPENDIX I.

THE EVIDENCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1915 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, c. 94).

An Act to amend the Law of Evidence.

[23rd December 1915.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Evidence of depositions of witnesses engaged on naval or military service.

1. If, during the continuance of the present war, upon the trial of a person accused of an indictable offence, it is proved that any person whose deposition has been duly taken before the justice or justices by whom the accused was committed for trial is unable to attend the trial, having regard to the necessities of the public service, by reason of being actively engaged in the naval or military service(**a**) of His Majesty, and if also it is proved that such deposition was taken in the presence of the person so accused, and that (except in the case of a deposition by a witness on behalf of the accused) he or his counsel or attorney had a full opportunity of cross-examining the witness, then, if such deposition purports to be signed by the justice by or before whom the same purports to have been taken, it shall be lawful to read such deposition as evidence at the trial without further proof thereof unless it is proved that such deposition was not in fact signed by the justice purporting to sign the same(**b**):

Provided that no deposition shall be read in evidence under the powers of this section save with the consent of the court before which the trial takes place.

Power to give in evidence statements of witnesses at preliminary investigations. 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 8.

2.—(1) Where a person is tried either by court-martial or by a civil court with a jury (including as respects Scotland the High Court of Justiciary) for any offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, as amended by any subsequent enactment, and the charge has previously been investigated and a summary of evidence taken by

(**a**) "Military Service" includes Air-force Service. *See* Air Force (Application of Enactments) (No. 2) Order, 1918. Order in Council, May 7, 1918.

(**b**) *See* s. 17 of the Indictable Offences Act, 1848 (11 & 12 Vict. c. 42) commonly known as "Jervis's Act."

the proper military authority in accordance with the provisions of the Army Act and the rules of procedure made thereunder, then, on any such trial—

(*a*) the evidence on oath of any witness which is proved to have been taken down in writing at such investigation, in accordance with those rules, and purports to be signed or attested and witnessed in accordance therewith, may, if it is further proved that the witness is dead, or so ill as not to be able to travel, or unable to attend, having regard to the necessities of the public service, by reason of his being actively engaged in the naval or military service of His Majesty, be read as evidence without further proof thereof, unless it is proved that the evidence was not in fact signed or attested and witnessed in accordance with those rules; and

(*b*) any statement of the accused added in writing in accordance with those rules may, if necessary, be given in evidence against him without further proof thereof,

and a statement appended to the summary purporting to be signed by the officer before whom the summary was taken, that the evidence contained in the summary was taken in accordance with the said rules shall be evidence of the fact so stated, and that officer shall be deemed to be the proper military authority to take the summary, unless the contrary is proved: Provided that no evidence shall be received under the powers of this section save with the consent of the court before which the trial takes place.

(2) For removing doubts it is hereby declared that the evidence of any witness on any such investigation may be taken on oath, and the officer conducting the investigation has power to administer oaths for the purpose.

Substitution of imprisonment for sentence of death.

3. Where any person has been convicted of an offence punishable by death upon evidence solely contained in depositions which have been read in evidence at the trial under the powers conferred by this Act, the punishment of death shall not be inflicted, but the court may pass such sentence of imprisonment or penal servitude as it may think just.

Proof of naval or military service.

4. A certificate signed by a secretary or assistant secretary of the Admiralty or Army Council(**a**) that a person is unable to attend, having regard to the necessities of the public service, by reason of his being actively engaged in the naval or military service of His Majesty, shall for the purposes of this Act be conclusive evidence of the fact so certified, and a certificate purporting to be signed by such a secretary or assistant secretary shall be deemed to be such a certificate as aforesaid unless the contrary is proved.

(**a**) "Army Council" in this Section includes the Air Council. *See* Air Force (Application of Enactments) (No. 2) Order, 1918.

Application of documentary Acts to Army Council Secretary for Scotland. 31 & 32 Vict. c. 37. 45 & 46 Vict. c. 9.

5. The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, shall apply to the Army Council as if the Army Council was mentioned in the first column of the Schedule to the first-mentioned Act, and as if two members of the Army Council, or the Secretary to the Army Council, or any person authorised by the Army Council to act on their behalf, were mentioned in the second column of that Schedule(a) and shall apply to the Secretary for Scotland as if the Secretary for Scotland were mentioned in the first column of the said Schedule and as if the Secretary for Scotland or an under secretary or assistant under secretary for Scotland were mentioned in the second column of that Schedule, and shall apply to the Local Government Board for Ireland as if the Local Government Board for Ireland were mentioned in the first column of the said Schedule, and as if a commissioner of the Local Government Board for Ireland or a secretary or assistant secretary of the said Board were mentioned in the second column of that Schedule.

Short Title.

6. This Act may be cited as the Evidence (Amendment) Act, 1915.

(a) AIR COUNCIL.—The Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917, s. 10 (5) provides that the Act "shall apply to the Air Council as if that Council were mentioned in the first column of the Schedule to the first-mentioned Act, and as if the President, or a Secretary of the Council, or any person authorised by the President to act on behalf of the Council, was mentioned in the second column of that Schedule."

APPENDIX II.

SUSPENSION IN IRELAND OF RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

PROCLAMATION, DATED APRIL 26, 1916, SUSPENDING IN IRELAND THE OPERATION OF SECTION 1 OF THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1915 (5 GEO. 5, C. 34).

1916. No. 256.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation for Suspending in Ireland the Operation of Section One of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915 (Right of British Subject charged with Offence to be tried by Civil Court).

George R.I.

Whereas by subsection (7) of Section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, it is enacted that in the event of invasion or other special military emergency arising out of the present War, We may, by Proclamation, forthwith suspend the operation of the said section, either generally or as respects any area specified therein:

And whereas the present state of affairs in Ireland is such as to constitute such a special military emergency as aforesaid:

Now, therefore, We, in pursuance of the powers so conferred on Us, do hereby order that the operation of the said section be suspended in Ireland until We see fit to revoke this Our Proclamation.(a)

Given at Our Court at Windsor Castle, this Twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

(a) SECTION 1 OF THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1915. —That Section is printed pp. 6–9 of this Manual.

APPENDIX III.

RAILWAY AND CANAL COMMISSION RULES.

RULES, DATED JANUARY 15, 1918, MADE BY THE RAILWAY AND CANAL COMMISSIONERS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 8 OF THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (ACQUISITION OF LAND) ACT, 1916 (6 & 7 GEO. 5, c. 63), AND SECTION 20 OF THE RAILWAY AND CANAL TRAFFIC ACT, 1888 (51 & 52 VICT. c. 25).

1918. No. 61.

1. The Railway and Canal Commission Rules, 1889,(**a**) shall (except in so far as they give or purport to give jurisdiction to one Commissioner sitting alone) apply with the necessary modifications to all applications and proceedings before the Railway and Canal Commission (hereinafter called the Commission) under the Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act. 1916 (hereinafter called the Act).(**b**)

2. Unless otherwise ordered by the Commission an application to the Commission:—

(*a*) under any of the following sections of the Act, viz.:—

Section	1	sub-section	(1)
,,	2	,,	(2)
,,	3	,,	(2)
,,	6	,,	(3)
,,	13	,,	(1)
,,	13	,,	(5)

shall be served on all persons interested in the land, building or work to be affected by the proposed order.

An application shall also be served on all persons interested in the mines and minerals lying under the land if it is sought to acquire an interest therein;

(*b*) under section 6 sub-section (1) shall be served on the local authority and the authority or person responsible for the maintenance of the highway or of any other railway or tramway laid thereon and on such other persons (if any) as the Commission may direct;

(**a**) RAILWAY AND CANAL COMMISSION RULES, 1889.—These Rules are printed Statutory Rules and Orders Revised (1904) Vol. XI. "Railway," pp. 43–65. By Rules of Jan. 1st, 1909 (St. R. & O., 1909, No. 484, p. 688) new Rules were substituted for Rule 60 (Opening of Registrar's Office) and Rule 65 (Discretion of Commissioners in Cases not expressly provided for).

(**b**) DEFENCE OF THE REALM (ACQUISITION OF LAND) ACT, 1916.—That Act is printed pp. 11–28 of this Manual.

(*c*) under section 7 shall be served on the company or authority against whom the order is sought and also upon any company person or authority interested in the continuance or discontinuance of the supply referred to in the proceedings.

Any party may in case of difficulty as to the parties to be served or as to the mode or place of service apply to the Commission for directions at any time before the hearing of the proceedings. Such application may be made *ex parte* in the first instance but the Commission may order notice thereof to be served on such persons and authorities and in such manner as they may think fit.

3. An application to fix the time to be allowed under section 8 sub-section (1) (*a*) and (*b*) may be made to the Registrar by summons.

4. If on a reference under section 8 (1) (*b*) of the Act the award of the Referee is final and not stated in the form of a special case an appeal from his decision on any question of law may be brought within 4 weeks from the time when the award was published. The party so appealing shall within such time file in the Registrar's Office a notice of appeal stating the grounds of the appeal. Such notice shall be served upon all parties directly affected by the appeal. The Commission may on the hearing of such appeal remit the award to be stated in the form of a case or otherwise deal with it as may seem just.

5. The parties to a reference under section 8 (1) (*b*) of the Act may before or during the hearing of the reference file a joint application to the Commission for their decision on an agreed question of law.

6. The Commission or the Registrar may abridge or enlarge the time for serving any notice or doing any other act provided by these Rules. Time may be enlarged notwithstanding that the time for serving the notice or doing the act may have expired.

The Commission may amend any notice or other document on such terms as may seem just.

Signed the 15th day of January, 1918.

C. Montague Lush.
C. Kincaid Mackenzie.
W. Kenny.
A. E. Gathorne Hardy.
James T. Woodhouse.

Approved.
Finlay, C.
Approved.
A. H. Stanley,

President of the Board of Trade.

APPENDIX IV.

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

ORDER IN COUNCIL ESTABLISHING THE SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY ADVISORY COUNCIL, AND THE SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY DISPOSAL BOARD.

1918. No. 276.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace the 4th day of March, 1918.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas His Majesty has decided to establish a Council to be called the Surplus Government Property Advisory Council, to whom shall be reported all stores, land, and other property (except shipping and Government factories) under the control of Government Departments, being property acquired for the purposes of the present war and no longer required for the purposes of the Departments under the control of which it is, in order that the Council may, subject to the direction of the Minister of Reconstruction, consider and advise as to the manner in which the same is to be dealt with, whether by the transfer thereof to some other Department or by the sale or disposal thereof to public authorities or to other persons:

And whereas His Majesty has further decided to establish a Board to be called the Surplus Government Property Disposal Board for the purpose of carrying into effect the recommendations of the Surplus Government Property Advisory Council as to the disposal on behalf of, and in consultation with, the respective Departments having control thereof of any such property as may be notified to them by the Council as available for disposal, with power on the part of the Board to enter into negotiations and conclude contracts for that purpose:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. The Surplus Government Property Advisory Council shall consist of—

A Chairman appointed by His Majesty,
Members not exceeding twelve in number appointed by the Minister of Reconstruction,
2 members appointed by the Treasury,
1 member appointed by the Admiralty,
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, Army Council,
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, Air Council,
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, Minister of Munitions,
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, First Commissioner of Works,
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, Board of Trade.

2. The Surplus Government Property Disposal Board(**a**) shall consist of—

A Chairman appointed by His Majesty,
Members not exceeding two in number appointed by His Majesty,
2 members appointed by the Treasury,
1 member appointed by the Admiralty,
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, Army Council,
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, Minister of Munitions,

together with, when dealing with property under the control of a Department other than those above in this Article mentioned, one member appointed by that Department.

3. The members of the Council and of the Board shall hold office during the pleasure of the respective authorities by whom they are appointed, and in the event of a vacancy occurring through the death, resignation or otherwise of any member of the Council or Board the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the authority by whom the vacating member was appointed.

4. The Council or Board may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their number.

5. The Council and Board may regulate their own procedure, and in particular such regulation may provide for the delegation of powers to committees thereof.

6. Any instrument may be executed on behalf of the surplus Government Property Disposal Board under the hands or, if an instrument under seal is required, under the hands and seals of two members of the Board, or of one member of the Board and the Secretary of the Board.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(**a**) It is understood that the existing Surplus Government Property Disposal Board is appointed by the Minister of Munitions and exercises its functions as part of the machinery of the Ministry. The office of the Board is at Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

ANALYTICAL INDEX TO ACTS, REGULATIONS, ORDERS, AND INTRODUCTORY AND OTHER NOTES.

[All the Index entries are in double form, *i.e.*, they refer both to the Section of the Act, Number of the Regulation, Short Title, or Date of the Order in reference, and to the Page of this Manual on which the document or editorial note referred to is printed. The general scheme of the Index is explained in the Introductory Note.—*Editor.*]

In this Index the following abbreviations are employed :—

Art.	Article.
C.N. or M. Authority	Competent Naval or Military Authority.
D R.	Defence of the Realm.
E.	England and Wales.
H.M.	His Majesty the King.
I.	Ireland.
Introd....	Introductory Note.
O.	Order.
par.	paragraph.
Procl.	Proclamation.
Reg.	Defence of the Realm Regulations.
S.	Scotland.
Sch.	Schedule.
U.K.	the United Kingdom.

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By the Air Force (Application of Enactments) (No. 2) Order, 1918 (Order in Council of May 7, 1918), the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, was applied to the Air Council, the President of the Air Council and the Air Force and the officers and men thereof and to air force property and institutions, and it was provided (Schedule) as follows:—References to "the Army Council," "His Majesty's Forces," "His Majesty's forces by land" and "military service" shall respectively be construed as including references to the Air Council, Air Force, His Majesty's forces by air and air-force service.]

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[No Order has (March 31, 1919) been made by the Air Council under this power, but *see* ADMIRALTY; ARMY COUNCIL; MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.]

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[The Army Council was constituted by Letters Patent of February 6th, 1904, which together with the Orders in Council of August 10th, 1904, February 15th, 1909, and August 2nd, 1910, distributing the business of the Council, are printed at pp. 1248–1252 of the Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912. By Order in Council of January 27th, 1916, it was provided that the Chief of the Imperial General Staff shall be responsible for issuing the orders of the Government in regard to military operations. New Letters Patent are issued whenever a change in the Members of the Army Council occurs. By 9 Edw. 7, c. 3, s. 4, various powers and duties were transferred to the Army Council.]

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A list revised to Dec. 31, 1918, of all restrictions on the exportation of war material supplies forms Appendix III 2 to the "War Material Supplies Manual."]

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[All the Orders and Notices of the Admiralty, Army Council, Ministry of Munitions and Board of Trade, requisitioning output of factories and workshops in force Dec. 31st, 1918, are printed in the Dec. 31st, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual," and those of the Food Controller in force July 31st, 1918, in the "Food Supply Manual" and in the Supplement carried on to Dec. 31, 1918.]

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[Certain but not all of the D. R. Regulations have been registered in Jersey.]

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[All the Orders, Notices, etc., as to metals and ores in force Dec. 31st, 1918, are printed in the Dec., 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual."]

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